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Wang Starts 'Puppet' Rule; French Widen Red Drive; School Probe at St. Louis

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 30, 1940

War Summary: Planes Active on Front

Puppet government of China, backed by the Japanese and headed by Wang Ching-wei, was formally set up today to absorb the other Japanese puppet regimes in China and "end the war." Restricted to the Nippon-occupied areas, the Wang government is characterized as "traitorous" by Chiang Kai-shek's "free China." [Details: Page 4.]

Direct hits on a British cruiser were claimed by German airplanes, operating so close to the British coast that they had to dodge fire of coastal batteries. The British Admiralty said that there had been no damage. Loss of one German plane was acknowledged in Berlin.

Protests were heard from the neutrals. The Netherlands protested both to London and Berlin over violation of its territory by warplanes. Norway protested to the Reich over a German submarine's torpedoing of the Steinstad off the Irish coast Feb. 15.

French High Command members conferred with National Defense Minister Edouard Daladier preparatory to a meeting of the French Inner War Cabinet.

Premier Reynaud of France was scheduled to deliver an international broadcast at 6 p. m., E. S. T., tonight explaining his new government's policies. The speech was expected to be in English.

On the Western Front the British reported shooting down two Messerschmitt fighters and disabling of a Dornier bomber by British warplanes. The Germans claimed three French planes were seriously damaged in encounters with the Germans. Artillery exchanges continued on the 30-mile front from the region southeast of Saarbrücken to the Vosges.

At sea the British liners Queen Mary and Mauretania were en route to Sydney, Australia, according to British news agency reports. The Mauretania was reported when it passed through the Panama Canal on its mystery trip, but there has been no word about the Queen Mary.

Canada took over three passenger liners, the North Star, Prince David, and Prince Robert for conversion into armed merchant cruisers.

Soviet Envoy Quits Paris for Bucharest

PARIS (AP)—Russian Ambassador Jakob Surits, recalled by Moscow at the request of France, left yesterday for Bucharest. Simultaneously the Minister of the Interior, Henri Roy, ordered transferred from Paris a number of individuals interned as "dangerous to the national defense and public order." The order was said to apply chiefly to Communists. The new order became known as the trial of 44 Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies neared its close.

Jury at St. Louis Asks School Changes

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A Circuit Court Grand Jury ordered by Judge Ernest F. Oakley to sift the St. Louis public school scandals "to the bottom" reported it found many irregularities but no evidence to justify the return of indictments.

Among the jury's findings was that some Board of Education members have exerted pressure on school employees to get private business.

The jury recommended immediate correction of faults in the system which spends $10,000,000 annually to educate 100,000 children and urged the next Grand Jury to continue the inquiry.

Farley Forecasts Record Postal Revenues

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Postmaster James A. Farley, speaking today before the Indiana Chapter of the National Association of Postmasters, predicted 1940 revenues of the Post Office Department "will set another all-time high, amounting to at least $750,000,000."

Income of the Post Office Department, Mr. Farley pointed out, was accepted as "an accurate barometer of the nation's business."

Turkey Closes Down on German Paper

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The Government today ordered the Turkische Post of Istanbul, only German-language paper in Turkey, to discontinue publication. Officials said the paper was prejudicing Turkey's foreign relations.

Duce and Crown Prince Confer on Army Plans

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini conferred with Crown Prince Umberto today on military questions connected with that half of the Italian Army which the Prince commands.

Later Il Duce summoned the Cabinet to meet with him April 2, presumably for discussion of domestic affairs.

Plaque Given to Hoover for Relief of Finns

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Former President Hoover was presented with a plaque March 29 in behalf of Scandinavian colonies in the United States for his Finnish relief work. Birger Tinglof made the presentation, accompanied by Philip Paval, Los Angeles Danish-American artist, who designed the plaque.

Jury Indicts 13 in Chicago for Tax Evasion

CHICAGO (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury investigating the incomes of alleged "big time" gamblers yesterday concluded its work by returning an indictment, charging blanket conspiracy, against William R. Johnson and 12 others, including William R. Skidmore.

The blanket bill accused Mr. Johnson of evasion of $1,887,664 in taxes from 1936 to 1939, inclusive, and charged the others with aiding and abetting him or of perjury.

Soviets Accept Foreign Policy Without Debate

MOSCOW (AP)—The Supreme Soviet, Russia's Legislature, took a "free day" recess today after voting approval of Russian foreign policy without debate on the strength of an exhaustive report by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Still awaiting the Supreme Soviet's attention are the formation of a "Finnish-Karelian Union Republic" in the territory gained from Finland, ratification of the peace treaty with Finland and the 1940 Russian budget.

Connolly Bail Petition Up in Court

Judge George F. Leary of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court today heard a petition brought in behalf of former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court John Patrick Connolly for his release on bail. Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan protested that the petition had no standing before a judge in a criminal session and argued that the motion should be heard in the Civil Court.

Mr. Connolly is under $10,000 bail awaiting sentence on bribery charges at the Charles Street Jail, and today's proceedings seek to have the District Attorney's office accept a $23,000 property in Chelsea which was offered as bail but turned down. A recess was declared while Judge Leary looked into the question of jurisdiction in the case.

Bertrand Russell Ouster on Court List

NEW YORK (AP)—A State Supreme Court Justice today upheld the application of a Brooklyn housewife for an order to revoke the appointment of Bertrand Russell as a Professor of Mathematics at the City College of New York.

In Washington: Welles Data 'Valuable'

President Roosevelt said in a formal statement today that there was scant immediate prospect for a stable peace in Europe, but that information gathered abroad by Sumner Welles would be valuable when the time came for establishing peace.

Replying to a press conference question, President Roosevelt said today he had heard nothing of a possibility that a treaty between the United States and Canada for development of the St. Lawrence waterway would be signed soon.

Films Found Making Gain In Education

Conference of Department of Visual Instruction of N. E. A. is held at Boston University.

The demand for visual education is increasing, Prof. Abraham Krasker, head of Boston University's Division of Teaching Aids, said in an interview today during the 11th annual Visual Education Conference at Boston University's School of Education.

The conference was held under the auspices of the New England Section of the Department of Visual Instruction of the National Education Association. The theme was, "What Is New in Visual and Radio Education?"

Nearly 2,000,000 students in 16 colleges and 120 school systems have made use of Boston University's unusual film library during the past year, according to a recent announcement by Dean Jesse B. Davis of the School of Education. Boston University and Harvard are said to be the only colleges in New England maintaining an extensive library of films designed for visual education.

More Popular

Educational films, which form four-fifths of those used at Boston University, are more popular than the Donald Duck or Mickey Mouse variety with education students, while lantern slides take second place, Professor Krasker said.

A new service will be added to Professor Krasker's department, he announced earlier in the week, when educational recordings, transcriptions of educational programs sponsored by the large broadcasting stations, are catalogued and filed for use by students and teachers.

"Visual education as a teaching aid developed gradually in the more progressive universities from a necessity for bringing realistic experiences to the students," Professor Krasker explained. "For example,—it is not always possible for a teacher to take a class to a large municipal court to observe judicial proceedings, or to visit a large factory to watch actual applications of chemistry. Hence, some other method became necessary.

Best Medium

"Motion picture films, when properly presented and supervised, offer the best medium. They should never, however, replace the school trip, which is extremely valuable. But films do make available to every teacher millions of dollars of plants and material, such as art museums, which would be beyond the ordinary reach of the teacher

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Racketeering in Unions Is Exposed by Members

Federal antitrust drive seeks to show that conspiracy exists among labor unions—Union members are quick to express themselves in sympathy and give instances of alleged coercion and oppression.

The U. S. Department of Justice in its drive against high construction costs in the building industry records the following victories and defeats:

In Cleveland, 102 companies, trade associations, unions and individuals were indicted as a plumbing trust in violation of antitrust laws.

In Los Angeles, two blanket indictments were returned against 47 corporations, trade associations, unions and individuals in the electrical business for violation of antitrust laws.

In St. Louis, District Judge C. B. Davis sustained demurrers to antitrust indictments offered by officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, dropping charges against them.

In Washington, it was learned that the Justice Department's antitrust drive against the building trades was uncovering a widening breach between union workers and union leaders regarding Federal application of the antitrust laws.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The amazing story of thousands of rank-and-file, dues-paying labor union workers deprived of any democratic control of their own organizations, forced to acquiesce in abuses they do not approve and aware of conditions of racketeering and extortion against which they dare not protest, is gradually coming to light here as a by-product of the Justice Department's Antitrust Law enforcement throughout the building trades.

There is mounting evidence from labor sources that many organized union groups and large numbers of local members of labor organizations do not agree with the public statements by officials of organized labor objecting to the enforcement of the Antitrust laws.

There is mounting evidence that while powerful union executives are seeking to prevent the application of the Antitrust Act to labor practices, unionized workers are seeking to get the law enforced in self-protection.

Opposition From Within

There is mounting evidence of genuine opposition to official dictatorship in the building trades unions by rank-and-file members who do not want to see their organizations used to perpetuate by coercive measures costly practices which choke up production and ultimately eliminate jobs. It is a fact that these workers are volunteering by the thousands to give inside information which will aid the Justice Department to carry on investigations which leading union officials are opposing, and many are requesting the assistance of the Government to end abuses of power by union executives which manifestly lie beyond the scope of the Antitrust Laws.

This evidence is most illuminating when examined in concrete cases and it is evidence which is made available not as any reflection upon labor, not in criticism of unionism as such, but as testimony which those familiar with the problem hope will help protect labor from enemies within its own ranks.

A member of a plasterers' union volunteers this statement of his union's problem and asks if it warrants intercession by the Department of Justice. These are his words:

Denied a Voice in Union

"The International Union has a membership of 165,000 workers and 990 local unions affiliated with it. Yet, since 1911, the general membership has never been accorded the opportunity of voting for the officers of the International Union and has thus been deprived of the right to a voice and participation in the conduct of its affairs. A small group has seized and monopolized control of the affairs of this vast union, circumventing the election of officers by democratic and constitutional principles."

Again:

"I am writing concerning the racket in the building trades and the helplessness of honest laboring men and honest builders.

"Of the charges of various kinds of abuses, I think I can cite local cases where nearly everything that has been charged is being or has been practiced by local racketeers. Such schemes to enforce a system of graft and extortion as hiring of useless labor, price fixing, contractors denied the right to figure jobs, contractors denied the right to hire certain men, men denied the right to seek employment, men removed from jobs by the edict of labor officials, outside union contractors denied the right to hire union men, outside union and non-union contractors forced to turn jobs over to local contractors and pay local contractors $2.35 per hour for every hour the men work.

Cites Racketeer Methods

"A contractor who refused to pay 2 per cent gross on his business each month to the Contractors' Association because he got no accounting of the use of this collected money was told by a union racketeer to pay or go without

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Plumbing industry is hit by antitrust drive: Page 17.

Intimate Message from Washington

Government Economy and Youth Have a Tilt and Youth Wins in Congress and CCC and NYA Cheer—'Let's Go, Fellers'

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Fifteen to 24 is an expensive age.

Many a mother has found that out. Now the Government is beginning to agree.

The House this week was faced with deciding between youth and economy. Youth won. Both the CCC and the National Youth Administration were granted funds in excess of those recommended in President Roosevelt's budget, all reminders of economy promises to the contrary notwithstanding.

The sum recommended by the President would have meant dropping 125,000 from the NYA; 45,000 of them from work projects where they are getting practical job experience; 80,000 from the School Aid Program enabling young people to continue in school on money earned in part-time NYA employment.

House support of NYA showed among other things that:

There is widespread appreciation among educators and civic leaders for the character-building and community-construction work the NYA is doing in local communities.

Unfavorable publicity and charges of "Communism" surrounding the recent assembly here of the American Youth Congress had no detrimental effect on public attitude toward the National Youth Administration.

More and more persons are looking to the NYA to pave the way to more practical public education in the United States.

The story of youth's plight in the last 10 years is an old one. Four million young people ready for jobs, no jobs at hand as they were when their older brothers and sisters finished high school or college. Youth suffering handicaps in competition for jobs with the middle-age group. Youth unfitted for the work that is available. Ready to do "everything" but not equipped for anything.

2,500,000 Are Benefited

During its first five years—to end in June—NYA has employed more than 2,500,000 different young men and women.

One out of every 10 college students is paying part of his way with NYA earnings and nearly as high a percentage of high school students. Most educators are singing its praises to Congress!

Out-of-school NYA workers are constructing community youth centers, ski jumps, and swimming pools. They are beautifying and improving public parks and highways. Young women are making clothes for needy families, serving hot lunches to school children, assisting in nursery schools for youngsters of working mothers, helping in understaffed libraries and government offices. City officials are also telling their congressmen to hold onto the NYA.

All over the country, people have had bright ideas about ways the community can help its young people and young people help the community.

Off Long Beach, Calif., about 60 boys are living on an NYA ship, training to be cooks and stewards.

In Arkansas, the NYA has a portable work village, made up of trailers and cars, that goes to small towns to construct school and sanitary buildings.

The famous 101 Ranch in Oklahoma has been turned over to the NYA for use as an agricultural training farm.

At Quoddy Village, in Maine, in Charleston, W. Va. and Algiers, La., the NYA has turned deserted machine shops into huge resident centers where boys learn to live together and get training in mechanical trades.

Harmony in Youth Movement

Most visionary of projects yet devised is the Youth Orchestra which Leopold Stokowski is now recruiting for a cruise tour of South America this summer. "Visionary?" Yes, say NYA officials, but that's what they thought of a lot of projects when they first saw them on paper. Now engaged in making final selections of his artists, Mr. Stokowski is apparently all set if the American Express Company gets enough sustaining passengers to make the cruise a success.

Besides keeping youth from getting hungry and dangerously dissatisfied in an emergency period, the NYA may also have a permanent effect on the American educational system. The fact that 30 per cent of the young people leaving NYA have been stepping immediately into private jobs has shown the value to youth of a stepping stone between academic studies and industrial life. Development of proper work habits and attitudes has proved as important as the training in a skill.

Even with the boost given it by the House this week, the NYA is spending less than the $400 per youth advised by the American Youth Commission, a group of private educators. The NYA out-of-school youth program is now costing Federal and State Governments about $320 per person.

NYA records show, moreover, that there are about 340,000 young persons certified as in need of employment who still cannot be put on NYA because of lack of funds.

At least, the $17,000,000 the House added to the NYA will do a more constructive job for youth than the same amount spent on battleships.

Mary Hornaday.

U. S. Denies Nazi Charge Of Inciting War Outbreak; Berlin Watches Reaction

Berlin claims evidence found in archives of Poland found after the fall of Warsaw.

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—With its "inspired" newspapers echoing the charge that America played "an ominous role" toward war in Europe, Germany today watched the reaction to its disclosure of alleged Polish documents purporting to show that American diplomats had helped to incite the Allies against Germany.

The documents were said by the German Foreign Office to have been uncovered in the secret archives of conquered Poland.

They are based on alleged reports of Polish envoys attributing these prewar beliefs to American officials:

To William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to Paris: The conviction that the United States would "finish" a European conflict on the Allies' side.

To Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London: A promise to press upon the British leaders "the necessity of helping Poland at once with cash."

To President Roosevelt (apparently the Polish Envoy's own opinion, without any quotation from the President):

The desire to distract America from domestic problems and, "by conjuring up a war psychosis and conjuring up danger in Europe, he wanted to persuade the American people to accept America's enormous preparedness program, a program which goes beyond defense needs."

Official Comment

Official German spokesmen, in handing out the documentation at the Foreign Office, limited their comment to saying the documents "throw an interesting light on the part which American policy played in bringing about the present war."

All but one of the documents are in typewritten Polish: photographic copies of the alleged originals were furnished to the press. The sixteenth document purported to be a 1935 memorandum of Anthony Eden, the British statesman, on a conversation with Marshal Joseph Pilsudski of Poland.

The documents, in the main, covered the period leading up to the March 31, 1939 Allied pledge of aid to Poland in case it were attacked, and extended some months thereafter. Mostly they constituted secret reports from the Polish diplomatic envoys to the then Polish Foreign Secretary, Col. Joseph Beck.

Reichsführer Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter, which was particularly outspoken in its editorial comment, characterized as "amazing" the disclosures of the alleged activities of the American Ambassadors in the tense days before the outbreak of hostilities.

More Charges

"These three gentlemen—first of all, Mr. Bullitt in Paris," the newspaper said, "virtually made it a point of honor to swing the still seemingly repugnant elements in the London Government toward adapting [illegible]lish desires and thereby bri[illegible]ng Europe closer to war."

Asserting that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bullitt had played an "ominous" part in pre-war policies reflecting "the irrevocable desire of the western democracies to finish National Socialist Germany by war," the Beobachter asked:

"What in the world induced these gentlemen from far-away America to assume not only the role as vehement advocates of Polish claims, but even to encourage the Poles when they showed signs of weakening?"

The Essener National Zeitung, which is close to Field Marshal Herman Göring, said "there can be no doubt . . . that these American representatives used all their influence . . . to aggravate the atmosphere in Europe."

Similarly, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger said, "It is not surprising to find among the war instigators of French and English tongue also American diplomats."

Documentary 'Evidence' in Nazi 'Expose': Page 6.

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Cordell Hull

Secretary of State whose trade pact program wins in Senate.

Hull Victory Strengthens Role of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The determination of the United States Government to play a positive role in the ultimate rebuilding of world peace was made manifest today.

The capacity of the United States to exert such an influence was made more certain by the Senate vote which appears to assure unhampered extension of the Hull trade program.

The willingness of the Government to use its good offices to assist in negotiations whenever there is a genuine prospect of bringing about "just, stable and lasting peace in Europe," is emphasized by President Roosevelt in his statement following his two conferences with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

The fact that popular opinion is apparently little disturbed by the sensational charges from Berlin that American diplomats were really to blame for starting the war and were intent upon getting the United States into it suggest that the German "disclosures" may lessen American neutrality rather than strengthen it.

Criticism of the Administration's foreign policy, which is frankly pro-ally in its sympathies, by Nazi officials and imputations against it by German newspapers invariably have the effect of consolidating American opinion behind it.

Today, America's central and constructive economic contribution to post-war reconstruction, namely the re-opening of trade channels so that the nations can live together commercially as one means of helping them get along together politically, seems secure.

By a margin of three votes the Senate yesterday rescued the trade program from drastic modification which if passed would, it was contended, defeat its effectiveness.

By a vote of 44 to 41 the Pittman amendment requiring Senate ratification of all future agreements went down to defeat, and while other weakening amendments will be advanced in the course of the next few days the bill has successfully weathered its most crucial test and it is believed that the majority in its favor will either hold or increase.

Republican members of the Senate lined up solidly against the Hull program and with a split in the Democratic ranks came near to defeating it. The result was in doubt until the names of the last few Senators were called—one pro-treaty member arriving by airplane a few minutes before the critical vote.

Whether the Republicans will make the reciprocal trade policy an issue in the coming campaign is not yet clear but as a party in Congress they now stand almost unanimously committed against it.

Leading officials join in full refutation that envoys told Poland of siding with Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—German "White Paper" reports that ranking American officials here and abroad not only had contributed to the outbreak of the present war but also were conniving for eventual American entrance on the Allied side, were denounced here today as totally false.

It is pointed out in State Department and White House circles that the German reports were timed perfectly to fall at the precise moment when President Roosevelt was expected to make public the gist of the report brought back to him from Europe by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

President Roosevelt, who was indirectly accused of welcoming the war as diverting American attention from national problems, warned that such reports were "propaganda" and that they should be taken with, not one or two, but three grains of salt.

Hull Denial

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that "I may say most emphatically that neither I nor any of my associates in the Department of State have ever heard of any such conversations as those alleged, nor do we give them the slightest credence.

"The statements alleged have not represented in any way at any time the thought or policy of the American Government," Secretary Hull said.

This denial was followed by one from William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, now in this country, who is accused by the German documents of fomenting European opposition to Germany.

"The President has already indicated that propaganda of this nature should be taken with several grains of salt," Ambassador Bullitt said. "This particular piece of propaganda should be taken with even more salt. I have never made to any one the statements attributed to me."

More Denials

Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador to the United States and to whom Ambassador Bullitt is accused of having given assurances of American aid to the Allies, said that he had never had "any conversation with Ambassador Bullitt on America's participation in the war.

"The publication by the German Government of pretended documents from the Polish Foreign Office is obviously for propaganda purposes," Count Potocki continued. "I deny the allegations attributed to my reports."

It is reported from London that American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, also charged by the Germans with advocating aid to the Allies, had nothing to say on the reports.

To Offset Welles Report?

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, seems to have expressed the Washington consensus when he declared that the reports were "an unmitigated falsehood designed to create dissension in the United States."

The Germans evidently anticipated, according to reasoning here, that the Welles report would be unfavorable to them and would

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Ore From Sand? Duce Tries Plan

ROME, March 30 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today tried out a new invention designed to extract iron ore from sea sand.

Il Duce turned the crank of the machine which swallows sand and separates any iron-bearing particles by a system of magnets.

The machine's inventor, Giovanni Liguori, said he hoped it would contribute to reducing Italy's dependence on foreign iron ore by extracting the heavy iron content of black sands which form the beach along the coast near Rome.

He said he expected the extraction of more than a ton of magnetite in one hour with the invention.

Viva La France! But Hadn't Heard of War

PARIS (AP)—A French worker has been acquitted of failure to answer the general mobilization call to arms—because he did not know France was at war.

Robert Placier, arrested several months ago, was ordered released by a military tribunal when he proved he was unable to read and had been working in an isolated region when war was declared.

On With the Job

"Jobs for the Million"

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The Week in Focus: Reich Documents Accuse U. S. of Inciting Allied War

Roosevelt Denies Charges; New Puppets Rule in China

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Publication by the German Foreign Office of documents purporting to have been found in the Polish archives at Warsaw brought denial from Washington that America had spurred the Allies on toward war.

Germany's claim cites three Polish Ambassadors, those to Washington, Paris, and London. These Ambassadors are represented as quoting American diplomats, who were charged with hatred of Naziism.

Washington meanwhile still echoed from the public rebuke administered by Secretary of State Hull to James R. Cromwell, Minister to Canada, for indiscreet public criticism of the Reich.

Listener Comes Home

On Thursday Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles whisked through New York and before the day was done he had presented to President Roosevelt in Washington the results of his fact-finding European tour.

Even as prospects for a speedy end of war in Europe fade, hope will not down that somehow the worst may yet be averted. American peace societies joined in a request that President Roosevelt summon a conference of all neutral nations. The neutrals would serve as a mediating commission.

Attention also turned to the finding of the recent World Congress of Faiths, meeting in London, that the way to peace must be through a revival of a sense of the oneness of all mankind.

But the Welles mission was carefully distinguished by President Roosevelt in his public statement after talking with the Undersecretary from any immediate initiative toward ending the war.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Thursday cleared the way for large-scale export to latest war planes to the Allies.

Allies for 'Total War'

Sunshine broke through on No. 10 Downing Street as the Supreme War Council met in a rear room. It was the sixth meeting. Premier Paul Reynaud of France, rapidly strengthening his position at home in the first week of power, flew the Channel to attend.

Amid rumblings of British discontent, less intensive, however, than the French ground swell that unseated former Premier Daladier, the Council pledged war to the finish against Nazi aggression. France and Britain resolved to make no separate peace, and not even to consider peace terms separately. They are to fight together and work together until their security is assured, along with the safety of small nations in Europe.

Britain's war effort this week produced economic devices similar to those long ago adopted by the Reich. A closed economy began to take shape in measures for strict control of the pound on major exports. Also, pounds are to be "blocked" for specific purposes in the manner of German Askimarks. The pound reacted downward on world markets, falling to around $3.45 and $3.50 in New York.

Canada Answers 'Aye'

Voting on a clear issue of whether the Government of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King is successfully prosecuting the war against Germany, Canadians this week in a national election overwhelmingly returned him to power. His Liberal Party won 177 seats in the House of Commons, out of 245. Liberals were leading for each of the five undecided seats.

Canadians thus continued their 1935 departure from a well-established tradition by vesting so many parliamentary votes in one party was 176, also held by more even balance. Now the three principal Opposition groups stand: National Government (Conservatives)—38; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—8; and New Democrat Party—7. Nine seats were won by minor parties.

Canada's previous record for one party was 176, also held by the Liberals under Mr. King in the Parliament he dissolved Jan. 25 to test war sentiments.

Prompt signature of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty is expected to come as a by-product of the poll.

Parrish, Chicago Daily Tribune
Are They Planning Another Welles' Men From Mars Scare?

Herg, Rocky Mountain News
The Wall Street Blues

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Orders From Home

After Brennero

Nothing tangible emerged to throw unmistakable light on what Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini may have decided in that railway car at the Brenner Pass on March 18. London interprets the absence of dramatic sequels to Brenner as evidence that Hitler failed in his supposed objective of a Berlin-Rome-Moscow Axis.

Added strains came in relations of Russia with the Allies.

France required the recall of Soviet Ambassador Jacob Surits. He dispatched to Stalin a telegram congratulating him on the Finnish peace as a stroke against "British-French warmongers."

At Hong Kong, British detained two Soviet freighters suspected of carrying contraband to Germany. The ships were later turned over to French authorities.

Russian planes reportedly flew over Manchukuan territory.

Britain's Mauretania transited the Panama Canal and headed into the Pacific. The Queen Mary, off on a similar but unknown war mission, is unreported.

The German prison ship Altmark reached home from Norwegian waters.

War Without Bullets

Armies held their fire while intensive diplomacy and economic warfare struggled for advantages in a week of breathless uncertainties.

In the crucial southeast of Europe, Turkish military quarters stated Friday that "full agreement" had been reached with the Allies for tri-power co-ordination in event war comes to the Balkans or the Near East. Assurance of Turkey's crack troops on the Allied side is regarded as a major diplomatic victory. Germany recently had tried to woo the Turks away from Britain and France.

Pressing this advantage, Britain called home for consultation its Ambassador to Turkey, and its Ministers to Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. France also is summoning Balkan envoys.

Reichsführer Hitler pointedly congratulated Greece on its Independence Day, March 25.

Oil began to flow along the trade routes of the Danube from Rumania to Germany as the ice broke. Thirty barges carried 18,000 tons of oil. Across Europe in Belgium, two firms accepted bids to build 1,000 tank cars for the Reich. Pro-Allies Belgium is said to have exerted some pressure on the firms to accept, in order to maintain an impartial stand.

German pressure on Rumania took form in a reputed 12-point set of demands. The principal British Reuters news correspondent in the Balkans, Maurice Lovell, described these demands as an ultimatum. Allegedly on this ground, Rumania put him on a train for the Hungarian border.

Dr. Karl Clodius carried the Reich's economic requests to the Rumanian capital. Terms stronger than any hitherto laid down for this part of Europe include: Large-scale demobilization of Rumanian troops to provide more peasant labor to produce food for Germany; German technical footholds in the oil industry; and drastic devaluation of the Rumanian lei in relation to the Reichsmark.

As the week ended, Rumania drew encouragement from results of a visit to Rome by Count Paul Teleki, Hungary's Premier. With Premier Mussolini, he is reported to have reaffirmed an intent to keep war out of southeastern Europe. Rumania also is trying to build a Balkan trade bloc more independent of the great powers.

Yugoslavia is working for a customs union of southern Slavs.

Bulgaria prepares legislation for economic mobilization.

Both Britain and France continued economic and diplomatic conversations with Italy, one of the keys to the Balkans.

Wang Ching-wei

Steaming somewhere toward the salty gray of mid-Pacific seas, the United States Navy began secret maneuvers as Japan set up a puppet Government for China at Nanking under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier. Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, left Washington Tuesday to watch the war games. On the alert in Tokyo, the Japanese Admiralty viewed with "grave concern" reports that additional American destroyers and submarines had been sent to the Philippines.

Washington noted that Japan omitted any reference to fortification of the Mandated islands in the Pacific, when a report was filed with the Geneva League. Rear Admiral Shozaburo Kanazawa, Japanese naval spokesman, explained Thursday that steps taken in the islands were for "purely commercial purposes."

While Japanese-United States relations thus heightened their intensity, Britain seemed to be moving toward mollifying Tokyo. Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie underlined his Government's intent by giving public expression to friendly sentiments.

London discounted the speech as routine, "nice words" after luncheon. Speaking at the Japan-British Society in Tokyo, Sir Robert spoke before a distinguished audience including Prince Chichibu, Princess Chichibu, and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita. Making only slight reference to recent friction between the two countries, he went out of his way to stress points of mutual interest.

At Tientsin, meanwhile, British and other foreigners were still barricaded by the months-old Japanese blockade.

Washington withheld official comment, but was unofficially surprised.

Japanese dependence on United States trade increases daily. In an effort to obtain new markets and new sources of raw materials, Japan is sending Sotomatsu Kato to Latin America. He is an ace-negotiator, formerly Minister-at-Large in China. Tokyo also announced a trade treaty with Spain.

A major Japanese offensive broke in Kwangsi Province as the week ended.

Television Delayed

It is just about a year since television began its public career in America at the New York World's Fair. This week the Fair again began to burgeon with coming spring. But television encountered a puzzling setback. The Federal Communications Commission at Washington suspended its recent order to let limited commercial television start Sept. 1. Further development of the "fluid" art is declared necessary.

Staticless, high fidelity radio broadcasting of the frequency modulation variety, or FM, advanced toward approval in hearings before the Communications Commission.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is on his way home after directing the establishment of two winter bases in the Antarctic.

Commercial airlines in the United States rounded out a full year Tuesday without a fatal accident or serious injury to passengers or flight personnel. And they flew 2,000,000 passengers a total of 87,000,000 passenger miles!

Spending Spree?

Down went the bars of Congressional economy, once the top rung had fallen in the Senate under the hoofs of a rampaging billion-dollar farm bill. The House on its own account tentatively added $56,000,000 to the CCC allotment. By another close vote, also tentative, $17,000,000 was added for the National Youth Administration. The next day, Friday, the House added $55,651,058 to the President's budget on a Labor Department-Social Security bill.

Hearings opened Monday in the Senate on the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program. Mr. Hull won, 44 to 41, in a committee vote regarded as clearing the way for continuation of the program.

Congressional restiveness against White House restraints showed itself in debate on the National Labor Relations Board. House factions want to curtail or end the board's economics division.

The Dies Committee decided to summon 10 men from El Paso, Texas, in its investigation of relations between the Communist Party in the United States and in Mexico.

Action against trusts received an impetus from victory by the antitrust division of the Justice Department in an ethyl gasoline case before the Supreme Court. The day after Decision Monday, Justice Peyton Gordon of the Federal District Court in Washington ruled that labor unions are subject to criminal conspiracy prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act

Costa Rican Visitor

President-Elect and Señora de Calderon Guardia visited in Washington before assuming their duties in Costa Rica.

A brief revolt was quelled in Bolivia. Brazil nipped a "plot."

Chilean-Argentine Highway Typifies Border Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MENDOZA, Argentina — The roadbed of the international railroad between Argentina and Chile, partially closed by customs warfare, landslide, and flood, has now been utilized as a highway for automobile traffic. This is especially the case of the old international tunnel at Caracoles, officially inaugurated as a motor thoroughfare at a gathering in the mountains which was a demonstration of Chilean-Argentine amity.

Ten years ago the tunnel was boarded up because high customs tariffs had choked the railroad trade between the two countries. Reopened to develop motor trade, under a less restrictive commercial agreement, it cuts 12 miles from the highway route and eliminates 96 hairpin bends. A small toll is collected for each machine and transit is limited to certain hours.

The tourist loses by the trader's gain. Unfortunately, adaptation of the 1¼-mile tunnel to motor traffic eliminates the winding but picturesque trip over the "Cumbre" or summit, thereby missing the renowned monument, "Christ of the Andes," on the frontier.

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'Living Kitchen' of Olden Days Bobs Up as Modern Desirable

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—From a streamlined office high in a Rockefeller Center skyscraper came the cheery news today that the "living-kitchen" is coming back.

Yes, sir, the kitchen is due for a sort of renaissance and restoration to its pre-Revolutionary status as a heart-warming, homey center of American life, said Allmon Fordyce, architect, with a nostalgic gleam in his eye.

"Living-kitchens" big enough for a man to lounge in and read his evening paper while the beefsteak sizzles. A comfortable chair or so; maybe a fireplace in addition to the regular cook-stove, and perhaps some pictures. Good ones. Why not?

A few Cezanne studies of apples, hung at strategic points, suggested his visitor happily. Or a picture of woodcocks and pheasants.

Approves Food Idea

The Cezannes would be a bit too expensive, mused Mr. Fordyce. But pictures of food—a good idea.

"We must bring the kitchen back into its attractive category, where it's supposed to be," he said. "The kitchen can be amusing. There should always be room for a man in it so that the head of the house will not have to yell from the living room, 'Why isn't dinner ready?'"

Mr. Fordyce, a native of Kansas City, helped Norman Bel Geddes design the General Motors show including the Futurama for the New York World's Fair last year.

His contribution to the 1940 fair will be one of his "living-kitchens," for a series of 12 specially designed rooms in "America at home," the home furnishings exhibit.

Fireplace for Broiling

His kitchen will have a fireplace (for cooking those charcoal steaks) There'll be space for the family to take its meals in front of the fire when it wishes, play bridge in the kitchen, and read and study there in comfort.

"The kitchen has ceased to develop," he said. "It has reached a standstill. The life that used to be lived there has been squeezed out It is stereotyped. Too surgical looking, too small, too noisy, too steamy."

He believes in all the modern improvements, but dislikes a machine shop look. People who live in the house deserve an even break with the gadgets, he said.

Have all the gadgets possible, but keep some of them behind sliding doors. Get the china into view, behind glass. It's decorative. Have more color.

Home Lunch Counter

In a kitchen he recently designed for a country house, Mr Fordyce had plenty of room before the fireplace and used a "dog wagon" idea for one corner—a lunch counter with chairs instead of stools. A fine place for a party.

The living-kitchen needn't be on a lavish scale. It's practical, he said, for households where women do their own work and must keep an eye on the children, for farm homes, and suburban families, and households where the servants eat their meals in the kitchen.

Alfred Shaw, Chicago architect, is designing the bathroom for the project, which also will contain a budget nursery, a bachelor's city apartment and "a summer-winter living room for a Florida family retired on a pension or small income."

Middle-of-Road View Of Business Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—The need of a middle ground of public opinion wherein business and industry will be considered neither "the personification of the big bad wolf nor a Moses ready to lead the people out of the economic wilderness," was the plea made here during an open forum on national economic problems sponsored by the Des Moines Federation of Women's Clubs.

The declaration by Harry F. Anderson, of Minneapolis, Public Relations Director for General Mills, Inc., that business is neither all good nor all bad, formed the basis for discussion participated in by housewives, businessmen and women, high school and college students and other representatives of the general public.

Mr. Anderson said that the future of America's economy rests heavily upon the ability of citizens to recognize business as an essential factor in democratic life and "give it a chance to carry on and make it work."

Opposes Factionalism

"In recent years," Mr. Anderson said, "we in America have undergone a deplorable change in our basic thinking. We have allowed ourselves to become segregated into small groups and factions—economic, political and social—each intent upon promoting its views with scarcely any regard for the views of others.

"One of the crying needs of the country today is for those of us who have begun to think of ourselves as members of some particular subordinate group, or minority, to revise our thinking and reason not in the interests of our own group alone, but in the interests of the Nation at large."

Many subordinate groups, said Mr. Anderson, have awakened to this disaster which inevitably must follow in the wake of such dissension and have begun to effect remedies. Those subordinate groups which stand opposed to business and industry should also modify their stands, he said.

Threat to Democracy

"If this is impossible for them to do," he warned, "we may very well find that the republican form of government we have learned to cherish is being taken away from us to be supplanted by some form of dictatorship."

Granting that business itself—or at least a minority of employers—has been responsible for some of the criticism leveled at it in late years, Mr. Anderson declared that by far the majority of employers have courageously and faithfully fulfilled their responsibilities to their employees and the public.

"Business leaders have become aware of the imperfections within their own ranks," he said. "They have noticed that the industrial ship is seriously handicapped by the barnacles clinging to its hull. Now the ship has been put in drydock and many of the barnacles scraped off."

An indication of the willingness of business leaders to co-operate, he said, is the encouraging attitude taken by many progressive businessmen toward programs of consumer education.

In answer to several questions from the audience, Mr. Anderson said many business heads welcome the prospect of an enlightened consumer public and, in some cases, have contributed generously toward the support of such projects.

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Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

March 30, 1940

President:

Signed the $1,032,801,095 treasury-postoffice bill.

Appointed Robert E. Doherty a member of the National Aeronautical Committee and sent to the Senate the nomination of Hugh Grant to be Minister of Muang Thai (Siam).

House:

Passed the $1,021,639,700 labor-social security appropriation bill.

Bishop Opens Troy Methodist Session

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 30 (AP)—Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of New York City, urged "confidence in God" as he opened the second session of the Troy Methodist Conference yesterday.

"Things are not going to pieces over night," he asserted. "I suppose it is all right to say if the war does not come out right, all civilization is gone. But probably the divine Power has some reserves not yet called on to modify our judgment."

After the report of the Board of Ministerial Training and Conference Relations and Ministerial Qualifications Committee, presented by the Rev. R. D. Cook, of Hudson Falls, the Conference divinity students graduated were: the Rev. Harrison E. Davis, Fair Haven, Vt., the Rev. Kenneth B. Holmes, professor at Green Mountain Junior College; the Rev. Orrin E. Ireson, Greenfield Center; and the Rev. Loren G. Heaton, who was admitted from the Oklahoma Conference.

The Rev. Howard M. Hills, North Hoosick, was continued in fourth year studies.

Advanced from third to fourth year studies were: The Reverends Rollin T. Campbell, East Middlebury, Vt.; George W. Dinwiddie, Ellenburg Depot; S. Houston Evans, Gallupville; William R. Hill, West Sand Lake; Ernest G. Maguire, Galway; and William A. Perry, Troy

The Rev. Arymond H. Huse, Superintendent of the Syracuse West District, Central New York Methodist Conference, told the delegates March 28 that the Gibraltar of Methodism remains steadfast in a war-torn world.

Farm-to-Market Roads in S. C. Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By transferring the upkeep of all county roads to the State highway department, Senator Paul Quattlebaum would establish a "secondary" State highway system, or a network of farm-to-market roads, as proposed in a measure he introduced in the General Assembly.

The bill provides that all county road equipment be taken over July 1 and the counties' one-cent share of the gasoline tax diverted to the department.

Senator Quattlebaum's proposal would not affect the present method of financing the main highway system, for which five cents of the six-cent gasoline revenue is allocated.

Knights Templar Join Fund Giving Georgia Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Forty-five scholarships in education and government are to be made available, annually, to boys and girls in rural sections of the State, under a plan worked out jointly by the George B. Whiteside Memorial Foundation and a fund provided by the Georgia Commandary, Knights Templar.

Thomas C. Law, of Atlanta, is chairman of the Administrative Committee of the joint activity. Mr. Law has directed the educational fund activity of the Knights Templar in Georgia ever since it originated in 1922. Subsequently, when the late Mrs. Carrie E Whiteside, widow of a Columbus, Georgia, capitalist, left a will setting up the George B. Whiteside Memorial Foundation, the work of the Knights Templar for education was expanded. Now, the Rosenwald Foundation will match, with scholarships in education for rural girls, the earnings available from the $70,000 which Mrs. Whiteside bequeathed for the Foundation.

The Foundation is applying for a charter of incorporation, listing J. T. Clarke, of Augusta, Kyle T. Alfriend, of Macon, Abit Nix, of Athens and Earley H. Johnston, of Columbus, as directors.

Three Whiteside Scholarships

Mrs. Whiteside's money provides scholarships at West Georgia College in Carrollton, at Emory University in Atlanta, and at the University of Georgia in Athens.

The Knights Templar will provide fifteen scholarships per year in education, and these, when matched by the Rosenwald Fund, will make thirty available to girls from rural communities throughout the state.

Scholarships to train fifteen boys each year in government procedure and science will be provided at the University of Georgia and Emory University. The object of these scholarships is to prepare the boys selected for career jobs in the Government service.

The bests qualified students available from junior colleges in Georgia will be selected, competitively, each year, for these scholarships. The plan of selection will follow, closely, that used for other widespread scholarship selections.

Original Funds for Loans

In 1922, Captain George B. Whiteside suggested that the Knights Templar establish an educational fund to allow deserving youths to continue their education. The work later was handed on to Mrs. Whiteside. Each year she gave $200 for this purpose, until the Foundation was established. The original money set up was for loans—the present arrangement results in outright gift scholarships.

The original loan plan outgrew boundaries at Georgia but not until the Georgia Division of the Commandary had helped more than 1,000 students to the extent of $200,000

Throughout the United States more than 30,000 youths have been assisted, to a total money expenditure of $5,000,000

Thus the original idea, launched in 1922 in Georgia in aid of a small number, has now become permanently established here in a Foundation which draws to itself co-operation and assistance from colleges, a large endowment organization, and public support, to the end of an ever widening opportunity for the whole of Georgia's youth.

Motorists in Nine States Carry 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30—Nine States have made "advertising representatives" of their motorists, according to a survey by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

Advertising slogans now in effect on the license plates of nine States range from Georgia, "Peach State," to New Mexico's cryptic "Coronado Cuarto Centennial." The World's Fair is being advertised by New York, while Arizona wants to be known as the "Grand Canyon State." "50 Years Statehood" is proclaimed by Idaho, and Maine is "Vacationland."

Nebraska tags carry an indistinct figure faintly resembling a State House; Wisconsin says it is "America's Dairyland" and Wyoming pictures a bucking broncho with an arm-waving cowboy astride. In three additional States—Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Montana—the license tags carry the geographical shape of the States.

"That the Nation's 29 million motor vehicles are 'naturals' for advertising matter is becoming more apparent every year," said John E. Prizer, Keystone official.

Report 31 States For Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Delegates from 550 local branches in 31 states will attend the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters at the Commodore Hotel here from April 29 through May 3, according to an announcement from League headquarters today.

Three days of discussions will deal with "Economic Society, Planned and Unplanned"; "Minerals, Trade and Peace"; and "Fiscal Policies," all of which will be tied into the general theme of "Principles Behind the Issues."

Push Ahead on What You Have Advised to Youth Seeking Job

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Last of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Elliott W. Robbins
Industrial Relations Counselor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In 60 or 70 days, hundreds of thousands of high school and college men and women, freshly printed diplomas in hand, will begin to ask the question, "Where is there a job for me?" Their careers are about to unfold, and the vital question is how can they get a start.

They are not interested in statements to the effect that "The era of American opportunity is passed" or regrets over the supposed fact that "There are no frontiers today." Rather they are turning to a group of individuals who as a matter of public service, are helping people find opportunity — leaders of informal evening vocational groups, busy business men who make job counseling a hobby, high school vocational teachers, business club secretaries, and college placement heads who, with increasing effectiveness, are proving that America still offers opportunity and that there are jobs.

The kernel of what successful job hunters do and what these job-hunting groups are trying to teach to the unemployed today can be pretty well analyzed as the "three primary secrets of job hunting."

First, the individual must learn to see his employment assets. However limited one's experience may be, there is bound to be a wide variety of positions he could fill more than adequately. Many concerns, for example, hire only inexperienced workers they can train. Good marks in studies, "extra-curricular" activities, and summer jobs all interest the employment manager.

Effort and Interview

The second secret of getting people jobs is putting them in close relation with companies where positions actually exist. Many amateur job-hunting groups are taking on many of the aspects of an employment agency, and, of course, one of their primary rules is the value of constant effort and actual interviews.

The third element in success is good self-presentation arrived at through careful preparation and continuous practice. Job hunters must learn to give reasons why they would be valuable in the particular companies where they apply.

Results of many of these privately sponsored job-hunting campaigns have been phenomenal over the past year, as high as 80 per cent of some groups being placed within six months. While it has become stylish for Commencement and other speakers to refer glowingly to the "long departed pioneer days of opportunity," here is what job hunters and amateur job counselors who are on the firing line have to say about conditions today.

Believe it or not, the opportunities of 1940 are as good or better than they were in 1849. While the forty-niners suffered hunger, privations, blizzards and attacks from Indians, the obstacles today are ignorance of where job opportunities exist and everything that is implied by the word "Competition."

Competition for jobs has had the natural result of placing greater importance upon the following points:

1. Getting there first.
2. Presenting a good story that sets you apart from the other applicants.

Friends Inside

It has been said that practically speaking, there are no openings in business today. The jobs are filled before a vacancy occurs. This means that next to the classic line "Report for work Monday," the most exciting thing a job hunter can hear is, "Why don't you try over at our place?"

For today, as soon as a company begins to need new help, employees in that company immediately tell their brothers and sisters, cousins, friends and high school chums who are out of a job to come around. Jobs are often filled in this way before even the company's employment manager knows there is a vacancy. This means the job hunter should spend a good part of his time talking with friends and acquaintances already employed who may be able to help him "Get there first."

Where an employment manager has to choose between anywhere from five to 50 applicants, the good presentation will get the job.

One unusually ingenious high school vocational guidance teacher in greater Boston spends his afternoons actually applying for jobs for himself at local companies. He wanders up and down the corridors, studies the lists of departments, talks with friends who may work there, reads the company's advertisements and cons their financial reports in the library. He gets his students to do likewise. When they finally go to apply for a job, they have a really intelligent idea of what kind of jobs may be available and of the kind of person wanted in that business. Best of all, they get the "feel" of the business and have overcome their stage fright.

Shifts Occur

A few more important points are:

Don't get the idea there are no jobs. A recent survey reveals that in every large city there are scores of companies hiring 50 to 250 new employees every year—good times or bad. A few exceptional firms hire as many as 1,500 new employees in a year.

Don't expect to get—necessarily—just the job you want to begin with. Remember at least half the successful business men of today made drastic shifts in their fields of work before they got where they are. For example, I know of a large paper company where the only way to start is to begin in the mill pushing around big rolls of unfinished stock. A lot of applicants come in the hopes that they can get a job sitting behind a desk dictating commands to others. When they are told the only job available is as a trucker, they lose their enthusiasm (not seeing this job as the door to opportunity) and consequently lose their appeal for the personnel manager.

Be sure to keep a cheerful and agressive point of view. Win or lose, if you are doing your best, you have a right to be pleased with yourself. Religious faith, a good supply of refreshing thoughts to replace those of discouragement, and spending time with people who give you inspiration or at hobbies or other activities that are refreshing will help make you appear doubly employable.

Near at Hand

Often Opportunity, job hunting experience shows, turns up in the most unexpected places—as the Pittsfield man who went all the way to Hawaii, traveled 1,200 miles looking for work and came home to find a job in a gas station two blocks down the street, discovered. Plastics, photography, small tools, chemicals, airplane parts, radio and the electrical products industry are the most active fields today, but there are still the beginnings of many a fine career (and a tidy fortune as well) in more staple fields like utilities, gasolene, insurance, automobiles, and Government service.

The important thing is, above all, get started. Men and women graduating this June should be laying plans and making applications now. Even the humblest job provides priceless experiences in learning how to carry out work assignments in a way that will satisfy the foreman, the department head, or the customer; and in the last analysis, this is the corner-stone of all business success.

Twenty years from now, thousands of graduates of today working successfully in a wide range of activities will look back to 1940 and say, "That wasn't such a bad time to start—the important thing was, I started."

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Boats Across the Sea

Speed Flying Service from Wide World

New York Opens New Phase of Aviation

The central view shows the $7,500,000 landing basin for flying boats at La Guardia Field in Queens. The structure at the edge of the water is the Administration Building whose imposing front and sign are shown in the top picture. Mayor La Guardia's smiling countenance gives the venture a special blessing.

Clipper Flight To Open New Seaplane Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Mayor La Guardia will hand over to Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, the keys to the seaplane hangar at La Guardia Field tomorrow afternoon and a moment later, before an assembled crowd expected to number 100,000 persons, the Atlantic Clipper will roar away on a trans-Atlantic flight.

These events will signal the formal opening of the $7,500,000 seaplane base at La Guardia Field. Representatives of Great Britain and Portugal, members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and aviation officials are scheduled to participate in the ceremony. Two other Clippers will lend their services, with the Yankee arriving from Bermuda at 3:30 p. m. and the Dixie being hauled ashore on a cradle for inspection.

The flying boats will, from tomorrow on, make ous of the six marine aircraft operating channels, each 9,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, here. A city police boat will patrol the channels and signal the tower by radio when they are clear.

Pan American Airways has announced a new schedule which will see Clippers leaving from the base for Europe on Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving from Europe on Tuesdays and Sundays, leaving for Bermuda on Tuesdays and Fridays, and arriving here from Bermuda on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Pony Riders Claimed for South 60 Years Before 'Buffalo Bill'

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30 (AP)—Just as the Pony Express riders—western model—are about to be honored with a much-criticized three-cent stamp issued in their memory next Wednesday, up pops a bookish southern gentleman to straighten the record.

Supervisor Stanley C. Arthur of the Federal Archives Survey in Louisiana says southern pony mail riders preceded "Buffalo Bill" and the others by 60 years.

The westerners in red shirts, blue pants and buckskin coats started their brief, fabulous career April 3, 1860.

The southerners, little mentioned in the history books, went through the dense undergrowth of the Natchez Trace where a man afoot could often travel as fast as a horse. Their worst enemies were Indians.

"The mail," says Mr. Arthur, "official or otherwise, was carried from Washington to New Orleans by pony express arriving in the Crescent City at stated times and leaving for the North with like regularity. Seldom, and in spite of Indians and high waters, was the express late."

Needed Service to West

There were two reasons for a company—which lost $250,000 on the deal—starting the Pony Express service between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Calif.

Telegraph lines from the East stopped at St. "Joe"; and the North wanted a communication line to the West that would remain unbroken through the approaching Civil War.

Weeks before the service opened, the riders, dressed in their bewitching regalia, arrived in St. "Joe," were dined, hailed, and feted as heroes. The company presented each rider with a Bible.

Within 16 months the telegraph lines had been extended westward and the express service "folded."

There had been fatalities among the 80 riders, working in relays, due to Indians and plainsmen who, seeing a horseman approaching at top speed and thinking he might be an unfriendly "Redskin," shot first and investigated later.

But that was all in 1860, says Mr. Arthur, pointing out that the southern boys were carrying the mail in 1800.

When the United States took over the Louisiana Territory in 1803, he continues, a regular courier service was established between New Orleans and the National Capital.

While the western relay made the trip across the continent in a little less than eight days, the southern horse-and-saddle lads took twice that long on their journey although by 1822 one of them came here from Washington in 13 days.

Route Southerners Followed

They followed two routes; from Washington to Louisville, down to Nashville, southward along the Natchez Trace through Baton Rouge to New Orleans; and southward from Washington through Alabama and over.

But while Mr. Arthur, being a southerner and a history lover, is putting in his "plug" for the Dixie mailmen, philatelists all over the United States are pointing their fingers at the purple stamp which the Government will issue April 3 in fond recollection of the western pony riders.

They look at the stamp which shows a rider and horse in full flight and say, among other things:

Nobody ever saw a saddle like that in 1860 because it was made much later; the animal's hoofs need a manicure.

Whereupon another southerner, W. H. Wynne, former President of the Crescent City (that's New Orleans) Stamp Club, also arises and pulls out of his collection three stamps he says were issued for the western Pony Express riders while they were carrying the mail.

"These stamps," says Mr. Wynne, "were the stamps issued by the company for items carried in the pony express. These stamps were made at that time. The saddle is right. So is the rider."

Dewey Covers Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, March 30 (AP) — Thomas E. Dewey circled through Wisconsin today in a speaking tour timed to coincide with conclusion of campaigning for the Badger State's presidential preference primary election next Tuesday.

The New York District Attorney, who is opposed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan in the Republican column in this first ballot contest in the Nation for convention delegates, wound up his first day's visit in Wisconsin with an address here last night, also broadcast over a state network.

Praising Wisconsin as a leader in social progress, he told this State's voters that "the country rightfully looks to you for continued leadership in its fight to win its way out of this New Deal depression."

"For it is just that—a New Deal depression," Mr. Dewey said.

Asserting that the United States had lagged behind other nations in recovering from the world-wide depression of 1929, he continued:

"The gravity of our situation lies in the fact that the New Deal enjoys more power the longer the depression is continued. . . .

"The first step toward recovery is to take the Government out of the hands of those who do not want recovery. Put it in the hands of those who believe in the future of the country and who want recovery."

The New Yorker declared that the New Deal "has no faith in the future of this country."

"It has no faith in the system of private enterprise that has made this country great," he went on. "It believes that system has broken down. It believes our economy has gone to seed. In place of free enterprise, the New Deal believes in government domination of business. It relies upon unlimited government spending in place of private enterprise that makes jobs.

"The hostility of the New Deal toward business has choked the spirit of enterprise. The life blood of our economy is in new enterprises—the new business ventures. That is the way we replace businesses that die. That is the way we provide growth for the future."

Mr. Dewey said that new factories would have been built, new machinery purchased, stores would have been remodeled and new equipment installed, "but the policies of the present Administration have stifled this development."

Of the Federal budget, he said:

"Balancing the budget is a matter of sound and competent administration. Spending for the sake of spending and spending for the buying of votes can be stopped. The New Deal has inflated the federal payroll from 570,000 to nearly 1,000,000 employees: that can be stopped. . . .

"The budget can be balanced . . . without the sacrifice of any essential service and without depriving the needy of government aid."

Discussing the trade treaty program, Mr. Dewey declared that while agricultural exports had increased 16 per cent since 1933, imports which compete with American agriculture had increased 72 per cent.

"That is what I call selling American agriculture down the river," he said.

Mr. Dewey's schedule today called for nine train stops in Wisconsin before his departure for the East.

Indian Boys and Girls Make Mark In Arizona Future Farmers Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Combining actual doing with classroom instruction in agriculture is bringing some remarkable results for more than 75 students, from a number of tribes, at the big school maintained by the U. S. Indian Service just out of Phoenix.

All those boys and girls are enrolled in a chapter of the Indian Future Farmers of America and carry on projects just the same as white students do in their high schools. In fact, the whole program is modeled on the Future Farmers of America, which has chapters in thousands of schools all over the United States. The Indian organization originated a little over two years ago on the Pima reservation in Arizona. Since then it has spread widely over the West, with Uncle Sam's encouragement.

Students in the first nine grades carry on projects as groups, while those in the three upper grades work individually. In all cases detailed records are kept, and a great deal of practical experience is gained under expert guidance.

Last summer, the entire chapter grew a field of cotton, performing all operations from planting to picking. Another chapter project was the canning of 1,000 No. 10 cans of spinach. Most of this was traded to reservation schools for honey and apples.

This last winter three boys threw in together and fattened 100 lambs from the Navajo reservation. Two Apaches fed 10 steers from their reservation. The school bought these animals, when fat, at going market prices. The young feeders profited in dollars as well as experience.

N. Y. Pro-Garner Delegates Eligible

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30 (AP)—New York State's Court of Appeals upheld restoration to the primary ballot March 28 of two pro-Garner candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention.

The State's highest court rejected Tammany Hall's protests that the New York City candidates, Alfred E. Smith, Jr., son of the former Governor, and State Senator John J. McNaboe, were not eligible. The decision was unanimous.

Sir John Gilmour

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, who passed on today, had been prominent in the Unionist (Conservative) Party for 20 years and had held various Cabinet posts since 1926.

Four Changes Are Urged For Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Four major changes in the unemployment insurance program of the United States were urged at the thirteenth annual conference of the American Association for Social Security, continuing in session here today, by Prof. Herman A. Gray, chairman of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council. Revisions proposed by this notable figure in the social insurance movement included:

1. The sweeping away of the present diverse state tax systems and the substitution of a single tax, uniform for the entire country and for all employers, levied and collected by the Federal Government, the money to be granted to the States as required.

2. Reduction of 1 per cent in the present 3 per cent contribution levied upon employers, since reserves in the insurance funds have risen to enormous size.

3 Benefits to be paid as a matter of right, without a means test, and in terms of what the unemployed may require to keep them from want and from the relief rolls.

4. Employers' contributions to be collected through a system of stamps, which would be simple, economical and an effective self-policing device.

"The need for unemployment insurance arises primarily from the fact that working people do not earn enough to enable them to lay by any savings," Professor Gay declared. "When earnings stop because there is no work, they face immediate threat of want unless aid is forthcoming from a source which lies outside their own resources."

That the Nation's 51 different unemployment insurance laws are operating "in a social vacuum" and failing to meet the national need, was the contention of Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, speaking at the session last night. Mr. Epstein declared this was proved by the fact that national relief expenditures had not fallen, but rather had expanded, as unemployment insurance expenditures had risen.

"The Association's repeated charge that, as now framed, our unemployment insurance laws cannot cope with the actual conditions of unemployment and that, in providing mainly for a group which has never been a social problem, they can affect little the present expenditures for the unemployed is corroborated by every examination of the facts," he maintained.

U. S. Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana expressed approval of the proposal of Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York to create an advisory council to study methods of revising present unemployment insurance legislation.

Dr. Poole Replacing Dr. Sikes at Clemson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—After 14 years as President of Clemson College, Dr. E. W. Sikes, who has retired, will leave the institution July 1 and will be replaced by Dr. Robert Franklin Poole, head of the department of plant pathology at North Carolina State College.

Dr. Poole, a Clemson alumnus and native of Laurens County, was elected unanimously by the Board of Trustees. Dr. Sikes, according to Chairman W. W. Bradley, "will be properly retired and retained with his consent for proper services at an adequate salary."

The Board expressed its highest admiration and appreciation for the work Dr. Sikes has done in the office of President, and looks forward with a great deal of satisfaction to have him continue his connection with Clemson in the future.

In 1926, Dr. Poole became connected with North Carolina State as associate plant pathologist and associate professor of plant pathology. Two years later he was elevated to the positions of plant pathologist and professor of plant pathology.

Roosevelt Honors Newspaper Writer

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—J. Russell Young, dean of White House news writers, was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday to be one of the three commissioners who head the District of Columbia government.

The genial reporter has covered the White House for the Washington Evening Star for nearly 20 years. He is a Republican and the son of a former Congressman and newspaperman.

EL MIRASOL HOTEL
"Flower of the Sun"
Singles, doubles, and bungalows to please the fastidious. Commands glorious view from heart of Santa Barbara's exclusive residential district; near churches, theatre, shops. Delicious food in hotel's dining room by women cooks. Spacious, sunny grounds, and warm hospitality in "The most delightful climate on earth."
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Suoported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

Washington Sideglances

Washington has pair of Vice-Presidents for week—Capital pays social respects to visiting President-Elect of Costa Rica—Taxi becomes incubator and hatches an Easter egg.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

When Vice-Presidents Meet: Washington had two Vice-Presidents this week. The second was Harry Carey, who took the part in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

Oldtimers saw in Mr. Carey's countenance, a slight resemblance of Calvin Coolidge. When he laughed, he looked more like Mr. Coolidge's successor in the Vice-Presidency, Charles Dawes.

Biggest moment in Vice-President Carey's week, excluding the opening of his stage play, was the call he paid on Vice-President Garner at the Capitol.

At a luncheon Mr. Carey was introduced by an admirer as the "only Vice-President whose name I can ever remember."

Claims to Fame: Senator Hattie Caraway tells the story of how her husband came to her at a White House reception during the Wilson Administration and reported, "Dear, I've been honored. The President's daughter came and stood on my toe."

Another claim to fame belongs to a friend of ours on whose dress Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, once upset a glass of water at a White House dinner party.

High Honors: Certain little amenities decreed by the State Department for visiting heads of nations were observed this week in honor of Dr. Rafael Calderon Guardia, President-Elect of Costa Rica, although he is only a head-to-be. They include:

Sleeping at the White House.

Being greeted personally at the Union Station by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Having the President and his wife step out of the portico as an informal gesture of friendship as their distinguished guest arrives.

In the case of the British King and Queen last June, Secretary Hull went all the way to the Canadian border and the President to the Union Station, but that was because the King and Queen came upon special invitation from the President.

Hatching by Taxi: Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama had a story from home that so tickled his fancy he had to tell it on the floor of the House this week.

"A taxicab driver of my native town of Selma found an egg on the rear seat of his cab. Not knowing to whom he should return it, he pulled off a fur-lined glove, put the egg in it, and stuck it in the dash board of his car. On Eastern morning, the egg celebrated Easter in its own way—by giving birth to a baby chick."

"I maintain," said Mr. Hobbs, "that this is worthy of the attention of Congress. If Washington follows Selma's example, and every taxi here does such double duty, broilers and fryers will soon be plentiful."

Campus Influence: The characteristic reaction of Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General and former Yale Professor, to the Supreme Court's decision in the Government's favor on the ethyl gasoline case this week was, "It's a lulu."

Mystery Author of 1898 Best Seller In Book-of-the-Month Class in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—That time has not eclipsed the popularity of "Elizabeth," whose first book, "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," was an immediate best seller when it was published 42 years ago, may be assumed from the fact that her latest novel, "Mr. Skeffington," has been selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club for distribution to its members in April.

Nobody knew who "Elizabeth" was when her first novel, which went through countless subsequent editions, was published. As the Countess von Arnim, the mistress of an isolated estate of 60,000 acres in Pomerania, she was too far removed from the English literary world for the curious to discover her identity. It was not until 28 years after the book was published that she gave her first and only interview, at the request of her friend Sir Philip Gibbs.

Today she is the Countess Russell, and at present she is living in an old inn in Beaufort, S. C. But there is no certainty where the legendary "Elizabeth" may be dwelling at any time. According to the popular novelist, Rosita Forges, "she inhabits a series of enchanted cottages perched in unexpected places all over the world."

"Elizabeth" was born Mary Annette Beauchamp and was the cousin of the late Katherine Mansfield, whose real name was Kathleen Beauchamp. While still a schoolgirl she met Count von Arnim, on a holiday in Italy. Although he was 25 years her senior, it was a case of love at first sight, and they were married. In Pomerania she became, as the Countess von Arnim, the mistress of a great estate, and in between the care of her four children and the management of a noble household, she began one day to write.

When the Count passed on in 1910, Elizabeth returned to England, and there, six years later, she married Bertrand Russell's brother, the second Earl Russell. During the World War, she sent her two eldest daughters and her son to the United States, where they were eventually married.

"Countess Russell is very small and delicate, a frail vessel for a wit that time has failed signally to blunt," writes Malcolm Johnson in the current issue of the Book-of-the-Month Club News.

Among the most popular novels by "Elizabeth" are "Vera," "Enchanted April" and "Father," which was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in 1931.

VERIFICATION

Savings Bank Deposits

To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

These Mutual Savings Banks Will Verify as Follows:

Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank
March 18 to April 17

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank
March 4 to April 13

Franklin Savings Bank
February 15 to April 15

Home Savings Bank
March 25 to May 25

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
March 4 to May 4

Provident Institution for Savings
February 8 to April 6

Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others
April 1 to May 25

Union Savings Bank
March 25 to May 31

Warren Institution for Savings
March 1 to April 30

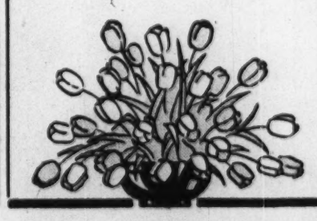
Books Sent by Mail Will Be Promptly Returned
1940

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

Penn The Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Add a Smile to the Room with Flowers——

Hundreds of florists advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They are glad to serve Monitor readers, whether the wish is for a few flowers at a time or for a spectacular display. They are pleased, too, to know that the order came from their Monitor advertising.



Denmark Stays Out of War But Budget Deficit Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Following a week of disasters, in which Denmark lost six ships to German torpedoes, the Danish Parliament hurriedly broke its Easter vacation to rush through legislation imposing new taxation to the tune of 85,000,000 crowns—a crown being just under 20 cents.

This action marked the apprehension of the little kingdom, which is now carrying the heaviest national budget of its history with a deficit that is almost unknown to Danish budgets of recent years.

The impact of the war is being felt more and more in this country and heavy war burdens are being imposed on a people long accustomed to attach little importance to military defense.

In the critical condition of Danish trade today, there has been little shortage of food, but there has been a decided shortage of fuel. It was particularly acute during a more severe winter than has been known here for 30 years. For two months the temperature registered anything from 10 to 20 degrees below in the Reaumur scale (44 to 47 below Fahrenheit).

But the meteorological phenomena were not altogether to blame for the Danes being obliged to sit indoors in fur coats and rugs and to live, eat, and sleep in one room only.

Fuel Carefully Doled Out

Because of the soaring prices of fuel of all descriptions and the shortage of that necessary commodity the Danish Government has been doling out to each household a few pounds a day. Central heating, which is general in Danish homes, has been impossible and the old-fashioned stove has been burning instead. Hot baths became a luxury. So, too, did evenings at theater and restaurant unless one did not mind being more than a little chilly. Galleries and museums remained unheated.

In the home the increase in the prices of all food—milk and butter included—has called for reduced consumption. Statistics show that there is a 7 per cent price increase all around. Coffee, tea, and sugar are rationed. The morning newspaper, too, has diminished in size and increased in cost. An extra halfpenny a day has been added to its prewar price.

The Free Port at Copenhagen is almost empty for much of the transit traffic has been cut off by the war. Fishermen who frequent the Dogger Bank return home with the news that they have been bombed and machine-gunned, and they refuse to return to their work. As a result fish is scarcely to be bought. Protests have been made to the Governments of the belligerent countries, but with little result. In the case of attacks at sea they are likely to be told that "the vessel was going to a British control port," and the German captain therefore had the right to torpedo it.

Berlin Criticizes Navicerts

Under the "navicert" system neutral shippers obtain certificates from British consular agents testifying that their cargoes do not contravene the British contraband control. Neutral vessels with these certificates need not usually enter an English control harbor. From the Wilhelmstrasse however comes the report that navicerts will mean that "Britain will control the neutral States," and the declaration that, "this system is incompatible both with the sovereignty of a

The German authorities add that state and with its neutrality."

if neutral vessels really wish to avoid being torpedoed they would be well advised neither to sail to British control harbors, nor to accept navicerts. This communication has aroused considerable indignation.

Meanwhile Germany is constructing defense works near the Danish frontier. Businessmen, living in Jutland, who have visas to Germany for business purposes are now not allowed to cross the mainland frontier, but must travel to Sjaelland or use the sea connection between Gedser and Warnemünde. This is taken to mean that there is something to conceal in these parts. Flensborg, the border city, has been fortified and anti-aircraft guns have been erected.

New Airdromes Laid Down

Until recently a division of troops was stationed on the German side of the frontier. These troops have now been removed and replaced with 5,000 to 10,000 men of the Nazi Labor Corps recruited from Bavaria. These men have been busy for some time laying down new airdromes and digging lines of trenches from Flensborg, protected with barbed wire entanglements.

So far about eight miles have been completed. As far as is known these do not include ferro-concrete fortifications and the line appears to be in the nature of field work. It is understood that the army of Labor Corps man is shortly to be increased to 20,000. At Flensborg itself, there is now a large seaplane base and an extensive torpedo factory.

All this has not helped to brighten the days for the Danish population, especially the farmers, accustomed as they are, to long years of peace and prosperity. More today than ever this country is determined to keep out of the war at all costs.

FSCC Appointment

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—H. C. Albin has been named Director of the division of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which administers the stamp plan for distributing surplus food among the needy.

Mr. Albin is a native of Stamford, Conn., and was graduated from the University of Illinois. He has been chief of the purchase and distributing division of the Corporation since 1935. The appointment was made March 28.

Wang Proclaims Himself China's Head; Rivalry With Chiang of Long Standing

NANKING, March 30 (AP)—Backed by the bayonets of his Japanese sponsors, Wang Ching-wei formally proclaimed himself head of a new "central government of China" today as the banners of Nanking flapped limply under leaden skies.

Mr. Wang once was Nationalist China's premier, and with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was the political heir of the Republic's founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Now his former associates call Mr. Wang a "despicable traitor."

Mounting a platform in front of Dr. Sun's picture, he read Dr. Sun's will, then read a proclamation ordering immediate cessation of the 33 months of hostilities with Japan and directing Chinese troops to "await further orders."

Blandly ignoring the practical certainty of disobedience, Mr. Wang announced his chief aims were realization of peace and establishment of a new order in East Asia in co-operation with Japan.

Although Mr. Wang set himself up as successor to Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking Government, his authority actually will extend only to areas occupied by the Japanese Army—the seaports and the principal cities of North and Central China.

"Nanking is again the capital of China," Mr. Wang declared, directing civil servants of the Chungking regime to "report for duty at the national capital in the shortest possible period where, upon proper identification, you will be appointed to the same rank you now hold, at the same salary."

Mr. Wang said his aims included enforcement of constitutional government, international co-operation against "the subversive and peace-disturbing activities" of Communists, respect for the legitimate rights and interests of friendly powers, and promotion of foreign friendship.

Japan, however, is the only Government recognizing his regime, and even the Japanese took no part in the official ceremonies, except for Japanese officers, plainclothesmen and newspapermen. Mr. Wang's new army relieved the Japanese guards after the ceremonies of installation.

New officials of the Wang Government, half in Chinese garb and half in Occidental clothing, took their oaths in the Yuan Building, in the presence of 100 foreign newspaper correspondents, mostly Japanese. A band, resplendent in blue coats and white plumes, played the Chinese National Anthem.

With the exception of Japan, no foreign nation sent diplomatic representatives to the ceremonies. The American, French, British and Soviet Ambassadors were in Chungking, where Chiang Kai-shek's Government is recognized by all countries but Japan as the sole legal authority in China.

In Shanghai, international defense forces, including United States Marines, were out in full strength to quell any renewal of disturbances and terrorism that marked the early stages in the Japanese political moves.

Wide World

Wang Ching-wei

Sets up Japanese-sponsored Chinese Government at Nanking with himself as President.

Wang Is Scorned

CHUNGKING, March 30 (AP)—A broadcast from the National Government President, Lin Sen, bitterly denounced Wang Ching-wei today and declared the President and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would lead the entire nation to "fight to the end for China's liberty, sovereignty and territorial integrity." He appealed to the world to continue supporting China, which would "live on despite the Japanese and their puppets."

Chungking's feeling against the Nanking regime was expressed in a monster outdoor meeting during which wooden effigies of Mr. Wang and his wife were burned.

SHANGHAI, March 30 (AP)—An old Chinese political feud enters a new phase today with inauguration et Nanking of the Japanese-sponsored Central Government of China under Wang Ching-wei, a former Premier.

For many years Mr. Wang has contended with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for national leadership. Sometimes since 1925 the two have worked side by side. More often they have pursued divergent courses.

Mr. Wang has always come off second-best when the accounts were finally tallied. Now, denounced as a traitor by Chinese patriots, he is assisting the Japanese in their efforts to establish a "New Order in East Asia." Yet Wang prefers to consider himself a far-sighted and realistic patriot. Much of his career has been given to the struggle for national emancipation of China, a struggle now renounced in favor of coming to terms with Japan.

Japanese militarists are gambling the success or failure of their plans for Far Eastern hegemony on Mr. Wang's ability to establish a regime which will win support from the Chinese masses and bring a quick end to the war, already nearing the end of its third year.

Chiang Determined as Ever

The Japanese Government, after recognizing Mr. Wang's regime, may conclude a formal peace between Japan and the new China. Japan could then seek to win recognition of the Wang regime by other nations, contending that the Chiang Kai-shek Government at Chungking has been reduced to the status of a local rebellious administration.

Formation of the new government, however, is not expected to affect Chiang Kai-shek's determination to keep on fighting until the invaders withdraw from the Asiatic mainland. Unless further important Chinese leaders, both political and military, desert to the Japanese side, the present status of the conflict between China and Japan will not be greatly affected.

The struggle for power between Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek is an old story in Chinese politics.

The records of both men show several startling shifts of allegiance. Mr. Wang was once leader of the pro-Communist, anti-Japanese faction in the Kuomintang, while Chiang Kai-shek fought the Communists for seven successive years and followed a policy of conciliating Japan.

Today, their roles are exactly reversed.

Educated in Japan

The story of Mr. Wang's eventful career is an alternate series of successes and disasters. He has always been No. 2 man, first to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, and afterward to Chiang Kai-shek.

Now, he takes orders from the Japanese Army.

Like Chiang Kai-shek and many other Chinese leaders, Wang Ching-wei was educated in Japan. While in Tokyo in 1905, he met Dr. Sun, and quickly became a militant fighter in the ranks of Republicans sworn to overthrow the Manchu emperors.

Mr. Wang was implicated in 1910 in an attempt on the Prince Regent, father of Emperor Husan Tung, by blowing up a bridge in Peiping.

The attempt failed and he was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. When the revolution broke out in 1911, he was released from prison.

Elected chairman of the Chinese National Government on its establishment in 1925, Mr. Wang quickly found himself in disagreement with General Chiang, who was then establishing his military dominance. Mr. Wang retired to voluntary exile in France several times, but always returned to rejoin the Government.

Mr. Wang's home in Shanghai is a military fortress. Concrete machine-gun nests dominate the walls. Stairways are blocked off by steel doors and the windows double barred. Japan has taken no chances with assassination.

Wang Explains Change

Foreign correspondents who visited there recently were closely searched, and one was forced to leave his walking stick outside.

Mr. Wang's chief weapons in his effort to win supporters for his new cause are his eloquence and ready pen.

He is accounted handsome by Chinese standards and wears his thick hair in a glistening black pompadour. He wears western garb in preference to the long Chinese gown.

Mr. Wang explains his working for the Japanese this way:

"Every patriotic Chinese wants peace. It is the only way to save our nation. We cannot defeat the Japanese; therefore we must be friends with them. They have offered us an honorable peace, promising to withdraw their troops and respect our sovereignty and territorial integrity."

To his statements, Chungking officials reply:

China wants peace but it must be an honorable peace. To yield to Japan now is to surrender our national existence, as happened to Korea. The peace offer referred to by Mr. Wang was made by Premier Konoye of Japan in December, 1938. But since then, the Japanese Army has announced its intention of maintaining permanent garrisons on Chinese soil. We can accept peace only when the last Japanese soldier leaves China.

All German Youth Harnessed to 'Glory'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The "Service Plan of the Hitler Youth for 1940," recently published, shows clearly the extent to which National Socialism has gone in controlling the education and ideals of its younger generation.

The rigors of peacetime control have been heightened to meet war conditions.

The new regulations apply to the Hitler Youth, Young Folk and Young Girls' League, League of German Girls, Faith and Beauty Society, etc., membership in which is compulsory for all Germans coming within these particular categories.

Of primary importance is the section for training in general outlook and character which cares for the political and militant will of German youth. This is done in a weekly two-hour "social." Following this comes the "cultural work" of the Hitler Youth, which consists of community singing in town and village squares, marches with bands and anything which "will bring gaiety to the population."

Sports Are Obligatory

Physical training or "Sport Duty" is obligatory for two hours a week either on weekdays, or on every first or third Sunday in the month; but the Hitler Youth and the Girls "Faith and Beauty" Society are exempt from this.

The second and fourth Sundays in the month are to be devoted to "voluntary efficiency sports." The "premilitary training" of the Hitler Youth (16 to 18 years) is now spread over 12 months not 6, and the final tests must be completed by Oct. 15. Instruction on Saturdays is now only on alternative Saturdays and shooting and field duties on alternate Sundays.

Special attention has to be given to the training of youth leaders, since many of the older ones are being called to the Army. Parades of various subsections will be once every two months in winter, but once a month in summer. Duty ceases at 8 p. m. from April to September, at 7 p. m. in October, and 6 p. m. in November and December, for the junior members and for the Hitler Youth and German Girls' League at 10 p. m. except on social evenings.

Two Sundays Duty Free

As a special privilege, the second and fourth Sundays in each month are normally free of duty. But boys and girls are "at the disposal of their parents on those days only in so far as they do not voluntarily attend "efficiency sports," and in view of the manifold training duties, in addition to home and school, leave cannot be granted on the two duty Sundays." These organizations of youths and maids are also expected to continue their aid in street collections and auxiliary services, while the smaller girls and boys of 13 to 14 years continue to take part in A. R. P. (Air Raid Precaution) training.

Only short excursions and camps of 14 days' maximum duration will be permitted during the coming summer. No more than 100 persons will be allowed in one camp and these must travel by bicycle or on foot, so as not to burden the railways.

The "Service Plan" is highly organized and places emphasis upon such qualities as "courage, readiness to die fighting for an ideal, loyalty, and a sense of honor." These virtues are interpreted, however, in a manner designed primarily to serve the glorification of the State and Führer to the exclusion of all else.

Hitler Cites Purpose

Reichsführer Hitler himself has laid down the method and purpose of Germap education:

"Every child's spelling book, every newspaper . . . must be pressed into the service of this one mission until the timid prayer of the modern patriot, 'Lord, deliver us' has been transformed in the brain of the smallest German boy into the burning demand, 'Almighty God, bless our weapon.'"

In defense of such training for militarism, National Socialists point out that their educational experiment is by no means new in history. Less than a century and a half ago Napoleon set up lycées, in which "the aim of the instruction was not to awaken thought and develop the faculties but rather to fashion able breadwinners, obedient citizens, and enthusiastic soldiers."

But as one leading historian points out, the ultimate result on "French thought, which had been the most ardently speculative in Europe," was to prompt it to become "vapid and mechanical."

The National Socialist system goes much further than Napoleon's in its supremacy of state obedience over all considerattion for the individual extending it to all spheres of personal thought and action. The consequences are already marked in a number of intellectual spheres, so that the very system which seeks to give the Third Reich world domination may result in impoverishing it of talent. In any case, the training of the next German generation is proceeding along lines openly and frankly opposed to "internationalism."

Turkey to Govern by Decree In Case of Near East Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—Emergency legislation, bringing industry, agriculture, and foreign exchange more directly under Government control, has been prepared here and is to be put into force immediately if there is anything in the nature of a Near East crisis.

A mere notification to the National Assembly is to suffice to put this emergency act into operation. The Government, with which the decision rests exclusively, is entitled to put it into operation only in three well-defined cases. These are: Complete or partial mobilization; likelihood of Turkey entering a war; or state of war between foreign powers of direct interest to Turkey.

Observers point out that of these specified three preliminary conditions, the first does certainly not exist, as there is no mobilization in Turkey, either complete or partial, and the third can hardly be put forward, for while war exists between the Allies and Germany and recently also between Russia and Finland, yet they cannot be looked upon as new factors.

Thus, it is said, the only cases where the emergency act would be applied would be either a new war between foreign powers (such as between Russia and the Allies), or, as envisaged by the law, the likelihood of Turkey being involved in war, or both.

The law gives the Government power to plan and co-ordinate production, to take control over all industrial and mining institutions fitting into such production scheme and, where necessary to buy the whole output, with the right compulsorily to employ skilled workers. Nobody is to be entitled, without leave, to abandon his or her work.

If "ready response" is not given to the Government's directions, industrial and mining enterprises can be taken over by the authorities, the owners receiving an indemnity.

A combination of facilities and restrictions is designed to make foreign trade a national service and to combat speculation and profiteering.

In the agricultural field, any citizens may be compelled to give their services to work on the farm and all landowners may be forced to grow cereals on the acreage equivalent to half their land.

British Women's Land Army Wins Victory in Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After facing a barrage of criticism, and calling a halt to its training scheme, the Women's Land Army is marching on again. Nearly 5,000 of its members are at work on farms throughout the country, more than double the number working in December. Their work in agriculture is popular, and their contribution toward food supplies is important.

Like most of the other wartime organizations set up to deal with a state of emergency which might emerge—or, on the other hand, might not—the W. L. A. had to hold together a huge group of people in a state of partial inactivity and complete uncertainty over a number of months. Its attempts have been attacked somewhat unmercifully in the press.

Some of Accusations

It has been accused of "deluding" young women by holding out hopes of jobs on the land, which were groundlessly optimistic. It has been challenged for having set up committees which spent money that might better have been spent by farmers on the direct production of food. It has been criticized for having overestimated the capabilities of townswomen to turn themselves, in a few weeks, into reliable farm workers and to have expected farmers to do a work of the highest national importance aided by people who but yesterday were shop assistants, clerks, dressmakers, and, worse still, ladies of leisure.

When the W. L. A. was first suggested—the inspiration came from the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith—war had not so much as been declared. The first recruits were registered in April, 1939, and, at the time, nobody knew to what extent, should hostilities begin, men would be called from the land to serve the colors.

In the spring of the year, land work appeared alluring. To leave city offices for sunny orchards seemed a desirable change and a steady stream of young women registered their names. In September, the first training course was opened. In December, criticism began to be heard. It was known that the yearly cost of running the W. L. A.—London and regional staffs and committees—was something like £43,000, and that for this sum all that could be shown was a list of 25,000 volunteers, only 2,000 of whom were actually "down on the farm."

Plenty of Men at First

The organizers of the scheme were clear enough as to what had happened. The biggest cause of this lack of spectacular result lay in the normal fall of agricultural employment during the autumn months. Added to this was the fact that no considerable recruitment for the forces had been put in hand among agricultural workers, while agriculture had been scheduled as a reserved occupation for men of more than 21 years of age. The fact that petrol rationing had released many men for the work of tractor-driving added a further dislocation to the proposed plans, as did also the fact that soldier labor was found to be available for any sudden pressure of work that might arise.

To fall in with these conditions, those who directed the W. L. A. called a speedy halt to training schemes. Only those women who were actually unemployed were allowed to train at all, and recruits in general were warned not to give up peacetime employment unless asked to do so.

Today the tide seems to have turned. Testimonials to the work the women have done are coming in. "Women learn quicker and more thoroughly than the average man student," says the Principal of one Institute where recruits have trained.

Women's Work Popular

"Four of them," says another, "have plowed 200 acres of land since training, so that if the services of the volunteers of the W. L. A. were utilized to their fullest capacity, the contribution that they could make toward food production would be one of the factors of success." "Give me a girl any day," says a farmer who has trained one; "she's worth three men for picking up things and getting on with the job."

There are 16,000 enrolled members of the W. L. A. and, whereas in December only 2,000 were at work, now there are some 4,700. A further 1,400 trained members are standing by ready to serve, half of whom are still working in their peacetime employment.

Moreover, farmers—who are, on the whole, a conservative group, prone to resent the possible loss of their key men, averse to paying 28 shillings a week to recruits when members of their own families "do the job for pocket money," and chivalrous enough to question the rightness of asking raw townswomen to perform the heavy tasks of farm work—the farmers are beginning to come round.

Dairy workers are wanted. People who can milk, though it means rising before the sun, they are wanted, too. Spring is coming in earest. It is possible, it seems, that the work of the W. L. A. may yet be acclaimed as one of the most important contributions to national safety of the present war.

As Protector

TOKYO, March 30 (AP)—Japan has no intention of excluding from China "such peaceful economic activities of third powers as conform to the new situation in east Asia."

In a statement issued today in connection with the establishment of the Wang Ching-Wei Regime in Nanking, the Government also said that in spite of military operations "Japan has endured numerous inconveniences in order to protect the rights and interests of third powers in China." It added the "Japanese Government is confident that the 'New' China will pursue a similar policy."

Wire-Tapping Drive Traps Guard Officers

TULSA, Okla., March 30 (AP)—A Federal drive against wire-tapping resulted March 28 in indictment of four more persons, including two National Guard officers, and brought caustic comment from Gov. Leon C. Phillips.

Federal authorities disclosed that Col. Charles A. Holden, Tulsa, and his subordinate, Maj. Charles R. Taylor, who commanded a unit on duty in the Mid-Continent petroleum strike here, were indicted.

Also named by the Federal Grand Jury, which began its inquiry co-incident with a congressional flurry over "wire-tapping," were A. C. Booth, a hotel engineer, and D. G. Morgan, Mid-Continent refinery superintendent.

Indictment of County Attorney Dixie Gilmer, Floyd Rheam, former Tulsa Police Commissioner, and Police Detective William Kelly was announced March 27.

Swedish Prince Turns 'Cashier'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — They're telling a new story here about Sweden's democratic royal family.

Because of an accident on the main line an express train going south to Stockholm from the north of Sweden had to make a long detour. In order that the passengers might get something to eat, a stop was made at a station where long tables were put up in the waiting room. In the great rush of people, among whom were many military going south on leave, and the short time available, one of the waitresses did not get payment for all she had served. She jumped on the train to collect payments, but it started before she had finished and she had to go on to the next station.

Passing from carriage to carriage trying to find her customers she found herself in a sleeping carriage where some officers were sitting in the little entrance hall. Replying to their inquiries she explained that people had not paid for their repast and she had to go to the next station to get the money.

"Don't ask me for payment," one of them said laughingly. "I paid for mine honestly."

"Yes, I know," she said, "but there are others who did not."

"Then I'll help you," the officer said, and they went off together through the carriages. The officer acted as money collector, opening the various compartments where sleeping passengers looked up when it was explained what was wanted.

The waitress collected all her money and thanked the officer. On leaving the carriage she was heard to murmur to herself: "I wonder who that kind and helpful gentleman was?"

"Don't you know?" a fellow passenger asked. "That is Prince Gustaf Adolf."

Change Rumanian Ministry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A reshuffle of the Propaganda Ministry organization here is expected to bring this department into closer connection with the Foreign Office and it is expected that a broader tolerance affecting both the local and foreign press will be manifested.

Though the former orientation of the Ministry was smoothly accepted by most circles it contacted, the personnel established by the new executive has a reputation which indicates an even happier collaboration.

Replacing Alexandre Radian as Director comes C. C. Giuresco, who occupies the History chair in Bucharest's Faculty of Letters. An eminent historian, his "History of the Rumanians" is recognized as one of the most authoritative works on this subject. His intimate knowledge of interior and international problems has been enlarged during his Ministership in the Front of National Rebirth, the country's only political party.

The Under-Secretary of State for the new Propaganda Ministry is Vasile Stoica.

For some years, following the World War, Mr. Stoica was attached to Rumanian diplomatic circles in Washington. Of Transylvanian origin, he speaks 12 languages and is an expert on minority problems. More important as coloring his latest appointment is the fact that Mr. Stoica comes directly from his ambassadorial post in Ankara. Pro-Allies tendencies have been fostered during his work among leaders of New Turkey's policy, and Allied journalists here anticipate his acquaintance with pleasure.

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Canadians Ponder Election Effects

By Bruce Hutchison
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN CANADA, March 30—As the last scattered returns arrived from remote polling stations in the wilderness, Canadians realized that on March 26 they had elected a stronger government but a far weaker Parliament.

Throughout the country today there is no regret that Canada has given to its war Government a substantial working majority, but there is evident concern everywhere over the virtual disappearance of an effective Opposition.

This is not a matter of numbers only, not merely the fact that the Government will have 183 seats on latest returns or 122 more seats than all the Opposition. It is as well the disappearance of nearly all the leading opposition. Figures who are competent to analyze and criticize the Government's work.

There is left in the Conservative Party not a single figure of front-bench experience.

Dr. R. J. Manion, the Conservative leader, C. H. Cahn, perhaps the most outstanding constitutional authority in the party, H. H. Stevens, ablest Conservative debater, all have been defeated. This leaves no outstanding Conservative and the most effective critics of the Government will be found in the little group of Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Socialists.

J. S. Woodworth and M. J. Coldwell, the two Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leaders, are the two most competent critics opposing the Ministry in the new House. Perhaps a seat will be found for Dr. Manion so that he can lead the Opposition again, but the Conservative Party is expected to hold a national convention this year or next and choose a new permanent leader. Dr. Manion has not indicated his plans.

Completely Free on Policies

The real meaning of the final election reutrns is that Canada has given Prime Minister Mackenzie King virtually a blank check. It is a blank check not merely because effective opposition has been wiped out, but because the Government is bound to no specific policies and avoided any detailed commitments in the election campaign. It is pledged to the prosecution of the war and the avoidance of conscription.

In every aspect of war policy and domestic policy its hands are completely free and its powers under the war measures act are dictatorial, if it cares to use them. That it will use them more and more as the war goes on is regarded as certain, but at this moment, with the election over, the mandate given and the opposition swept away, the Government's plans are unknown to the people. They should be revealed soon now, probably with a Cabinet reorganization and then with the first war budget.

But obviously whatever these plans are they will be designed primarily to meet the problems of the war. The problems of peace have been postponed by common consent.

Canadian policy has hitherto been probably the most orthodox in the world. It doesn't seem to have occurred to most Canadians that the war has suddenly diverted that whole trend of policy into a new direction.

Changes Coming Gradually

The deep social changes moving fast below the surface have been ignored largely by the politicians, probably because few of them feel competent to explain where those changes lead.

Of course, the changes parallel those already effected in Britain and France, where the Government has taken virtual control of everything, but Canada has been able to move more slowly into this system because of its relative isolation and superior wealth. Yet the movement, little suspected by the great mass of the people yet, has been sure.

Constitutionally it has gone almost to the limit. Under the War Measures Act, which became operative with the commencement of the war, the government can do practically anything it pleases. In practice, the Government has done as little as possible, in the sense of penetrating the national economy, but, by taking power to exercise drastic controls if need arises, it has already exercised many of them invisibly.

For example, the Government has not fixed prices but, by threatening prosecution of any person who raises prices unjustifiably, it has exercised such a control that prices have barely risen where, in the last war, they shot up almost as soon as the first gun was fired. The Government has not touched wages either, but if they showed any undue fluctuation it would have to intervene. During the whole war period it will manage, by whatever means prove necessary, the cost of living and the real wages of the country.

War Loans From Savings

Through the Bank of Canada the Government controls completely the financial structure. Through its taxation machinery it will certainly divert Canadians' spending from luxuries to a great extent so that the productive energy of the nation may go into war materials. The average Canadian family's habits of living will be drastically changed through revenues taxes and through taxes designed to reduce the consumption of imported and luxury goods. The savings of the people will be drained off, to greater or less extent, by war loans.

But it is in the region of foreign trade that Canada is most concerned over effects of war. Where the exports of the United States have not exceeded 7 per cent of the national income in the last quarter of a century, Canada's have run to nearly 40 per cent. Canada has made itself a great trading Nation by refusing to interfere with foreign trade, by any controls but tariffs.

Today Canada sees its customers going on a barter basis; sees England, the old free market, under complete Government control with the "blocked" pounds already being used, and "swaps" with other nations under Government direction. How can Canada meet such competition without Government supervision of foreign trade? Already Canada has been compelled to go some distance in this direction. It is virtually managing a great new bacon industry. It "feeds" the Winnipeg wheat market which thus is no longer entirely free. It sells its lumber by agreed deals in advance with the British Government. The distribution of the last apple crop was managed by Government order.

The Future of Controls

Out of all this emerges in Canada today two great questions among thinking people: First, can this progress into state controls, into a managed economy, be stopped or prevented from deepening during the war? Few Canadians believe it can.

But, second, and more important, —can the controls built during the war be liquidated when the war is over? In the much more difficult period of readjustment when the war industries close down, can the Government walk out where it has walked in for the strenuous but relatively simple processes of war mobilization?

That is the basic question in Canada today. The war is not the basic question, as the election campaign seemed to show, for Canadians are agreed on it. They are in the war and that is settled. But the question of this Nation's future social system is not settled and will not be for a long time.

Thus, by a grim irony, the people who regard with misgiving their American neighbors' experiments in the planned economy, in state interventions, in the theory of "spending," find themselves today going much further in the same direction—into drastic state controls, which will become more drastic as the war proceeds, into Government supervision of the Nation's whole economy, into spending on such a scale that the Nation's budget has been doubled since war began.

Thus into the last six months has been telescoped the normal progress—or at least the normal change—of many decades. No one can tell, and the election campaign certainly did not suggest how much of this is temporary, how much permanent.

Election Costs Drop $1,000,000 in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, March 30

Cost to Canada of this week's Dominion election has been estimated by Jules Castonguay, chief electoral officer, at $3,000,000, or almost $1,000,000 less than in 1935, due to an improved system of preparing voters' lists.

The reduction in cost was made despite the fact wartime made necessary the taking of the active service vote at a cost of something under $100,000.

The system embraced in 1934 provided for voters' lists kept permanently up to date, as has been done in Britain. A permanent list was prepared and 1935, before the election, it was revised. This piled up the expense.

After the one experience with the permanent lists, Parliament reverted to the former less costly system with the chief electoral officer in charge of preparing the lists and supervising the election.

Preparing for the Carpentry of a Nation

© International

King Ananda of Siam in Carpentry Shop of His School in Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—While a Council of Regents governs Muang Thai (Siam) the youthful King Ananda learns of the stuff of which ordinary men are made. And one of his lessons is carpentry at the École Nouvelle here. Hammers and nails, saws and boards seem like common material. But from such things men learn stability, and that means the strength of a nation—and a government.

British Weigh Diffusion Of Industrial Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Strong recommendation has been made to the Government to take upon itself as soon as possible powers to regulate the location of industries in Britain and to "spread" the industrial population in garden cities and trading estates.

It was 2½ years ago that a Royal Commission was established to consider problems arising from the distribution of industrial population. The Commission's report, now published has taken on sudden urgency now that war stresses the dangers both of concentration of population and of the "drift to the southeast" which has been accelerated in recent years.

The report is not unanimous. The chairman and nine members have signed a majority report. Three have added reservations, and three others have signed a minority report. The importance which the Commission attaches to immediate Government action is stressed rather than minimized by this threefold nature of the report, however, for there is complete unanimity on the need for national action through a central authority and disagreement only on the machinery by means of which this action is to be obtained.

Positive Powers Urged

The majority report proposes a National Industrial Board "to make research into, advise upon, and regulate the location of industry." In respect of London and the Home Counties the board should be vested from the outset with powers to regulate the establishment within that area of additional industrial undertakings. The signatories of the reservations say that negative powers are not enough and should be accompanied by positive powers and that the proposed board should therefore have general power to regulate industrial growth not in the London area alone but throughout the country.

The minority report would substitute a Government Department with a Cabinet Minister at its head for the industrial board and give the Department very large powers.

It is a unanimous conclusion, that "the disadvantages in many, if not in most, of the great industrial concentrations, like on the strategical, the social and the economic side, do constitute serious handicaps and even in some respects, dangers to the nation's life and development, and we are of opinion that definite action should be taken by the Government towards remedying them."

Agree on Central Authority

The Commission also agreed:

That a central authority, national in scope is urgently required.

That objectives of national action should include continued and further redevelopment of congested areas, decentralization, and dispersal of population from such areas and encouragement of a reasonable "balance of incustrial development" through Great Britain.

That immediate attention must, in particular, be given to the continued drift of the industrial population to London.

That the central authority should forthwith formulate a policy to govern dispersal and to determine how far to encourage satellite towns trading estates, and garden cities.

That the central authority should have the right to examine all existing and future town-planning schemes, whether regional or local, and to consider whether modification is necessary.

That the central authority should study the location of industry with a view to anticipating cases where local depression may occur in the future, such as arms industries when peace returns.

All Areas Included

While the majority report suggests a National Industrial Board, to act in an advisory rather than an executive capacity—except in the case of London—the three members who added a reservation say that "positive action by way of regulating new industrial developments throughout the country is an even more essential and more effective way of treating the problem than simple restriction on the industrial growth of a particular area.

"A beginning must be made in regarding the country as a social and economic unit as well as a political unit."

The minority report recommends not a National Board, but a new Ministry under a Cabinet Minister, for the purpose of making research into and controlling the location of industry throughout Great Britain and of promoting and supervising the planning of the country for industrial, agricultural, residential, and recreational requirements. It is added that the Minister should be required to establish regional boards through which to exercise his functions.

It is felt in Labor circles here that the London problem may turn out not to be one of stopping a drift to the metropolis, but of organizing a "drift" away from it. It is pointed out that the demands on the heavy industries are calling workers back to the Midlands and the North, while the curtailment of luxury expenditure has hit London's light industries and shops. London is, in fact, a new depressed area with 300,000 of its 3,000,000 workers jobless.

Women Taught In Farm Work Assist Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Now that the "watch on neutrality" demands the services of so many men, women or Norway are taking over manly jobs in the fields.

This is not just a haphazard occurrence, but a well-planned and thoroughly organized change in Norway's mode of living. Two women's organizations in particular are playing a big part in planning the aid women are giving to their country, the Norwegian Housewives' Association and the Norwegian Women Farmers' Organization.

Both these organizations are well fitted to help in this matter, the one because it is a farmers' organization, the other because it works "for good and happy homes" and has branches and groups throughout the country.

Local Heads Form District

The Housewives' Association is highly organized, having more than 550 local branches. Small local groups form into district branches. The chairman of the local group is a member of the District Board, and the chairman of the District Board is a member of the Board at Headquarters at Oslo.

This association was founded because of the many demands made upon housewives in the national interest; and their own serious demands upon themselves. Its growth has been supported by women throughout the land who appreciate the need for proper education for housewives and mothers. The Housewives' Association has, for more than 40 years, provided education for those who keep house.

Better Homes Chief Goal

At the national meeting in 1934 the question was asked whether the Association should not take up active work for peace. The response of the Association was to remind each member that she must begin work for peace within herself and her family circle. The most important task of this association is to assist toward the formation of good homes and thus bring up a better generation for the future benefit of the country.

"Our organization has been started to enable us to receive a special education we have no other opportunity to receive" is the way the organized housewives speak of their aims. "We work for our own homes only insofar as we work for the welfare of all homes."

Besides arranging for farm work to be done the Oslo Office receives, sorts and forwards—after consultation with the military authorities—thousands of parcels for the men of military or civilian national service. It has also had a busy winter providing lecturers and giving advice on Air Raid Precautions.

Allies See Loss to Axis In Soviet Neutral Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—Reaffirmation of Soviet neutrality by Russia's Premier-Foreign Affairs Commissar in his speech to the Soviet Supreme Council yesterday is hailed here as a definite indication that the Russo-German alliance is not as close as Berlin pretends.

Thus, studying the words of Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, London concludes that there seems little likelihood of materialization at present of joint German-Soviet-Italian action to dominate the Balkans. If this interpretation is accurate, it would indicate that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at the Brenner Pass was less effective in its reported wooing of the Soviets than the Reich's propaganda would imply.

It is regarded as specially significant that Mr. Molotoff stressed the type of Russia's "neutrality," which contrasts with the Italian profession of "nonbelligerency."

Mr. Molotoff's references in belittling the extent of Soviet-German trade are also welcomed in official circles here as an embarrassment to German economic hopes and claims, and are regarded as new incentive to the Allies to intensify the blockade.

Help to Germany Minimized

Mr. Molotoff stated that German trade with Rumania was more important than Soviet-German trade. It is pointed out here that this is a clear denial of the German claim that the Reich's economic needs can be satisfied by Russia.

However, it is clearly apparent here that the Soviet Premier had no good words to say of the Allies either. He accused Britain and France of seeking an artificial pretext to extend hostilities to the Soviet. He cast doubt of Britain's intention of defending Poland and declared that the real Allied aim was the defeat and dismemberment of Germany.

Nor has Britain overlooked the emphasis which Mr. Molotoff placed on his contention that, while friendship continued between the Soviet and Germany, Soviet relations with Britain and France had deteriorated because of hostile Allied actions.

The Premier described Allied troop concentrations in the Near East as "playing with fire." He further instanced the British seizure of two Soviet ships in the Far East, British refusal to fulfill Soviet orders for machinery, the raid on Soviet trade offices in Paris, and circumstances connected with departure of the Soviet Ambassador, Jacob Surits, from Paris.

Only Protests Expected

No indications are seen here, however, in Mr. Molotoff's speech of Soviet intention to take any more drastic action than protests against such "hostile acts" by the Allies as the stopping of Soviet ships suspected of trading with Germany.

But in this connection a report from Paris today mentions the possibility of the Allies entering the Black Sea to intercept oil tankers which are carrying oil from the Baku and Batum supply line to German points of transit.

Reports already reaching here from the Balkans indicate some relief in those countries over the re-emphasis on Soviet neutrality. Mr. Molotoff's assurance that the Soviet would not seek by force to press its claim on Rumania for Bessarabian territory is gratefully approved here.

Wait and See Attitude

Nevertheless it is recognized both here and in the countries most directly concerned in such assurances that experience has shown that the best attitude to take is "note the words and wait to see what action follows."

This applies equally to the Scandinavian countries. Mr. Molotoff said, denying that the Soviets would lay any claim to Scandinavian ports or shipping centers. The Soviet warning against the Scandinavians forming a defensive alliance is not felt here to be a matter of much importance, since well-informed circles nexer expected such alliance to materialize.

A Manchester Guardian editorial today warns readers against too much faith in Soviet protestations of neutrality. Russia, it says, obviously wants to lie low while recovering from the Finnish war and probably Germany prefers Russia as a passive partner.

French Busy Keeping in Step With Changing Food Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A Frenchman's and a Frenchwoman's head is kept spinning in the effort to keep up with the constantly changing and constantly increasing restrictions on the consumption of food. A regular feature of most of the newspapers is a little "box" in which readers are told what they may not buy in shops and restaurants on this particular day. A calendar of food restrictions for Paris, as from the latter part of March, reads as follows:

Monday: No meat of any kind, not even horsemeat.

Tuesday: No meat except tripe and horsemeat. No cakes or pastries in restaurants and tea rooms.

Wednesday: No butcher's meat; but pork, ham and delicatessen meat is permitted. No cakes or pastries.

Thursday: No strong alcoholic drinks.

Friday: No cakes or pastries.

Saturday: None of the stronger alcoholic drinks.

Sunday: No restrictions.

Restaurants Scrutinized

This by no means completes the list of restrictions. Restaurants are very minutely supervised as to what they may serve their customers. A meat course, for instance, must not exceed 100 grams (a little less than a quarter of a pound) without bone or 150 grams if bone is included. This has already visibly affected the quality of steaks. Butter may not be served in restaurants, except as part of a general course of hors d'oeuvres.

Meals are limited to two main courses, fish and meat, on the days when the sale of the latter is permitted. Poultry and rabbit are not considered meats and may be purchased or served on any day. Chicken and other kinds of poultry, however, have risen so sharply in price that there is a definite pocketbook restriction on their consumption, except by the well-to-do classes. In addition to his fish and meat courses, the diner in a restaurant may have either an hors d'oeuvres course or a soup and either a cheese or a dessert. No one, therefore, can fairly complain of hunger, although gourmands may sigh for the leisurely meals of eight or 10 courses, unrestricted as to choice and quantity.

All the better grades of milk chocolate have now come into the category of forbidden things, presumably because the Government wished to save the milk, sugar and cocoa, which entered into their manufacture. Only coarser grades of chocolate are now to be found in the shops.

Rationing Restrictions

All these food restrictions, to be sure, have not assumed the character of outright rationing. This is to come in the fairly near future, as everyone has been required to fill out an application for a ration card and the authorities have already defined six separate classes of consumers, who will presumably receive somewhat differential treatment as to the quantity and quality of their rations. These categories are:

Children under three years of age.

Children from three to 12 years.

Persons betwen the ages of 12 and 70 who are not engaged in hard physical work.

Persons between the ages of 12 and 70 "engaged in severe labor requiring a great exertion of muscular strength." (Munitions workers will probably receive preferential consideration under this category.)

Persons above the age of 12 who are engaged in farming in any capacity, as farm proprietors, tenants, agricultural laborers.

Persons above the age of 70 who are not employed in agriculture.

There is as yet no indication as to the number of articles which will be rationed or as to the amounts which will be allotted on the ration cards.

All the food restrictions thus far affect mainly persons who eat in restaurants. Except for occasional shortages and for rising prices, there have been no restrictions on the amount of food which a family living at home may buy and consume. The household with a refrigerator may, if it chooses, disregard the meatless days by stocking up in advance. Rationing, of course, will mean a severer regime for the family meal, as well as for the diner in a restaurant.

Itinerants' Ouster Stirs Florida Coast

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 30 (AP)—State condemnation of 500 hovels only a few miles from Florida's glittering "Gold Coast" turned public attention March 28 toward hundreds of itinerant farm workers living in squalor comparable to that described in the book "Grapes of Wrath."

The dilapidated shacks, strung along highways leading into the rich Okeechobee truck lands, were condemned by the State Board of Health after a survey prompted by findings of Dr. M. V. Ziegler, of the U. S. Public Health Service.

John P. Ingle, Sr., of Jacksonville, head of a statewide public health committee, at a public meeting last night challenged Palm Beach County to set up a health unit to meet the menace.

Fred A. Safay, of the State Board, issued the condemnation order against the dwellings around Belle Glade, Pahokee and Canal Point and warned that if the notices were not heeded by mid-April, "action will be taken against the offenders and all tenants will be ordered to move at once."

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Shasta Dam Expected To Cut Flood Damage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—When Shasta Dam becomes real instead of a line of surveyor's stakes, floods such as the $16,000,000 catastrophe of February, this year, will be greatly curtailed, according to the California Department of Public Works.

At Kennett, the dam site, flood stage readings on the United States Weather Bureau gauge reached 36.3 feet, the highest ever recorded. This mark was 3.1 feet higher than the 1907 record and 7.3 feet above the crest of the devastating 1937 flood.

How important Shasta Dam would have been in stopping the flood that covered half a million acres of land is best told in the Department's official storm report:

"It was evident that had the Shasta Dam unit of the Central Valley's Project been completed it would have served as an effective check on a flood of this type, as shown by the stream flow figures already available. Provision has been made at Shasta Dam for storage space of 500,000 acre-feet of water for flood control purposes.

"However, at this time of year there might have been storage space for as much as a million acre-feet of flood waters. With this amount of storage available the crest of the flood could have been held back and effectively checked.

"Comparison of figures on the flow at Kennett and at Red Bluff in the 1937 flood and the present storm reveal a much heavier run-off in the watershed above Kennett this year. During the 1937 peak run-off the flow at Kennett was estimated at 132,000 second-feet and at Red Bluff at 262,000 second-feet. Thus approximately half of the flow of the river or 130,000 second-feet originated between Kennett and Red Bluff.

"In the present storm, the flow was estimated at 182,000 second-feet at Kennett and 292,000 at Red Bluff, showing that the major portion of the run-off originated above Shasta Dam site and consequently could have been held in check."

Highway damage in Northern California, center of the storm, was estimated by State officials here at $1,267,200. Bridges destroyed or damaged accounted for $192,000 of the loss. Fills washed or slipped out, leaving gaping holes in highways, will cost $489,000 to replace. Slides of loose rock and earth onto mountain highways will cost $586,200 to remove and repair.

Levees Could Not Hold

When levees along the Sacramento River broke, 275,000 acres of farm land and 225,000 acres of by-pass and overflow areas were covered. Damage to the levees was estimated at half a million dollars.

The effectiveness of the Yolo By-Pass, which permits flood waters to flow away from the State Capital at the danger point where the Sacramento and American Rivers join, was demonstrated in this flood.

Despite the smashing of four-day records for rainfall, which at Stirling City was 20.07 inches and Downieville 15.98, the flood was as remote to most capital residents as one in the Connecticut or Mississippi River valleys. When the flood stage was reached, weirs were opened to permit flow into the Yolo Basin.

With the rise of Shasta Dam, present-day photos of overflowed rivers also may become museum pieces.

President Reports on Welles

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's statement on the report of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles after his return from Europe follows:

Undersecretary of State Welles has concluded the mission upon which he was sent to Europe and has reported to me and to the Secretary of State.

As I said when the announcement of Mr. Welles' mission was made, Mr. Welles was sent to Europe in order to obtain information with regard to existing conditions. He was never authorized to make, nor has he made, any commitments involving the Government of the United States, nor was he empowered to offer, and he has not offered, any proposals in the name of this Government. He has not received, nor has he brought back to me, any peace proposals from any source.

The information which he has received from the heads of the Governments which he has visited will be of the greatest value to this Government in the general conduct of its foreign relations. As was announced at the time of his departure from the United States, the information communicated to him by the Italian, German, French, and British Governments will be regarded as entirely confidential by this government. It relates to the views and policies of the European governments mentioned.

I am glad to say that Mr. Welles' mission has likewise resulted, through personal contacts and through the conversations which he held, in a clarification of the relations between the United States and the countries which he visited and will, I believe, assist in certain instances in the development of better understanding and more friendly relations.

Finally, even though there may be scant immediate prospect for the establishment of any just, stable and lasting peace in Europe, the information made available to this Government as a result of Mr. Welles' mission will undoubtedly be of the greatest value when the time comes for the establishment of such a peace.

To Mr. Welles go my thanks and full appreciation for carrying out this difficult mission with extraordinary tact and understanding and in accordance with the best American diplomatic traditions.

Documentary 'Evidence' in Nazi 'Expose'

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—Excerpts from the 16 documents which German authorities said were found in the archives of the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw and which were handed to the press by the Berlin Foreign Office last night follow:

Paper labeled confidential report by Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador in Washington, to Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, dated Nov. 1, 1938:

"Bullitt's (Ambassador William C. Bullitt) reports to President Roosevelt and the State Department are always studied with attention.

"Bullitt spoke with the greatest vehemence and strong hatred of Germany and Chancellor Hitler. He opined that only strength applied at the close of a war could in the future put an end to Germany's mad expansion. To my question how he viewed the coming war, he replied that the United States, France and Britain must arm up tremendously in order to defy German power.

"To my question whether the United States would participate in such a war he (Bullitt) replied: 'Undoubtedly, yes, but only after England and France bestirred themselves first.' The attitude in the United States, he said, was so adverse to Nazism and Hitlerism that even today there is a psychosis among Americans similar to that before America's declaration of war on Germany in 1917."

The document further quoted Mr. Bullitt as hoping that during the ensuing two years Germany would engage in conflict with Russia, thereby giving the western powers an opportunity to get ready.

Credited to Potocki

Report represented as one from Count Potocki, dated Washington, Jan. 12, 1939, asserting hatred of Fascism is growing in the United States, incited by Jewish propaganda which the document says controls radio, press, films and magazines nearly 100 per cent:

"President Roosevelt was first to give expression to this hatred for Fascism. He thereby pursued a twofold object: First, he wanted to distract attention of the American public from difficult and complicated domestic problems, especially between capital and labor.

"Second, by conjuring up a war psychosis and conjuring up war danger in Europe, he wanted to persuade the American people to accept America's enormous preparedness program, a program which goes beyond defense needs. . . . Roosevelt soon succeeded in . . . creating interest in his foreign policy.

"The way chosen was quite simple: On the one hand the danger of war hanging over the world on account of Chancellor Hitler had to be set in a scene cleverly.

"On the other hand a ghost had to be invented which would jabber about an attack by totalitarian states on the United States.

"The Munich pact came in very handy for Roosevelt in that connection. He represented it as capitulation by France and England to pugnacious German militarism."

Count Potocki then expressed the opinion that Jews were using President Roosevelt to bring about a world war.

Potocki to Beck:

Document labelled cable from Count Potocki to Beck, dated Jan. 16, 1939:

Recording a purported conversation with Mr. Bullitt, the document expressed the opinion that Mr. Bullitt was charged with returning to Europe to assure France and England of the following four points:

"1. American foreign policy will become active under the leadership of President Roosevelt, who condemns totalitarian states sharply and unequivocally.

"2. War preparations by the United States on sea, on land and in the air will be carried out with increasing speed and will devour the colossal sum of $1,250,000,000.

"3. The President holds the determined view that France and England must put an end to every policy of compromise with the totalitarian states. They (France and England) are not to enter upon any discussions with them that have the purpose of bringing about any changes in territory.

"4. Moral assurance is given that the United States will abandon its isolationist policy and is ready in the event of war to participate actively on the side of England and France. America is ready to place its entire resources in the way of finances and raw materials at their disposal. . . .

"Bullitt was very emphatic in saying that France must not enter into any sort of an agreement with Mussolini.

"For several months the situation in France had so improved that it could, alone, defeat the Italian army and the Italian fleet if Italy were to attack unprovoked.

"He (Bullitt) characterized Mussolini's methods as common gangsterism and blackmail."

'Strictly Secret':

Alleged "strictly secret" communication to Beck from Jules Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador to France, dated "February, 1939," after Mr. Bullitt returned to Paris:

This communication said Mr. Lukasiewicz was able to report on two conversations with the United States Ambassador.

Mr. Bullitt, the document set forth, told the Polish Ambassador that "should war break out, we certainly will not participate at the beginning, but we shall finish it."

Mr. Lukasiewicz' report continued:

"He (Bullitt) gave expression to his conviction that the President surely had said he would sell airplanes to France, as the French army constituted the first line of defense for the United States. . . .

"Theoretically the possibility exists that England, together with Berlin, could possibly try to compel France in a moment of some tension to accept a compromise incompatible with her own interests. In this case, however, France could count upon powerful support by Washington.

"The United States has various and extremely important means for exerting pressure upon England. The mere threat of applying them should suffice to restrain England from a policy of compromise at the expense of France.

". . . The relation of the ruling American factors toward Italy and Germany is negative, chiefly because they opine that new successes by the Rome-Berlin axis which undermined the prestige, as well as the authority, of France and England as imperial powers constitute an almost direct threat to the real interests of the United States. . . .

"One thing certainly seems clear; namely, that the policy of President Roosevelt in the near future will be directed toward supporting France's resistance, restraining German-Italian pressure, and weakening English tendencies toward compromise."

From Lukasiewicz:

Another "strictly secret" message from Ambassador Lukasiewicz, dated March 29, 1939:

The document recounted an alleged talk betdeen the Poles and Mr. Bullitt on March 24 in which Mr. Lukasiewicz expressed his suspicion that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain was pursuing a purely selfish policy in which states like Poland had become mere pawns.

"No state in central or eastern Europe," Mr. Lukasiewicz is quoted as telling Mr. Bullitt, "could take a single English proposal seriously, unless England engaged in actions which proved absolutely and beyond a peradventure of doubt its determination to severe relations with Germany."

The document then quoted the Polish Ambassador as observing:

"Ambassador Bullitt took my observations very much to heart and requested me to restate them. I noted that he tried to memorize every paragraph. . . .

"The following day, March 25, Ambassador Bullitt informed me that he had adopted my views and, acting under the rights he enjoyed, had ordered the United States Ambassador in London, Joseph P. Kennedy, to go to Prime Minister Chamberlain's residence today and repeat all this to him, at the same time categorically emphasizing the responsibility of the English Government."

From Raczynski:

Report ascribed to the Polish Ambassador in London, Count Edouard Raczynski, dated March 29, 1939, on British attitude toward Poland and a talk with Ambassador Kennedy:

This document quotes Count Raczynski as describing how on one hand the destruction of the Czechoslovak state made many Englishmen realize with a jolt that something must be done about Poland; but how, on the other hand, the Chamberlain Government wasn't ready to push conscription, lest it have a fight with the trade unions. The report then turned to the alleged conversation with Mr. Kennedy.

It quoted Count Raczynski thus: "Mr. Kennedy, who made me understand his views were based on a number of talks with the most important persons, declared that he was so convinced that in case Poland were to decide in favor of armed resistance to Germany, especially as regards Danzig, it would draw England in its wake."

[Two days later, on March 31, Mr. Chamberlain announced the allied pledge to aid Poland if it were attacked.]

Quoting Wszelaki:

Document quoting Polish commercial attaché, Jan Wszelaki, on 45-minute conversation with Mr. Kennedy, June 6, 1939:

"At the beginning the Ambassador asked me how Poland regarded Germany's economic position. He himself emphasized that in his opinion, Germany for some time to come could ruin the world with armament expenditures and that really, there was no other alternative for her than war.

"In his opinion, Germany's turning away from her policies, including financial and economic, would be tantamount to a lost war.

"On the other hand he gave her at least certain prospects of attaining her demands by force. . . . He spoke with a certain disdain of optimists who thought Germany could be defeated easily or quickly or who counted on a quick revolution in Germany.

"The Ambassador (Kennedy) emphasized that the West was facing bankruptcy if the present status of armaments continued for long. . . .

"In the course of the conversation the Ambassador asked me about the situation in Poland and our needs. That gave an opportunity for a longer expose.

"The Ambassador said we (the Poles) were the only people in eastern Europe on whose armaments, as well as their military value, one could count with total assurance. . . . He asked what we wanted of England in the way of material and in the financial realm.

. . . "The Ambassador agreed cash was the most important matter and opined that if the English now limited their aid in this respect they later would have to spend 10 times as much to achieve the same effect.

"He added he would see the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax (British Foreign Minister) and insist upon the necessity of helping Poland at once with cash.

"In conclucion the Ambassador told me his two sons, who recently had traveled all over Europe and had seen and learned much, intended to return to the United States to deliver a series of lectures at Harvard University concerning the situation in Europe and in individual states.

"The Ambassador attached much importance to these lectures as an element of forming American opinion. 'You can't imagine, the Ambassador said, 'to what extent my oldest boy, who recently was in Poland, has the ear of the President. I would say the President believes him more than he does me—possibly because Joe presents his case with such conviction and enthusiasm.' Next week I am to see the Ambassador again and also to meet his son."

Wire to London:

Purported copy of a telegram (only one of the 16 documents in English) by Sir Howard Kennard former ambassador to Poland, to London on April 2, 1935, beginning with the words, "Following from Mr. Eden" and reporting on a talk between Mr. Anthony Eden, then British Minister for League Affairs, and Marshal Josef Pilsudski, Inspector General of the Polish Armies.

"The marshal appeared to wish that Britain should occupy herself with her colonies and not follow Lloyd George's bad example. . . .

"I (Eden) told him that for our part we wished nothing better than to leave Europe to her own troubles but that our experience was that those troubles had an unhappy knack of involving our own country. The marshal didn't dissent."

Credited to Gade:

Purported communication from Polish general staff to Polish Foreign Office Aug. 8, 1938, transmitting copy of report by Polish military attaché at Lisbon on the visit of an English military mission to Portugal, quotes then Commander John A. Gade, former United States Naval Attaché at Lisbon:

"Ideologically we are completely on the side of the democracies. At present America is studying the possibilities for quick aid to England and France."

U. S. Denies Reich Charge Of War Blame

Continued from Page 1

further increase American pro-Allied sympathy. In the light of this the Germans are accused of issuing the report in the hope that it would nullify the effect of the Welles report and that it might make the American people suspicious of the aims and actions of their officials.

Washington holds that the German action has failed completely to produce any of the allegedly desired results and is already being referred to here as "another of Germany's colossal diplomatic blunders." One commentator has likened it to the frequent diplomatic mistakes made by Germany in this country during the last war.

State Department circles declare that Germany's action, whether or not it is based upon the facts, confirms reports they have received concerning a real fear in Berlin that once again the United States will eventually throw the full weight of its huge industry, manpower and wealth behind the Allies.

Propaganda?

Germany is seen as believing that one of the objects of the Welles' trip was to enable the President to spread abroad in this country the belief that the Allies may face defeat without American aid. The German "White Paper" could be interpreted in this light as an attempt to make the individual American suspicious of anything that might be said in Washington regarding the progress of hostilities.

On the other hand, Washington is at a loss to account for the German action in the light of its possible consequences on the neutral nations in Europe. With the Allies and Germany waging a bitter diplomatic battle around such nations as Norway, Italy, and Rumania, it would seem like a bad blunder, according to Washington opinion, to permit the idea abroad that the United States may eventually intervene on the side of Britain and France.

Congressional comment on the "White Paper" differed somewhat. The majority of Senators and Representatives apparently regarded it as propaganda and as an attempt to arouse opposition in this country to President Roosevelt. However, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, a leading opponent of the President in Congress, called for an investigation.

"If President Roosevelt has entered into secret understandings or commitments with foreign governments to involve us in war he should be impeached," Representative Fish said.

Kennedy Silent

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy declined today to comment on the documentation of alleged Polish diplomatic reports released by the German Foreign Office.

Mr. Kennedy had a long talk yesterday with Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary. The subject was not disclosed.

Most of the national press carries accounts of the Berlin documents on inside pages this morning, along with President Roosevelt's comment that European propaganda should be taken with three grains of salt. A typical caption over the story was: "Nazis now say U. S. A. caused war."

Balkan Goodwill Is Promoted By Fellowship Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Though there is little political affection between this country and Rumania, the two governments have shown just what can be done by the exchange of a little goodwill and tolerance. The case of the Godju Foundation is the background.

Last century, Godju, a Budapest lawyer, founded this institution to assist Hungarians who had assumed or been presented with Rumanian nationality. One of its chief operations was to arrange money for students of this type in Rumania.

As the majority of them, since Versailles, has been in Transylvania (Rumania), the possibility of handing over the resources of the Foundation to Rumanian students has been examined.

On their side the Rumanians proposed to constitute a foundation in Hungarian money for the benefit of students of Rumanian origin who reside permanently in Hungary.

The Budapest Chamber has declared itself completely in accord with the Rumanian Government on the scheme, and has passed a bill putting the Godju Foundation at the disposal of Rumanian students.

Here's the Latest In Revenue Raising

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—The author of the latest twist in raising state revenue did not say specifically that he sat up all night thinking this one up:

As passed by both branches of the Legislature, the measure authorizes the State to sell advertising space on the protective covers of free schoolbooks.

Opponents' whacks at the proposal included unsuccessful efforts to prepare the covers so that a loose-leaf section is provided to insert current comic-strips from week to week.

Britain's School System: Does It Face Crisis?

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—The closing of one of Britain's "public schools"—the 77-year-old Weymouth College—adds new significance to a lively controversy here as to whether Britain's unique and exclusive system of educating its upper classes will survive the effects of war.

Weymouth was not a major public school, but in bidding farewell to the boys, ooth the Headmaster, Mr. E. C. Moule, and the Bishop of Salisbury drew attention to the problem now facing the future of other public schools. Similar warnings already have been voiced by Sir Cyril Norwood, former Headmaster of Harrow, which ranks second only to Eton among the aristocratic English schools, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Hastings Lees-Smith, Socialists, who both are public school men.

The intense interest in this subject is understandable, since the majority of those entitled to wear the "old school tie" regard their exclusive schooling as a vital factor in Britain's eminence. Another section of the community, consisting by no means entirely of those lacking school ties, sees the public schools as perpetuators of class distinction.

Small Number; High Rank

Numerically the public schools educate only about 4.5 per cent of British boys, but this small percentage gains a very high proportion of the best positions in all the more important walks of life. Very few of the present British Cabinet, for instance, are not from the public school.

Eton provides Viscount Halifax, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for War; Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions; Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, and the Earl of Stanhope, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was educated at Rugby.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of Exchequer; Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Food, and Sir John Anderson, Secretary of State for the Home Department and Home Security, are products of Edinburgh, and Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, and Sir John C. W. Reith, Minister of Information, were educated at another leading Scottish school in Glasgow.

A Long-Standing Controversy

Actually the controversy over the public schools is a long-standing one. Tradition attributes Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo to Wellington's education on the "playing fields of Eton." But Disraeli declared the public schools divided Britain into two nations.

Liquidation of the public schools has been predicted before, but today there are new factors to support such forecasts of big social changes ahead. Moreover, the warning cannot lightly be dismissed of such an authority as Sir Cyril, who said recently that the public schools "have done their job and produced their leaders, but after the war it will be found that their day is done."

The burden of war taxation Sir Cyril contended would prevent a sufficient number of parents from affording £200 annually to educate one boy. Mr. Lees-Smith, educated at Aldenham, one of the leading smaller public schools, told the Commons that if the present trends continued, 90 per cent of British public schools would have to close down unless they received State assistance, entailing some form of State control.

The decline in the number of boys in the public school age group is another unfavorable factor for these institutions. It is calculated that there will be 17 per cent fewer boys from 13 to 17 by 1945 as compared with today.

Headmasters Discount Crisis

But the Lees-Smith estimate of the acuteness of the crisis facing the schools is not taken too seriously by the headmasters. Heads of Rugby, Marlborough, Uppingham, and Charter House issued a joint reply to Mr. Lees-Smith saying that they were not "faced by anything that could be described as a 'financial crisis.'" They admitted, however, that in a changing world the question of how their schools could best serve the community was receiving most careful consideration.

On the other hand this correspondent was told by an authority in close touch with the Headmasters Conference, which represents some 200 public schools, that only three of these schools were viewing the future with equanimity even before the war. These three were Eton, Winchester, and Aldenham.

The whole future of the public schools is in fact now under review by representatives of the Headmasters Conference, the governing bodies of the schools, and the Board of Education. Most of those who consider these schools one of the best features of British life are confident that the system will survive and that its benefits will be opened wider to all classes. The vital question they are facing is how can the public schools be aided by the State and yet retain their independence.

Control Question Raised

The Education Minister, Earl De La Warr, recently declared that the State had no desire to "buy the right to control the public schools." He pointed to Oxford and Cambridge Universities which receive State grants but freely manage their own affairs.

On the other hand Mr. Attlee has described the public schools as a luxury. If they are to be saved, he said, "they must cease to be class institutions. They will need public money with the necessary consequence of public control." The system has great traditions he admits, and he hopes to see the best in the public school tradition becoming the common heritage of the people.

That any tendency toward State control of the public schools will be strongly contested by many leading educationists is undoubted. Sir Annesley Somerville, former Eton master and now a Conservative M. P., told the Commons, "freedom of organization, of method and curriculum is the life and soul of the public schools."

Freedom From Bureaucracy

The famous former Eton head, Mr. C. A. Alington, recently described the public schools as one of the few characteristically English institutions upon which the "deadening grasp of bureaucratic control has not yet been laid."

Regarding State Education, Mr. Martin Buckmaster, assistant head of Tonbright School, says that "70 years of free education has produced poor results at enormous cost. It has killed craftsmen and created clerks, thereby adding considerably to the blackcoated unemployed."

British public schools are predominantly boarding institutions and it is the cost of feeding and housing boys which is mainly responsible for the high annual fees ranging from £125 to £245. Economies are now being considered, such as centralized catering instead of by houses and having the boys clean their own shoes.

The boarding system, however, presents another problem, namely, is it right for young boys to be away from home for so long? Opinion is sharply divided on this question. Some contend that the key to public school character-building lies in the boarding system and that prolonged absence actually strengthens the boys' ties with home and parents. Others deplore the "crowd life divorced from some influence" and the segregation of groups of young people in different schools in accordance, not with their needs and capacities, but with their parents' bank account.

Continuance Seen For CCC Camps

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The $50,000,000 House increase in the appropriations for the CCC may prevent the closing of 14 camps in New England.

CCC officials said the camps would have to be closed unless Congress increased the funds over budget estimates. New England House members predicted today that the Senate would keep the CCC appropriation at the $280,000,000 figure approved Thursday by the House.

The camps affected in Massachusetts are at Greenfield, Orange, Spencer, and Townsend; Maine, North Whitefield and Southwest Harbor; New Hampshire, Warren; Vermont, Bellows Falls, Underhill Center, Weston, and Ludlow; Rhode Island, Acadia; and Connecticut, West Cornwall and Madison.

Officials previously announced that camps at Westfield and Pittsfield, Mass., would be reopened this spring.

Allies Supporting Plane Expansions

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Allied Governments have supplied Curtiss-Wright Corporation, with funds to finance a broad expansion program which will permit greatly increased volume of production in 1940, it was learned today.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Public School Plant Designed by Its Teachers

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the teachers had the chance to plan their school building what would it be? Here is one answer—the Lawrence School in Hartford, Conn., which under the guidance of a local architect was worked out by the teachers themselves. Upper row—Left: One of the classrooms. The desks are all movable, allowing for groupings according to the needs of the work. The blackboards are removable, the reverse side of each panel being a bulletin board surface. Right: The kindergarten is built for natural learning activity. Homelike and flexible, it contains two "rooms" and if you look carefully you will see in the equipment an expression of modern kindergarten activities. Beyond its wide low windows is a separate play yard for these children. Below: The exterior evolved as a natural result of the functional interior, and not as a design for its own sake. The result, however, proves dignified and pleasing. The kindergarten wing is far down to the left with its own play yard. The building can easily be enlarged with more wings.

'A School Teacher's Idea of What A School Building Should Be'

This Describes the Lawrence School in Hartford Built Throughout to Meet Teaching Needs

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn.

The building of the Lawrence School in Hartford has justly been called "a school teachers' idea of what a school building ought to be." No city commission supervised this job. The Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and his staff, the teaching supervisors and the teachers, had what many educators might consider the chance of a life-time, to build the kind of school plant they felt was best suited to the demands of modern education.

As finally completed it turned out to be one of the least expensive school buildings for its size in this part of the United States, is more serviceable from the standpoint of relative investment than the other older schools in the city, and permits close to the maximum possible utility of space.

Functional Design

How did this come about? The answer is simple, and reveals that more often than not educators' ideas, so far from being visionary as the public often believes, turn out under trial to be of the most utilitarian sort. Take, for example, the incorporation of a drinking fountain and sink in each room of the Lawrence School, an innovation that might easily be construed by some critics as a luxury, or take, again, the establishment of an electrical transmission system between the principal's office and all class rooms. Whereas in other schools a large amount of time is wasted while pupils pass to the auditorium for a general meeting with the principal, now the message comes directly to them as they sit at their desks. Nor in this school will it be necessary for pupils to leave their classes to go to central drinking fountains and washstands. The forward-looking type of planning apparent in these two features is also obvious in the construction of a stage in the auditorium, which permits scenery to be lowered to a workshop below.

By what method did the educators plan this school? To call in a large number of teachers and other members of the staff for advice, as the Board and the Superintendent did, would seem to many to be inviting, not information, but confusion in thinking. After all, it might be urged, each person would only be likely to present, with no consideration for the requirements of budget and planning, his hopes of how his department should be developed to its ultimate possibilities.

Each teacher in his enthusiasm did just this, but the results were definitely good. What happened was that the staff did what amounted to sitting down together and throwing their ideas into the melting pot of discussion until something definite and valuable took shape. And, what is most important, dominating their planning and thinking was an appreciation of the fact that the more practical and efficient the interior of the building the more fully their dreams of what a school should be would be realized.

Flexibility of Function

Thus it turns out that this building has a flexibility of function that enables it to serve not only, as it now does, as an elementary school, but also, as may be necessary later, as a junior or senior high, accommodating as many as a thousand pupils. The general impression upon visiting it is one of simplicity of conception coupled with an ingenuity for making the facilities useful in more than one way. For example, the modern tendency is to cut down on blackboard space, and this has been done; but more than that the blackboards are removable, with one side of a composition material that makes them serviceable for exhibition purposes and the like. It will be noticed that the desks and chairs are all movable, so that the class room can be arranged in any way suitable to the purposes of instruction.

As a matter of fact, the educators took the ultimate step in practical architecture and decided to design solely for use. This means that although they consulted a firm of New York architects known for their educational work, consulted also Dr. Strayer and Dr. Englehart of Teachers College, Columbia, and visited other educational buildings in various States; in the final analysis, they freed themselves of any preconceived notion of how their building should look or what pattern it should follow, and built it strictly according to the needs that it would have to meet in Hartford's educational system.

Freed from concern for achieving an ornamental exterior—if they had their qualms, they did not yield—they went ahead, with an able local architect to guide them, adding new wings, whenever to do so would increase the utility of the building, and with a firm disregard for any effect on outward symmetry.

The kindergarten furnishes a good example of how they worked. Because two large rooms were necessary for teaching attitudes and skills by doing and by cooperative play now favored in the lowest grades, a wing was built out at one end of the building. To give the youngest children the benefit of as much outdoor play and sunlight as possible, a separate play-yard and enclosure was established around the wing while on its roof was another outdoor play area with a shallow sunken "pool" for sailing toy boats and animals.

Hampered by the limitations of a fixed interior design, the Board might have been unable to incorporate all of these excellent features, might indeed have been involved in more costly construction. The same is true of its willingness to put up other wings, such as that providing in a single section opportunities for meetings, physical activities, and creative groups, which because of its frequent use in out-of-school hours would be easier to maintain if somewhat isolated from the rest of the school. It is worth noting that the founction of this unit is to benefit not only the pupils but the community and such recreational and social programs as may be carried on for adults and other groups of various ages.

Through this same functional planning, every classroom—even lockers and shower rooms—was so located as to have the benefit of natural light, with the primary rooms having half-glass doors opening onto a terrace where classes could be held outdoors in good weather. Large savings were possible by making only such excavation for basement room as was essential to provide for "pipe space" and boilers.

The crowning success of this functional planning was the exterior after all the demands of the program had been met and incorporated into the design of the structure. It is a beautiful building. No one takes particular credit for its excellent appearance—although the architect well may—for, as someone stated, the symmetry that is so pleasing to the eye "just happened." Perhaps in buildings as in people an inner strength and purpose is bound to be reflected in the outward features.

How a Mother Met the Smoking Problem With Her Son

He Dropped a Bombshell But She Took It Quietly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of my sons, a junior in high school at the time, came to me one evening a few years ago, and dropped a bombshell into my lap when he said, "Mother, I started smoking a few weeks ago, and I like it! Nearly all the boys my age smoke."

From the rebellious, small-boy look in his eyes I knew he was expecting me to be greatly shocked at his announcement, but I knew it was no time to appear panicky or disturbed. I also knew it had to be handled wisely right then and there.

I went on with my reading for a few moments, and then I said, "Son, we have always thought you were an unusually clear thinker, so do you mind if we do a bit of reasoning on this matter? If you'll find some paper and a pencil we'll draw a line down the center, and on one side we can jot down the advantages of smoking, and on the other side of the line we can list the disadvantages."

He agreed to this. Then, under the heading "Disadvantages," I asked him to write down "giving up his freedom." This surprised him very much, for the "fellows" looked upon smoking as a mark of having grown up and gained the right to do as they pleased. But I went on to state that he must realize that he would be bossed around morning, night, and noon, by a relentless taskmaster, and that if he would take close watch of smokers he would find this to be true.

Then there was the matter of spending his small allowance for this purpose. Did he really feel that he would gain more from spending his money on cigarettes than from any other expenditure? Then there would be the discoloration of his fine, white teeth.

When we came to the listing of "Advantages" on our list, we tried and tried to think of one single advantage to be gained from smoking, for I was determined to present this problem as honestly as possible, knowing that once it was clearly and honestly put before him he would be able to judge for himself.

Then Son looked at me and then at the paper for quite a little time, and then he said: "Mom, I believe you've got something there. Thanks," and he left the room.

This boy is now a student in a large university, and he recently told me he had never smoked since that night, nor did he ever care to do so either. "Kid stuff for the unthinking," said he. **H. H. F.**

Teachers Have Home Work, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Mexico

Dear Parent:

In The Christian Science Monitor of March 16, Mrs. M. C. Y. of California, writes of schools closing at about 2:30 p. m. so that "the teachers may have a long afternoon for recreation."

When school is in session every teacher is required to have some form of classroom activity in progress almost every minute of the day. The teacher has no time to correct the piles of written work that accumulate each day until the pupils have gone home.

(Miss) C. E. K.

* * *

Bridging the Gap

Alabama

Dear Editor:

May a former teacher add her word concerning the problem of homework? Before I married I taught in both Junior High School and in Elementary grades. My classes ranged in number from forty to less than ten.

Mrs. M. C. Y., of California, who complains that teachers have cut the school day to six hours "so that they may have a long afternoon for their own recreation" has evidently never visited with the teachers. My experience has been in Alabama, same hours, but I certainly needed that time for my homework. Lesson plans, teaching devices to meet specific needs, seasonal equipment (nature study and natural science classes particularly) cannot be supplied by school boards. I have never been able to use these even from one semester to another because of the difference in preparation of groups. Do you know how long it takes to evaluate, correct, mark, and write helpful comments on just fifty English papers of one page each? Every teacher has at least five classes demanding individual preparation. To keep abreast of the times, as expected, requires at least forty-five to sixty minutes every day reading, hearing lectures, et cetera. No, a conscientious teacher keeps long hours.

All of this influences the question of homework, which, if properly controlled, will bridge the gap between home and school. In addition it should reveal the effectiveness of the teaching, provide drill, give opportunity for individual expression, and build character by developing a sense of responsibility and resourcefulness. Homework should not be supervised. A child who cannot get his homework unaided is either poorly prepared by the teacher or spoiled by the parents. There is rarely any doubt as to whether Johnny or Dad worked a problem. Maybe the teacher wanted to see if Johnny actually could do it. Homework should develop effective studying habits. These habits are effortlessly carried over in college or business, thus forestalling that period of adjustment which has caused some professors to claim that the freshman year consists solely in teaching students how to study. Do your children know how to study? It may mean more in business, college, or home life than any subject or skill taught.

I deeply appreciate the excellent work of the Monitor in unfolding the value of character building.

(Mrs.) H. Y. E.

* * *

Another Parent to the Rescue

California

Dear Editor:

The letter from Mrs. M. C. Y. in the column of March 16, among some pertinent comments on the amount of school home work a pupil can do or not do—says that "the teachers . . . close the schools at 2:30" so as to have "a long afternoon for their own recreation." I cannot help making some observations on this charge against teachers, as I was in the schools some years.

The teachers do not set the time for closing school; that is done by the Board of Education in the cities and the school trustees in the country. The teachers do not make out the courses of study; they are as much bound by the courses already made out by the higher authorities as the pupils are. The teachers are not through with their work when the children go home; they have papers to correct, work to plan for next day, meetings to attend at the office of the principal, or in some place farther away. Their evenings are usually spent in "home work," too.

In regard to the lunch hour: A child does not spend a whole hour eating lunch; he plays most of that time, as soon as lunch is done with. Surely, parents could regulate the matter of lunch eating in a satisfactory manner.

If older children are to cover any ground at all, they must do some work outside school hours. A high school and college education cannot be obtained by class work only. The pupil must learn how to study and how to feed himself from his books, quietly, by himself, or he will never be a student. Better organization of time out of school hours, more co-operation from the home authorities, a more willing attitude toward the necessary work to be done, sacrifice of temporary pleasures for the sake of education, would surely help to adjust this problem.

The schools are far happier and their atmosphere far freer than they were two decades ago, or even one decade. I remember hearing a teacher quote, "The human mind has wonderful ability to resist knowledge." That resistance has to be overcome, of course, and the willingness to accept a task, and then finish it, sets a man or woman or child far along the road of accomplishment. In these observations I do not mean that individual adjustments in the amount of home work to be done might not be necessary.

(Mrs.) M. T. C.

A Saturday Column

What Is It Like to Be a Girl Going to a Rural School?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

I started to school eight years ago in 1932, to a little old-fashioned country school on a hill. It had an old-fashioned heating stove in the back room, with a pipe going across to the front where a chimney was. This school room had one door and was lighted from both sides. The country road that led to that school was beautiful. I had a mile and a half to go; part of it was hard road, while the other half mile was clay. In the spring for several weeks it is always impossible for a car to travel on this road.

My first three years I was never tardy or absent. When in my third year of school in 1935 on a cold winter morning, when it was eight below zero, about 9:30 a. m. our school house caught fire. The teacher warned us to get out as quickly as possible. I sat in my seat and wouldn't move because all my books were in my desk. One of the older boys carried me out. The children all went out without wraps of any sort. We were all glad for a friendly neighbor in the time of need. They managed to save the piano, an old table, and the teacher's desk. Within half an hour the school was burned to the ground.

The following week we started school in a church in the community. In the meantime the school board decided to have a temporary school house on the old school ground. The temporary school was 14 by 16. Although it was small, our teacher brought flowers and pictures, and we fixed it very cozy on the inside.

The following fall we moved to our new school house. It was a beautiful room 30 by 34. It was lighted on the east side, and everything was modern. This surely was a treat for all.

The following year (in 1936) it was a very severe winter. It was when our blizzards started. We had one right after the other. I missed seven days of school. When I started back I had to go on the road part way and then through fields. I had to walk on top of snowbanks eight and ten feet high to get to school.

We on our farm were snowed in six weeks before the road was opened. The evening the snowplow came to open the road I shouted and danced with glee. As it got nearer our house I shouted, "We're out! We're out! We're out!"

In the year 1937 we had lots of ice. There were several hills to climb and go down so it was fun for all. We would go quite a ways, then tumble. We would no more get to our feet than we would be sprawled out on the ice again. I had a mile and a half of that going. Such, is the life of a country school child!

I expect to finish the eighth grade this year. Our finals are much different than those of town children. We country children go to the high school at the county seat for our finals. We have to make an average of 75 and not get any grade below 60 for a passing grade. We are not judged by our month's work at all.

In spite of all my experiences I have enjoyed every one of my school days. Why shouldn't I?

E. M. G. (Aged 13.)

Latin, in Retrospect, And the Teachers

Having studied Latin myself, I have small patience with people who wonder about its earthly use. It has many uses, and not the least of them is that it taught me what to think when, in occasional reference to a dictionary, I read far enough to notice the derivation. But my particular thanks for it is twofold: it introduced me to the simplicity of English grammar, and it opened to me a wide and antique world of thought. And I disliked the first two years of it as much as anyone could.

It was my good fortune, however, to have as Latin teachers five or six women whose friendship for their pupils made realistically practical the subject that they taught. It might be a good thing, where the student has only two years to give to a foreign language, for him to pursue one of the modern ones, where results come more quickly. I am not sure. But I am certain that it is always a good thing, even a blessing, to study under a teacher whose habits of thought include kindliness and enthusiasm for living.

K. H. H.

Los Angeles Schools Will Use Warner Historical Shorts

The Los Angeles Board of Education has formally adopted Warner Brothers' historical short subjects as mediums for teaching history in the local public schools. Twelve pictures figure in the plan and will be shown in 200 schools in the city. Pictures to be included in the arrangement are "Teddy, the Rough Rider," "Old Hickory," "Romance of Louisiana," "Song of the Nation," "The Man Without a Country," "Sons of Liberty," "Declaration of Independence," "The Bill of Rights," "Lincoln in the White House," "Old Glory," "The Monroe Doctrine," and "Give Me Liberty."

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See Also **TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE** *for* **Advertising of Schools**

The Home Forum

The Biography Of A Lizard

JOE'S BACKGROUND was as dubious as his color. He might have come from Cuba and, then again, he might have come from Miami Beach. He was traveling with a circus before I received him as a not altogether welcome gift. He was a small tree lizard, green as a jewel when he was awake and happy, cinnamon when he slept, and his eyes were topaz with golden rings. His body was just the length of his tail and he moved with incredible grace and speed.

We named him for a politician with a reputation for changeability. Too late, we found that we had misrepresented the lizard who turned out to be a remarkably steadfast little fellow whose changes were usually reasonable and predictable.

* * *

There was no cage when Joe arrived, so we improvised with two wire vegetable containers. Directions came with him, but he seemed allergic to some of the foods suggested and we found by accident that he loved a sliced orange better than anything in the world. He appeared to pose on it and we often wondered if he had any intimations of how complimentary it was to his own green color. There was a certain ambiguity about his water-drinking. First he lapped with a long pink tongue, like any four-footed creature, and then tipped back his throat to swallow like a bird. He was quite wild at first, but was gradually tamed and finally became very spoiled indeed. He liked to be held in the Hand and to have his chin stroked, and it was a great day when he was allowed to take off for a near-by curtain. We had shared the general skepticism about a lizard's response to human society, and found to our delight that he had some definite and entertaining reactions. When it was difficult to molt in his unnatural habitat, he enlisted human aid. I touched a loose piece of skin he was trailing dolefully around his cage. He jumped. But, when I pulled again, he did a comical thing. He drew back slowly, just as someone might try to remove a sweater, and over his head it came. A single iridescent sheath split and came off his long tail. How he danced in his new clothes!

On sunny days, Joe liked to be taken out of doors. He would stalk through the grass and sometimes the little trickster hid from us. On one of these frantic occasions, I had almost given him up for a bird's dinner when he turned up under some clovers—seven four-leaved ones! That was the origin of our family superstition that Joe was a lucky lizard. Another time I interrupted him in a passionate leap for the forsythia bush, which I think he fondly mistook for a mimosa.

* * *

Our lizard seemed to enjoy conversation. At the breakfast table, he would climb into his ageratum plant and look out wisely and happily from the leaves as long as we talked. If he got bored, he would simply go jump on a curtain. While I worked at my desk, he walked up and down, perched on my shoulder or went to sleep in one of his plants.

People became curious about Joe. He had many callers who wished to assure themselves that such a creature existed at all, and finally a newspaper editor invited him for an interview. Joe was on his best behavior that day. He sat on the editor's desk and listened politely to editorial comment on his place in the evolutionary scale. He obliged the gentleman by turning his two best colors, and exhibited his remarkable tail by running up one of the stripes on my sleeve and sitting on my shoulder. I went shopping afterward and took Joe along in his little white cage. Contrary to my expectations, the salesgirls really seemed to like him.

* * *

An invitation to spend a week end on Long Island and go to the World's Fair was a high point in Joe's life. However, he did not seem to share the general enthusiasm for the Fair. The weather was too hot and the Fair was too big for him. Only the Florida exhibit was within his comprehension and I think he would have been glad to stay there. At our friends' home, he had guest quarters in a miniature Oriental garden and leave to play in the flower beds. I took him to New York on the way home and, although the Long Island train was crowded, no one sat beside me while I held that suspicious white cage. In the elevator at my club, a woman was genuinely frightened when she found out what I was carrying. She said it was the one thing she dreaded about Florida!

Life became strenuous for Joe. After supervising my work for hours, he might be called on to meet strangers and perform appropriately. It was amazing how many people became interested in this little green lizard, only a few inches long and almost weightless on the hand. Even more astonishing, he seemed to know just what people liked him and which found him distasteful. He would avoid all the latter, even though they tried to pretend differently. His life was literally in the hand that held him. Into some he would climb trustingly and go to sleep, but into others he would not venture even if his tail were pinched. It was a fabulous life and Joe became something of a domestic myth. Yet, for all his playful antics, I could not help thinking of him sometimes as a pathetic little exile. He must have been lonely for that original home where he had been anonymous and unremarked, except as a happy flash of green through sunlight on palms or blossoming citrus trees.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

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"TOILERS OF THE SEA": *A Painting by Rockwell Kent*

ROCKWELL KENT is one of America's outstanding designers, and, whether he is working in oil, water color, lithograph, or woodcut, the public expects and gets a dramatic work. Because of his fine sense of design and keen awareness of dramatic possibilities, his works do not lose as much in reproduction as would be the case if they depended on subtle color shifts rather than architectural structure. Much of his work has had to do with the sea, which he understands and loves; for he is a mighty sailor and has made voyages in small sailing boats in the northern, and also far southern, Arctic seas. We should, therefore, not expect him to be concerned with small matters of prettiness.

The immensity of the ocean is perhaps its most striking characteristic: its horizons seem boundless and its depths unfathomable. How can such things be expressed on a smallish canvas? It is one of the axioms of art that a thing felt deeply enough somehow manages to get itself expressed, and here, though only a small corner, so to speak, of the ocean has been shown, we feel its essential bigness. Though the surface of the waves is calm, the heavy groundswell surges against the towering cliff, and the small boat, with the fishermen hauling their lobster-pots, emphasizes the vast dimensions of its surroundings. The composition is one of great simplicity: a huge rectangular, immovable mass, set on a horizontal plane which is perpetually moving. This movement, however, is more subtly indicated than if the waves were climbing halfway up the cliff; there is the impression of latent force rather than active fury. Yet the lines indicating the movement of the surface of the water make no abrupt transitions. It is only through the angles of the boats that we realize the huge scale of movement; the boat in the foreground dips into the trough of the swell, while the far boat climbs its crest.

This picture is called "Toilers of the Sea," but the artist was not concerned with any of the minutiae of the fishermen themselves. Only against their background, and only as a part of an immense drama continually being played, were they of interest to the painter. They are only one of the elements of the composition, not the principal center of attraction.

This picture was lent to the Fifty Years of American Art Exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago by the Lewisohn Collection. It was painted in 1907.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

There Lies Hardy's Dorchester

DORCHESTER, IN WESSEX, is familiar to all readers of Thomas Hardy as Casterbridge, and was the poet-novelist's residence during the last forty-three years of his life. Elizabeth Jane's remark, in Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge," that "Dorchester was huddled all together and shut in," was even more true in John White's day, when the old Roman walls still enclosed the town. . . . It was the shire town and metropolis of Dorset, but the houses for the most part were mere hovels of wood and plaster with thatched roofs, and the greater part of the people were miserably poor. . . .

Dorchester lies in a valley between the North and South Downs, on an old Roman cross-roads which leads three ways to the sea. Eastward the road takes you through Wareham ("Anglebury" in the Wessex novels) to Swanage "lying snug within two headlands as between a finger and thumb," and to Poole, famous for pirates and smugglers; beyond lies Southampton. Westward the road leads to Bridport, where the cordage was made for the West Country ships, and to Lyme Regis; beyond lie the fishing ports of South Devon. Southward from Dorchester it is only eight miles over a gap in the South Downs to Weymouth, the Budmouth of Thomas Hardy: Weymouth, which furnished Queen Bess with six ships to meet the Spanish Armada, and which sent a fleet of fishermen to American waters every spring.—From "The Builders of the Bay Colony," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

For the First Red Bud

For the first red bud on the apple tree,
For the first robin in meadow lane
Though spring be warm in the harrowed ground
We wait and watch in vain.

There are no first things for the watchers.
But after rain, in the twilight gloom,
Suddenly the woods are singing with robins
And all the orchard in bloom!

CHARLES MALAM

Living Among Books

September 12, 1841

. . . Thee asks, Greenleaf, what we have been reading this summer? Everything! very fast, and very superficially; though some good thoughts and beautiful ideas have "committed themselves to my memory." We have been going over all of Blackwood's Magazines to get at the "Ambrosiana." Didst thou ever sip thereof? and dost thou remember what is said about a life of doing good in imagination only? and upon too much *secluded* intellectual indulgence? Christopher is as good to me as a church pastor. He talks inspiredly to my mental state. May I copy a passage or two?

"It gives us (this living among books) without reality, the emotions we need—separates the grandeur of heroic strength from its endurance; gives us the consciousness of what is good in our nature, without the pain or peril which *puts its strength to the proof;* uniting us to our kind, but only in dreams and visions."

And here is one for Lizzie. "Life allows only lowly virtue, its discipline requires of us only the humblest pleasure, and the humblest service, and from these, only by degrees, will it permit us to rise to great emotions and high duties. It is a perpetual denial to ambition, and requital of humility." . . .

We have had Miss Sedgwick's "Letters"—and delightful letters they are! in the face of the critics. I was particularly attracted to what she says of Carlyle. Is he not a favorite writer with both of you? She visits him—describes the whereabouts—and says, "my impression is, that he lives in rather an humble way; but when the mind is filled with a grand and beautiful temple, it does not take in the *dimensions of surrounding objects.*" Is not this a noble distinction between greatness and circumstance?—

Let me see—what else? Oh—Campbell's Petrarch—and "Hyperion" and, by the way, Greenleaf, let me tell thee I have been cultivating a taste for "Ballads" this summer, and have repented me of my winter agone and want of perception.—From "Elizabeth Lloyd and the Whittiers," A Budget of Letters Edited by THOMAS FRANKLIN CURRIER. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

We Find a Rare Orchid

OF OUR HOMEWARD MARCH, volumes could be written. We struggled through mud on the rain-soaked trail. We lost our precious chocolate in a mountain stream. . . . Nevertheless, the lure of the orchid was not to be denied, and we made various side expeditions, hoping to find something new and strange. The native boys considered this sheer madness. . . .

Absurd!

We had just given up hoping and looking, when J. B., who was leading, suddenly stopped and pointed. Beside a small stream to the right of the path a twisted veteran of the forest rose above a thicket of bamboo. Two black-coated monkeys peered down at us and then bounded, chattering epithets, from a long limb to a neighboring tree. But J. B. wasn't looking at them.

In the crotch above us, a delicate, white flower nodded almost imperceptibly. It was an orchid, a fragile, lovely plant that even J. B. did not recognize.

Immediately our weariness and the menace of nightfall were forgotten. Up went the rope and up went Urbano. He detached the plant from the tree and lowered it carefully.

"A beauty," said J. B. softly, his voice almost like a prayer. "I don't know of anything quite like it."

Frank and I could only stare, and for once the native boys were impressed. This assuredly, they understood, was a moment.

The flower was about two and a half inches wide, an almost tenuous white in color. Beautiful crimson-purple dots marked it near the center of the heart. The protruding petal or lip was almost flat as in the "pansy" orchid and was elongated at the back of the flower into a graceful spur more than two inches in length.

"Is it—" I hardly dared to ask the question. "Is it a new species?"

"I'm not sure," said J. B. "It might be. Let's have a look. There may be more."

Despite the creeping shadows, we plunged into the tangled forest, working frantically against time. No more splotches of white met our eyes. There was apparently nothing but this single mysterious flower, ruling over a silent kingdom of unbroken green. — From "The Orchid Hunters," by NORMAN MACDONALD. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

After a Windy Walk Along the Shore

Perhaps you would not find it so,
But when I see tall grasses grow,
All in a green and giddy row
Along a cliff-edge, while below,
The great tides turn, the great gales blow—
I reel in pleasant vertigo
Of sharp excitement.
Presently,
It is as if were shown to me
The measure of immensity,
Between two grass-blades, all the sea!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Development and Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE OF THE common belief that we live in a material universe, governed by material laws, men have generally considered that their development must be limited and follow certain well-defined modes. This restricted outlook has resulted in a great deal of injustice among human beings, because it strengthens the belief that one person's development and success hinders another's attainment.

Christian Science, however, teaches that man is the complete and perfect expression of his Maker, dependent upon Him alone for good, and under no material bondage. Inharmony is engendered solely by the false material senses, and thus must yield to the sweet concords of spiritual sense, when God's law is understood and rightly applied.

Christian Science unfolds the sure method of spiritual development, by which men gain health and holiness. The capabilities for good which men develop through their study of this Science, cannot be used for other than constructive and benevolent purposes, for the power thus obtained is the product of spirituality. To attempt to use this developed power for wrong purposes would entail a consequent loss of the power. Mary Baker Eddy avers in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128), "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man." Furthermore, Christian Science shows explicitly that all of these possibilities are in the realm of goodness. Evil is not a power, cause, or entity, but is erroneous belief, which yields to the truth of being.

The allness of good indicates the nothingness of all that is unlike God. We read in II Chronicles (26:5), concerning Uzziah, that "as long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper." Here is the true method of all spiritual development and expression, for to seek the guidance of divine Mind must ultimate in accurate thinking and true progress. Christian Science recognizes but one source of intelligence. It is divine Principle, commonly called God. Mrs. Eddy makes this reassuring statement (Science and Health, p. 258): "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." This makes clear that our true development is not along material lines, but must be obtained by mental reconstruction and spiritual growth. Every real attribute and quality, such as spiritual power, intelligence, beauty, and righteousness, dwells in omnipresent Soul and reflects infinite substance, God. Our thought develops spiritual strength as we let go of mortal models and adopt a childlike receptiveness to spiritual intuitions and admonitions. When that which expresses eternal Life influences human thought, we shall find that right development ensues along lines of health, harmony, and attainment of good.

Christian Science reveals that whatever God has wrought is perfect and complete. His creation is in no need of development, cultivation, or transformation, for it is the expression of eternal perfection. But in human consciousness there is great need for the development of spiritual understanding, by which reality is discerned. This assimilation of spirituality will find expression in all the minutiae of human experience. Our bodies will be rightly developed in the proportion that our thought is guided by spiritual truth. Our business activities will be developed satisfactorily in the degree that Christian Science succeeds in casting fear, greed, and other erroneous beliefs from our thought. Correct mental development will result in correct physical development. In Isaiah we read (40:29), "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength." The qualities of Spirit cannot be acquired from matter, nor developed by matter, but spiritual understanding empowers men to express increasingly health and harmony.

A correct understanding of man as spiritual not material, immortal not mortal, perfect not imperfect, is what men need for their proper development, and for the expansion of their thoughts spiritually. When we consider that man expresses Soul, not matter or mortal mind, we are inspired to spiritual thought taking, which nullifies the claims of error. Mortal mind is nonexistent, since God is the only Mind, and is immortal. The real man has no consciousness apart from omniscient Mind, and he expresses nothing but what is eternally good. The endeavor to do only what is pleasing to God awakens in men more and more the desire to be God-like, quickens the energies, and uncovers unlimited opportunities for right advancement.

Christian Science brings to light the illimitable resources of Mind, and shows how each individual may avail himself of these divine provisions. This increases our sense of dominion over adverse circumstances and other false beliefs, and we begin to express more freedom, joy, and assurance. Materialistic philosophies and superstitious practices do not help toward our spiritual development, for materiality is entirely devoid of divine impulsion. For this reason they cannot influence or forward our progress. When we are willing to allow the divine Mind wholly to influence our lives, we shall express only the harmonious and good.

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Mayan Culture Was Supreme Among Its Contemporaries

WITH THE REBUILDING of Chichen Itza in about 1000 A. D., the second great period of Maya culture began. Cities sprang up throughout the new realm of Yucatan with a zest and magnificence comparable to the earlier era. . . . The Renaissance saw buildings of size and beauty even beyond those of the first empire. But the sculpture and the scholarship never again equalled the early days. The art and science were more a copying and enlarging of the classic period than the creation of anything new and distinctive. . . . It was a magnificent reflowering but it was repetition and elaboration rather than fresh creation. Only in architecture did the new empire excel the old.

There was also something exceedingly wise in the political order. The three chief cities of the new realm—Chichen Itza, Uxmal, and Mayapan — formed a league whereby each was to share equally in the government of the empire. This triple alliance of powerful city-states kept the peace which enabled prosperity and arts and learning to flourish throughout the realm.

The Maya League was formed at the easily remembered date of 1000 A. D. It is interesting to view these happenings in Yucatan against events that were taking place elsewhere in world history at the same period. In the very year the Maya League was formed, Ericson was sailing from the Scandinavian countries to discover the continent on which the Maya were building a new empire. Only a little later (in 1066) William the Conqueror defeated Harold and introduced the new blood and new ideas from which the high civilization of England began to rise. Rome had long since been conquered by the rude tribes of northern Europe, the Gauls and Goths, progenitors of the French and Germans. With the decline of the classic civilizations, Europe was in the dark ages. Not even the first stirrings—the early Gothic cathedrals, the guilds of scholars, the revival of interest in classic art and learning—had begun to herald the coming Renaissance. The idealism of Judea had long been submerged by conquest, and the descendants of the prophets and priests were scattered and persecuted. The Christian Church had become an oppressive power rather than an inspiration. In China—at the other side of the earth—the glorious Tang dynasty had ended. After the surge of art and ideas under Buddhism, the lyric poetry of Li Po and his fellows, the high era of learning led by the academies and the printing press, China's greatness had swiftly ebbed. With the Orient in a decline and Europe not yet stirring toward its future greatness, the little Maya cities were for a brief period probably the most brilliant centers of art and learning in the world.—From "Indians of the Americas," by EDWIN R. EMBREE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1940

Flying Clubs In Boston Area Boost Aviation

Enable young enthusiasts to pool resources and buy airplanes for their common use.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

By day they are clerks, students, filling station operators or truck drivers but when the week end rolls around they are owner-pilots bound together in the common enthusiasm of aviation.

In union there is economic strength—and, cheaper flying—so that is why at several suburban Boston flying fields today one finds groups of young chaps who have clubbed together and pooled their money to purchase a small plane in order to reduce the cost of flying to themselves.

Drop around to either Muller Field on the International Highway in Revere, the Dennison Airport at Squantum or the Metropolitan Airport at Canton, on Saturdays or Sundays preferably, and you'll find individual members of the club using the "equipment"—generally an Aeronca, Taylorcraft or Piper plane capable of carrying one passenger besides the pilot and powered usually with a 40, 50 or 65-horsepower engine.

Five Clubs

At the Dennison Airport, for instance, there are five of these clubs consisting of an average of 15 members each, according to H. E. Martin, owner and operator of the field. Scattered around through the business offices, establishments and schools of greater Boston are the constitutent members of the Cambridge Flying Club, the "15-40's" (so called from the number of their membership and the horsepower of their plane), the Quincy Flying Club, the Powhatan Flying Club and the Greater Boston Flying Club, all of which base at Dennison.

A flying club is a serious affair and not the loose-jointed organization that the term usually implies. Generally each club is incorporated and each member owns a share in the plane—anywhere from $50 to $100 in value dependent upon the value of the plane, Mr. Martin said. The usual method of entry for a newcomer who wants to learn to fly is to buy a share in the club from a retiring member. Sometimes new groups assemble and assess themselves about $40 apiece in order to meet the cost of a down payment on a new plane, he said.

One Hour Minimum

Another practice is for each member to sign a contract for a minimum of one flying hour each week, Mr. Martin said. Since the average cost an hour for flying under the group method is about $3 (as compared with about $8 to $10 generally charged by flying schools) it is to be seen that it is definitely to an enthusiast member's advantage to do this. Even if the members do not use their flying time immediately the club, nevertheless, has its expenses guaranteed in this manner, Mr. Martin said.

Mostly the sport of flying itself—the chance to go up and "kick around"—is the lure that brings most of the memberships to these clubs, according to Lawrence Kruger, president of a flying club that bases at Metropolitan Airport in Canton. Sometimes club membership is a means to an end, he said, quoting himself as an example. He is gathering flying time and experience preparatory to the time when he is old enough to enter the United States Army Air Corps. His intention is to take the Army's flying training courses and he hopes to win a commission. With this experence he then intends later to apply for an airline piloting job. That program in itself encompasses a career in aviation.

Local Pilots' Goal—Fun, Cheap Flying

By a Staff Photographer

Aviation Clubs' Answer to Low Costs

1. A sport pilot's view of Metropolitan Airport, Canton, at about 500 feet altitude. 2. Larry Kruger, Roslindale, president of a flying club at Canton and Wiggins Airways worker at Canton, spins the propeller preparatory to taking off with James Corcoran, Newton, a passenger. 3. "Larry" and "Jimmy" ready to take off. 4. H. E. Martin, operator of Dennison Airport, Squantum, who likes flying clubs. 5. Passenger's-eye view at Canton Airport at takeoff time.

Mother Church Lecture Announced for April 1

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Monday, April 1 at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

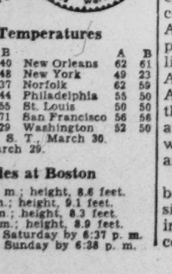
The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Revelation of Truth Triumphant." The lecturer, John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued unsettled with occasional rain tonight and Sunday. Continued mild and moderate south winds with lowest temperature near 40 degrees.

Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer with occasional light rain today; fair tomorrow.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	40	New Orleans	62	61
Chicago	49	48	New York	49	23
Denver	39	37	Norfolk	62	59
Kansas City	44	44	Philadelphia	55	50
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	50	50
Miami	74	71	San Francisco	56	56
Minneapolis	30	29	Washington	52	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 30.
B—Minimum, March 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:51 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 5:13 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 5:54 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Monday, 6:16 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:37 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:38 p. m.

Tobin Advised To Shift Child Care to State

Research Bureau finds possible saving up to $125,000 in change in welfare system.

A way to save up to $125,000 a year was pointed out to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today in a report recommending that Boston's policies in regard to dependent and neglected children be brought more into line with procedure in other Massachusetts cities.

The Bureau, of which A. Lawrence Lowell is Chairman and Herman C. Loeffler Secretary, disclosed that Boston is now paying $5 a week for the support of 606 neglected children, the only City in the Commonwealth so doing, the others following the practice of turning the cases over to the State to be placed in foster homes. The Bureau now urges that Boston follow the State-wide procedure, and estimates that after allowing for Boston's share of the increased State assessment, the City would still save about $125,000 yearly.

In a report that reviews the whole picture of Boston and its children of charity, the Bureau explains that these are divided into two broad classifications:

Two Main Classes

1. Those who are under 16, needy, deprived of parental support but living with a specified relative (mother, grandmother, aunt, brother or the like). These receive State help under the Aid to Dependent Children statute, adopted in 1937. In the last four years, as the result of more liberalized treatment, this type of aid has increased from 12,677 to 28,597.

2. The needy children not eligible for Aid to Dependent Children. These, again, divide into two classifications: (1) "Dependent" children having no parents with the means for providing home surroundings. (2) "Neglected" children, who become the care of the public not because support is lacking but because home surroundings are considered unfavorable by the courts.

Thus, a sharp distinction is made between those not having parents, or relatives with means to support them, and children who have come under the jurisdiction of the courts. All children in the first category are automatically taken care of by the State, for the most part being placed in approved private homes at $5 weekly.

Those in the second category are also cared for by the State in a similar manner, unless the city or town of their residence elects to assume the responsibility.

Care by State Adviser

The Research Bureau points out that Boston is the only city in the Commonwealth so electing at the moment.

At the present time, the Bureau finds, the City is caring for 600 so called "neglected" children, and recommends that this responsibility now be turned over to the State.

The Bureau insists that the manner of care is identical with the City and State, each having certain standards for the foster homes approved. Presumably, the Boston homes would be acceptable to the State, hence children would be left where they are, but supervision, and a large part of the expense, would be transferred to the Commonwealth.

The Bureau holds this would be fair because the figures show Boston now has about half the State's total number of dependent and neglected children, a proportion far in excess of the city to State population ratio.

'Danger of Intolerance'

James Waterman Wise, young liberal, son of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, will speak at Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening on the danger of intolerance.

Flags Trains—And Everybody

By a Staff Photographer

Gilbert E. Lame of West Peabody, Mass.

His vocation is an ordinary one, crossing tender, but his avocations, being friendly with the world, and whittling, and telling about it, have brought him a measure of fame.

'Ambassador' of the Turnpike Has Nonstop Good Will Record

He's as familiar on the turnpike as a Massachusetts license plate. Everyone knows Gilbert Lame, the crossing tender at West Peabody.

It was 26 years ago at 1:30 on a July afternoon, according to Mr. Lame's recollection, that he first took up his post there. He sensed immediately that this was no ordinary job. Waving a "stop" sign when the train came through—why, that was a mere dotting of the "i" in the new chapter that Gilbert Lame set himself to add to the history of railroad crossing tending.

That very first day, he started forth for the now familiar sign-bedecked shack armed with a counting machine in his pocket and plenty of stern resolve in his heart. Gilbert Lame was out for a nonstop record in friend-making. So with one hand on the trigger of his counting machine and the other fanning the air, he stood for five hours saluting each passing car.

First Day's Count 63,690

"I counted the vehicles from which I received a greeting in those first hours," he recalled. "The number was 63,690." And Gilbert Lame went home that night with confidence that his idea would work and the hope that his arm could keep up with it.

"Welcome to West Peabody," he shouts as the busses roar by. And "Hello, Michigan," or whatever it happens to be when he spots an out-of-state car.

You'd think that the combined job of crossing tending and ambassador-of-good-will would keep a body pretty fully occupied. But not Gilbert Lame. No, sir. He whittles in his spare time when the traffic is light and the trains are off finding other crossings to toot at.

Whittler—No Parson

He whittles paper knives, hundreds of them. "The jackknife minister," he calls himself. Some people call him "the whittling parson," but he thinks that title gives the wrong impression. "A parson is an ordained clergyman, and I'm just a whittler," Mr. Lame puts it.

"You see this lovely panel-like graining—" he held up a carved paper cutter of sumac. "A friend asked me how I put that there, and I told him I didn't," Mr. Lame explained earnestly. "I just tried to bring out the natural beauty of the wood. And my friend said, 'Why, that's just what the ministers try to do, to bring out the natural beauty in human nature.' And that's why they call me the 'jackknife minister,'" concluded Mr. Lame, as he opened a suitcase on the floor and produced almost enough paper cutters to supply all the alphabetical agencies of the Government.

Presents for Presidents

"This one," he said, singling out a plain dagger-type cutter of mellow brown wood, "was made of a piece of live oak from the old Constitution. I sent President Hoover one of these. Made a cutter for Calvin Coolidge, too, when he was President."

Evidently, the present occupant of the White House has had to struggle along without one.

Col. Charles Lindbergh and his mother, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Edgar Guest, Clarence DeMar, have all been favored with similar gifts. And a very interesting collection Mr. Lame has, too, with more than 60 different kinds of wood represented, some rare, and some of historic importance. But he likes to work with sumac best, he says, because of its beautiful color.

You'd think what with crossing tending, whittling, and waving to motorists on the Turnpike that Gilbert Lame wouldn't have time for very much else. But that is just a warming up for the versatile Mr. Lame. He has still another side line.

He makes talks. "Made 252 'jackknife' talks in 46 towns and cities, 4 states, and in 86 churches besides schools, halls, hospitals, and camps." He reels the figures off glibly. He has appeared twice on the Hobby Lobby program, and numerous times on other radio programs.—J. B. R.

Stores Report Steady Increase In Retail Sales

Were up 17.7 per cent in first 23 days of month and show no lag—Shoes weak spot.

Merchants in Boston were jubilant today with sales up about 7.9 per cent over a week ago. They pointed out that for the first 23 days of March, business was "upped" 17.7 per cent.

What did the Madam buy? Well, a variety of things. New hats, coats, suits, stocking, pocketbooks, and other accessories so important to any woman's wardrobe. But the shoe business was off. Shoe factories said they anticipated no change in slow production until the fall season gets under way.

The men helped considerably to swell the sales—they'd say no matter how you look at it they were in most cases, responsible for the money that was spent anyway—with purchases of topcoats, hats, ties, and new suits. Styles in men's clothes are different this year and the fashionable man is coming out in single breasted suits with fuller shoulders and trousers. Comfort is the byword in men's suits this spring.

Have you been running your radio steadily these days? Are you doing your own ironing? Well, someone is burning the midnight "oil," for the New England Power Association reported an increase in the use of electrical energy. They produced 43,775,507 kilowatt hours of electrical energy during the week ended March 23, compared with 42,027,802 in the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of 4.16 per cent. Some consumers pointed to excessive use of oil burners because of the extreme cold weather as the reason.

For those living in and around Brookline the E. T. Slattery Company asks them to join in the celebration of the store's 13th anniversary in this community. Thirteen years ago P. A. O'Connell, president of the company in Boston, opened in Brookline the first branch of a large Boston store ever established here—the first instance in which a large city store had ever attempted to locate a suburban branch within so short a distance of a city's main shopping district.

Real Spring Day Is Forecast As Warm Wind Comes

A Chinook wind acompanied by a thick fog moved over Boston today and proceeded to finish the sun's job of taking off the remaining piles of snow that have clung so tenaciously to the fields and roadsides for the past six weeks.

Light rain was falling today at many New England points, the Weather Bureau said. However, a real spring day is forecast for tomorrow with fair skies and mild temperatures.

Suburbanites were awakened this morning by the spring song of many birds. Some of the early arrivals from the southland to be seen and heard were the purple grackle and robins. In another week or so the entire contingent of summer birds are expected to be flitting about the woodlands in search of homes.

A Westwood dweller says his crocuses are up an inch or more. Lilac buds are beginning to swell.

These are all signs of spring, but don't let these things fool you into taking off storm doors or windows or putting out the furnace, says the Weatherman. There is very likely to be another snow storm and some low temperatures.

Winter sports are reported as excellent in northern New England and the usual throngs of devotees were on their way to the mountains today for "one more" fling at their favorite sport. A large number of snow enthusiasts will go to Mount Washington's Tuckerman's Ravine, where more than 100 inches of snow makes skiing ideal.

No More U. S. Ships to Stop at Marseilles

Calls at the French port of Marseilles, which have been made regularly by two American steamship companies, although Marseilles is a "belligerent" port, are to be omitted immediately, in accordance with a long anticipated ruling by the United States State Department, it was disclosed in Boston shipping circles today.

Amendments to the Neutrality Law, approved Nov. 3, 1939, decreed that no American vessels could enter combat zones, and that American vessels could not carry passengers and cargo into belligerent ports. Officials of the American President Lines, and the American Export Lines, believed the westbound calls of their vessels at Marseilles was legal. Nothing was said in the law about carrying anything out of those ports.

For several weeks, there has been considerable discussion of the situation in official circles in Washington, and now the ruling has come that clarifies the situation.

Log of the Port of Boston

No more of the vessels of either company will call at Marseilles until conditions change.

Club to Hear Hale

Richard K. Hale, Director of the Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works, will discuss the current activities of his department, at the last evening meeting of the season of the Propeller Club of the Port of Boston, April 4, at the Chamber of Commerce Building. The May meeting will be a luncheon, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Charles F. Dutch is President.

Sailings to South

Passenger service between Boston and Norfolk and Baltimore will be resumed next week for the summer with sailings from Boston on Tuesdays and Saturdays, by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company. For several weeks the company has had one passenger sailing a week, leaving Boston on Saturdays. Passenger service between Boston and Philadelphia starts about June 15.

Harris Acting Consul

Robert H. Harris is serving as Acting Consul for Panama at Boston, with office at the Long Wharf quarters of the United Fruit Company.

Company Moves

The Piers Operating Company, former operator of the Army Base Terminal at Boston, is moving this week end from temporary offices at the Army Base, to the Manufacturers Warehouse, E Street, South Boston, which the company has taken over. They are to conduct a general warehouse business for both free and bonded goods, and wool.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
Maurice Evans in "King Richard II." With Donald Randolph, Emmett Rogers, Charles Dalton, Sydney Smith and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"High and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ann Sothern and John Carroll in "Congo Maisie." 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Gentleman from Arizona," with John King. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blithly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Oh, Johnny, How You can Love." 2, 5, 8:05.

Exeter—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Katia," with Danielle Darrieux and Jean Loder. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown. 2:20, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Morgan and Alan Hale. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "March of Time," 2:50, 5, 7, 9:15. Tomorrow: "The Life and Loves of Beethoven." 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "March of Time."

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5:05, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15. "Information Please," 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Midnight Limited," with Marjorie Reynolds. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:15. Also "Little Orvie." 12:05, 4, 7:55. Stage: Harry Stevetta, Radio Ramblers, Deval, Merle and Lee. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardess," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—
"Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Private Worlds," with Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart. Also "Rio," starring Basil Rathbone and Victor MacLaglen.

Trans-Lux—
"Son of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Telepix—
"The City"; "Mississippi"; "Fitzpatrick Tour"; "Carl Hoff's Orchestra"; "Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz"; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m., until midnight.

University—
"Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," featuring the Jones Family. 1:45, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat and a Baby." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also "British Intelligence," with Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Uptown—
"The Light That Failed." 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Swiss Family Robinson." 1:10, 4:45, 8:20.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"La Traviata," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Helen Jepson, Thelma Votipka, Helen Olheim, Richard Crooks, Giuseppe De Luca, Alessio De Paolis, Ettore Panizza, conductor. 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club. Soloists: Raoul Jobin, tenor; Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano; Mack Harrell, baritone; Paul Leyssac, speaker. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Ida Mason, soprano. Alice Girouard, accompanist. 3:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Violoncello recital by Maurice Eisenberg. Harry Kaufman, accompanist. 3.

First Congregational Church, Hyde Park—
"Candle-Light Musicale." Kirke Walker, jr., violinist; Miss Edna Tuckerman, cellist; Mrs. Gladys Campbell Eastman, pianist; Reginald Eastman, organist. 7.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Mrs. Parker; Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Tanner; Japanese Art tour by Mrs. Tamita; and Guidance tour on "A Day in India" (for children), by Mr. and Mrs. Modak. 3:30.

Better Areas For Pasturage Plan in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—A project to develop permanent pasture improvement and to segregate potentially good pasture land from land better suited to timber production is being undertaken in Belknap and Coos Counties as part of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation program for New Hampshire.

Many New Hampshire pastures have been depleted or grown up to brush, and many woodlots have been damaged by use as pasture, it has been reported, with the result that farmers have not been able to supply enough feed on the farm and have been forced either to buy more feed or to reduce their herds. This special project is to be carried out with full co-operation of University of New Hampshire extension specialists and Agricultural Conservation program representatives and will give individual farmers competent help in analyzing their farm enterprise to plan the best use of the land.

One extension field worker will be in each county, after he has received a training course from the college specialists. The field worker will help each farmer in the pasture program first to determine how large a herd his farm should have, and then set up a pasture improvement program adequately to feed a herd of that size.

The 10-year program will aim at two acres of improved pasture for each cow, the program for this year to include improvement of about .2 acre per cow. Farmers who wish to use their own funds above the funds available through Agricultural Conservation may increase the acreage improved in any one year. The field workers will also help farmers not in the program who are improving pastures.

Talk by Leland Powers

Members of all Women's Clubs in Greater Boston have been invited to hear a talk by Leland Powers on Federal Union at the College Club, Tuesday afternoon Mr. Powers' remarks will be based on the book, "Union Now," by Clarence Streit. The meeting is sponsored by the Boston Committee of Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists.

Art Museum Adds to Its Treasures

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Two Peasant Boys With a Basket'

This painting by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta is dated as of about 1740

The Venetian school of painting, in the eighteenth century, has its representation at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts considerably strengthened by this new acquisition.

In technical character, says W. G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum, this picture is comparable to certain details in the well-known "Fortune Teller" in the Accademia, at Venice. Mr. Constable, who is an internationally acknowledged authority on the work of the Venetians, refers to Piazzetta as an example of great settecento painters of Venice recognized by their contemporaries and then lost sight of during the nineteenth century, to remain in comparable obscurity until the present day.

"Decadent" evidently was the adjective applied, in the nineteenth century circles of the connoisseurs, to a school which now is regarded as rivalling, in variety and interest, that of eighteenth-century France.

Direct Aid Now Inside Poland

Bentley W. Warren, Jr., Massachusetts, Chairman of the Commission for Polish Relief, announces that direct aid is now being administered inside Poland. Food and clothing are being distributed under the direct supervision of experienced representatives of the Commission. The German Government has agreed that if American representatives are not completely satisfied with the results of this work, supplies may be immediately withdrawn.

The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief is raising the millions necessary to finance this work. Support is forthcoming from all parts of the world in cash and surplus commodities. Money needed for transportation and purchase must be raised by the Paderewski Fund to be paid over to the Commission for Polish Relief. The Commission will devote its full energies to distribution and negotiation.

Herbert Hoover, expert in relief administration, remains with the Commission.

THE "COMMON CENTS TWINS" SAY:

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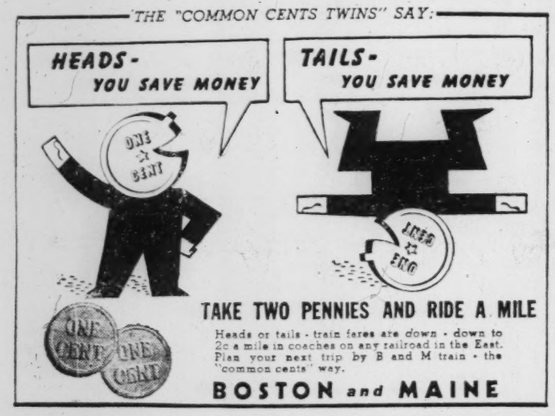
TAILS- YOU SAVE MONEY



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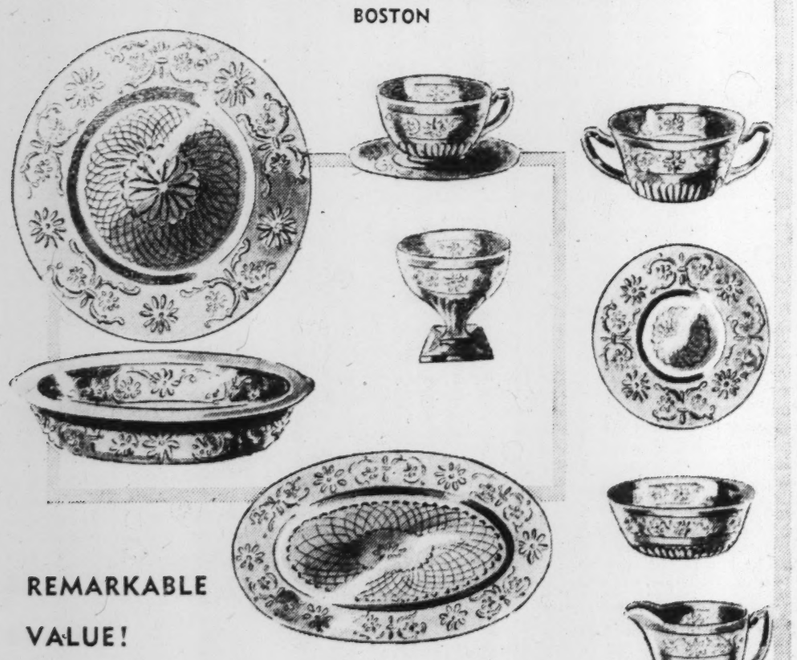

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Rare Jeweled Indian Pendant Glows in Fine Arts Museum

Illustrating the "Ten Avatars of Visnu," or descent of divinity to earth, "for guarding of the doers-aright and for the destruction of evildoers and to establish Order," a rare Indian pendant just acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, now represents in the Oriental collections the best of the work of the Sikh craftsmen in Jaipur, during the sixteenth century. "It would hardly be overestimating the case," says Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, expert in Indian, Persian, and Muhammadan art, "to claim that our pendant is the finest known specimen of champlevé enamel, western or Oriental."

Enameled on the reverse side in white, yellow, orange, blue, plum color, apple green, rose, and black, are the deities, which appear to be a composite Vedic mythology and Buddhist legend, engaged in various processes of emerging from such sources as the mouth of a tortoise or a fish, and of bringing order to a chaotic world. The central panel depicts the celebrated dialogue between Krsna, an Avatar holding a conch shell in his hand, and Arjuna, the warrior. This dialogue forms the "Bhagavad Gita," the most widely studied of all Indian scriptures. In it Krsna tells Arjuna, "Whenever Order fails and Disorder arises, then do I bring forth myself. . ." and proceeds to indicate a process of deific visitation through the ancient Indian belief in reincarnation.

Suggestion of Prophecy

There is, if one is inclined to a grim form of humor, a suggestion of prophecy in the charming motif of a riderless horse, of nonco-ordinating anatomy, with a splendid, regal umbrella above its panoply, for this horse was the Kalki Avatara, not yet visible but due to appear "when virtue and religion have disappeared and hardly a school of learning remains; and barbarians, under the guise of rulers, externally arrayed in the apparel of justice, but internally composed of injustice, shall harass the people."

The obverse side of the pendant is a corresponding masterpiece in Indian jewel-setting of the old technique, considerate of color and design before intrinsic value of gems, and employing only table or cabochon cutting instead of the modern facetting, which creates more sparkle, more brilliance, but obscures color. The traditional goldsmith of Rajpunta soldered onto a gold plate narrow cells of the metal, into which the gems were to be inlaid. The gem-setter put a smearing of lac into each cell, pressed onto it a piece of metal foil which he got from the tinsel-maker, and on this placed the precious stone. To the edge of the cell he attached, by moulding, a thin strip of pure, soft gold which, with pressure and burnishing, formed a rim to hold the gem in place. The large central stone in the jeweled side of this pendant is a citrine, yellow and resembling a topaz but actually black quartz, which heat changes in hue. Around it, in a border of trifoliate sprays, are set diamonds and emeralds.

Various Crafts Co-operated

The pictorial, enamel side of the pendant doubtless follows a design prepared by a painter especially for the patron. The craftsman, perhaps, as was more or less customary, betook himself with his portable furnace and simple tools to the patron's house and settled there until he and his co-workers in other crafts completed the job. The basic gold plate was engraved by the "chaser," not, like the enamelers a Sikh, but a member of the Hindu goldsmiths' guild. The enameler prepared a paste of the raw enamel, or powdered glass, and filled the proper places with it, beginning with the white pieces and firing each color separately. The coloring of the enamel is a trade secret. When the workman had fired all the colors he polished the surface with emery powder. Some jewelry-makers were regularly employed in royal workshops. Jaipur craftsmen even today are members of Sikh families brought from Lahore, where opaque, vitreous masses of the raw material for enameling are still obtained and used by Muhammadan bracelet-makers.

Pippapass Group Arrives in Boston

Those Caney Creek Crusaders, all the way from the mountains of Pippapass, Kentucky, are in Boston once again. These lads—11 strong—are making an extended tour of the eastern part of the United States, showing to various clubs and social organizations as they go, many of the outstanding traditions of their "kin folks" back in the mountains of Kentucky.

The purpose of the annual tours of the Crusaders is the promotion of education and goodwill. Their programs, which are given entirely free, include dramatizations, singing, and spontaneous speeches. All the group asks is that overnight hospitality be given.

The Crusaders will be in and around Boston until April 8 and will be glad to go to churches, clubs, and other organizations upon receipt of invitation. Their programs vary in length from 15 to 45 minutes.

Some of the original plays are: "Feudin' and Larnin'," "Feudin' Takes a Holiday," "Still Water Living," "Vengeance Is Mine," "The Onery Orphan," and "Napoleon Crossing the Rockies."

The last group to visit Boston came in 1930.

Milton Hits Low On Interest Rate

The lowest interest rate ever given to any Massachusetts town, according to bankers, has been awarded the town of Milton with a net cost of $76.50 for use of $200,000 for an eight-month period.

Clyde L. Whittier, Town Treasurer, said today that the interest rate was set at six one-hundredths of 1 per cent, plus a $1.50 premium and was interpreted by town officials as an outstanding credit rating.

The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., buyer of the notes, issued in anticipation of taxes until 1940 revenue begins to come in, announced the interest rate was the lowest ever given any town.

News from the Clothes Rack

dresses and ensembles taken from our current stock. New merchandise weekly. Priced to appeal!

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'Finest Specimen'

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Ancient Jewel Tells Religious Story

Enameled pendant (reverse). Obverse, jeweled. Reverse, enameled in champlevé technique. Artist: Indian. Period, sixteenth century. Rechet accession—just acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Human Adventure"; drama	Metropolitan Opera: "Die Walküre"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Americans at Work"; drama	Opera; "Radio Waves"; "Radio Waves"; organ	Teddy Powell's Orch. Gus Steck's Orchestra	Junior Broadcasting Club	"Melody Mirror" "Melody Mirror"
5:45		Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Paul Renaud	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Premier Renaud	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports; Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"; Better Business Drama	News Service "Memory Lane"	String Orchestra Sport comment
6:45 The World Today				
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake"; Dr. Bernard Myers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Confidentially Yours"	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Benny Goodman's Orch.	H. V. Kaltenborn		"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Rep. Hamilton Fish	"Landmark of Radio	New England Federation	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 dramatization /	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Drama"; "Danger"	of Men's Glee Clubs	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	The Three Dots
8:45 chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Stanley Cup Hockey	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Game: Bruins versus	News Service
10:15 Secretary Perkins	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	Rangers	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Address, Rep. Joseph W.	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Martin, Jr.	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00 News; Clyde Lucas	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Louis Prima's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Louis Prima's Orch.	Jessie Crawford, organ	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	War news; "Songs for	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Sunday"; recordings	xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Concert Hall of the	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Air"; weather report	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Oyanguren, guitarist	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	NBC String Symphony	"Uncle Bob"	"Melody Mart"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	NBC String Symphony	Local speakers	"Melody Mart"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Local speakers	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Jessie Crawford, organ	Morning service of The	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Invitation to	Mother Church, The	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church	Music"; recordings	First Church of Christ,	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	Happy Jim Parsons	Scientist, in Boston,	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	Southernaires Quartet	Massachusetts	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; talk	Jan Peerce; Charlotte	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Piano soloist	Symons; Robert Weede;	Washington Snapshots	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Louis Purdey in "Leon-	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	cavello's "Pagliacci"	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	News Service	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tel"; drama	Vocalists; orchestra	day"; vocalists; orch.	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Program frm Rome	Great Plays: Anton	Drama and music	Viola and Piano recital	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 Program frm Rome	Chekhov's "The Three	Drama and music	Viola and Piano recital	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	Sisters" with Olive	University of Chicago	"Mystery History"; quiz	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 'News and Rhythm'	Deering"; W. Slezak	Round Table	program	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 New York Philhar-	'A Plea for Tolerance'	'I Want a Divorce'	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	Sid Reinherz, pianist	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Or.; John Barbi-	'Tapestry Musicale'	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 rolli, conductor	'Tapestry Musicale'	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Deems Taylor,	'National Vespers'	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Strings and Things"
4:15 commentator	'National Vespers'	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Network speaker	orchestra
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	News; Basin Street	'The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness"; variety	Chamber Music Society	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	'Garden Gossip'	'Chats About Dogs'	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	'Salon Silhouettes'; or-	'Crossroads'; drama	Religious Hour	Irish Minstrels
5:45 the Lads	chestra	'Crossroads'; drama	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	'Spreading New Eng-	'Musical Steelmakers'	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	land's Fame'	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 'Melody Ranch'	'Beat the Band'; quiz	News Service	'Show of the Week'	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Popular music	Shep Field's Orchestra	Religious program
7:00 The World This	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	'Sweet Music'
7:15 Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	'Supper Dance'	'The Friendly Singer'
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	Hening Prentis, Jr.	'Bandwagon'; Tommy	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter; variety	'Three Cheers'; vocal	Tucker's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Playhouse: Orson	Musical Comedy Revue	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	'Pages From the Classi-
8:15 Welles and Mad-	vocalists; orchestra	Dickson; guests; orch.	Air: Senators Tobey	cal Album'
8:30 eleine Carroll in	Earl Browder, talk	'One Man's Family';	and Pepper on "The	'Pages From the Classi-
8:45 "Jane Eyre"; News	Swing for Sunday	dramatic sketch	National Census"	cal Album'
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Piano duet
9:15 Hour; Symphony	'The Parker Family'	Round'	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	'Cottage Hawaiians'
9:30 Orch.; Marian An-	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Variety Musicale
9:45 derson, contralto	'Sports Newsreel'	Familiar Music'	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Variety Musicale
10:00 People's Platform:	News Service	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	'Good Will Hour'	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 informal discussion	Census talk	Orchestra; guest	'Good Will Hour'	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	'Cheerio's Musical Mo-	American Art Quartet	'Good Will Hour'	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather	saics'	American Art Quartet	'Good Will Hour'	'Let's Dance'
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins-Rangers hockey	New England Fellow-
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	'Music You Want'	Weather Service	game; rebroadcast	ship Program
11:30 Henry Busse's Orch.	'Music You Want'	Francis Craig's Sunday	'Lazy Rhapsody'	'Day's End'
11:45 Henry Busse's Or.	'Music You Want'	Night Serenade	Glen Grays Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speakaer
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	'Highlights, Halftones'	Song recital
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch Song Club	'Against the Storm'	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	'The Guiding Light'	"Buckeye Four"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	'Musical Roundup'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	'Checkerboard Time'	'The O'Neills'; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin Sam"; songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	'Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	'Musical Mailbox'
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	'Tony, Juanita, Buddy'	'George and Dixie'	"Carters of Elm Street"	'Musical Mailbox'
1:30 Right to Happiness	'On With the Dance'	Marjorie Mills Hour	Bill Lewis, songs; orch.	Harry Rodgers, organist
1:45 "Road of Life"	'Notebook'; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Speech School
2:00 Concert Miniature	'Dress Rehearsal'	'Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	'Dress Rehearsal'	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Road to Romance"	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	'Light of the World'	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	'Mary Marlin'	Interviews	"Western Serenade"
3:15 Male Quartet	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	'John's Other Wife'	'Pepper Young's Family'	The Manhatters; music	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	'Just Plain Bill'	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network speaker	Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife"	Columbia, Tenn., Mule	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	'Stella Dallas"; drama	Day; J. A. Farley	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	The McFarland Twins	Consolairs
4:45 What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; News	'Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	'Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Allen Roth's Orchestra	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	'Tom Mix"; sketch	'The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Geo. W. Westpott, talk	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	'Youth in the Toils"	Concert Music	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Hermans Orch.
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Popular music	dramatic sketch	'Travelling Gordens'; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	'Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Census Advice"; Sen.	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	Charles W. Tobey, N. H.	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: Irene	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Dunne and Wil-	mystery drama	program	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30 liam Powell in	Rochester Civic Orch.	Alec Templeton Time;	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Love Affair"	Rochester Civic Orch.	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Howard	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm";	Dan Danford's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	A. Gray	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	soloists; orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Bridge of Sighs"
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	McFarland Twins	"Bridge of Sighs"
11:45 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	McFarland Twins	News Service

Fish Receipts Smaller But Returns Rise

Smaller receipts of fish at Boston, Gloucester and Portland (Maine) in 1939 than in 1938, but larger returns to the fishermen, were reported by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, in tabulations received in Boston recently.

In all, receipts of fresh and salted fish at the three ports in 1939 were 388,821,345 pounds, valued at $9,547,476. The receipts were about 12,000,000 pounds less than 1938, but prices received by the fishermen were about $591,000 more than in 1938.

Boston receipts alone were 295,353,381 pounds valued at $8,007,425 in 1939, compared with 318,745,176 pounds worth $7,623,465 in 1938.

Haddock, cod, and rosefish, in that order, accounted for about four-fifths of the total Boston catch and value, the reports show.

Rosefish production in 1939 was the largest since inception of that fishery. Landings at three ports gained from 57,000 pounds in 1932, to 17,110,000 pounds in 1935, and 77,613,000 in 1939.

Education Groups Start Work April 1

The Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education will open their spring term April 1 with the largest registration to date, it is announced.

The Centers, which offer classes in almost every field that the busy adult would like to investigate, will also present at least two courses consistent with spring, when a group will begin study of navigation, the sailing of boats and other points which interest prospective seafarers, while another group discovered how to plant and raise a garden.

Other courses include, "Thinking Intelligently," by William J. Pinard; "Speaking in Public" and "Fundamentals of Effective Speech," by John McGrath; "Creative Writing," by Daniel Chase, and beginning and intermediate courses in German, French and Spanish.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 31

10:45, a. m.—WNAC— Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, April 1

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Programs

For Monday, April 1

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"; transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today"; transcribed.

For Sunday, March 31

(6.0 mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—International Group Program.
2:30 p. m.—Piano Recital.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
3:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Concert.
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Music for Strings.
6:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage" from Holland"; Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m.—Hungarian Folk-songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Music from Munich. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8 p. m.—The Week's Programs." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log" Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, March 31

Paris—12 noon—News in English. 11.84 meg., 45.33 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Today in Germany. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Instrumental Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—9:20 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Bay State Politicians at Sea As to Curley's Place in Picture

Up and Down Beacon Hill

After three consecutive pummelings in major political fracases most politicians would be considered permanently discarded as a party power—but not James M. Curley, former Governor, whose Beacon Hill regime during 1935 and 1936 is still remembered more for its excesses, spending and otherwise, than for any possible accomplishments along liberal legislative lines.

Today as the Democratic Party prepares for the forthcoming State and National elections, party workers are still concerned with Mr. Curley's future political course.

Talk still is being circulated that the former Governor will shortly announce a fourth political comeback attempt, in the form of a bid for either the Democratic gubernatorial or Senatorial nomination. One oft-repeated report is that the former Governor is awaiting only a Supreme udicial Court decision in a so-called Graves case, which he expects to be favorable to him, to inaugurate a new campaign.

In the Graves case it is remembered the former Governor was ordered to pay to the City of Boston $30,000 which the court ruled Mr. Curley, as Mayor of Boston, received in settlement of the General Equipment Corporation case.

While many Democrats hope that Mr. Curley will stay out of the 1940 fray, Republicans paradoxically are wishing the opposite. G. O. P. leaders, thinking back to the successive defeats of the former Governor by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, have come to the conclusion, sound or otherwise, that Mr. Curley is now somewhat of a political "set-up."

Some Democrats fear that Mr. Curley's entry into the 1940 Democratic fight for Governor or Senator will once more split the party wide open, as in 1936 and 1938, with the result that the Republicans will continue in control. Without a doubt the Republicans hope the 1936 and 1938 history will be repeated this year.

Patronage Lack

Perhaps the major plague of the Saltonstall administration is lack of patronage to distribute to followers who starved politically for eight long years on Beacon Hill when the Democratic Governors Ely, Curley and Hurley, operating on mounting budgets, created new jobs and replaced Republicans with Democrats in existing available positions.

With economy the password under the present Governor the job opportunities have been few and the seekers have been many—approximately 20,000—according to estimates. To deny employment to so many is politically undesirable, particularly in an election year, but so far the administration has been able to do little else,

Bank Commissioner

William P. Husband, Jr., State Commissioner of Banks, comes to the end of his three-year term on April 6, while Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is still on his transcontinental trip to visit his son, Leverett, Jr., and his daughter, Emily.

It is not expected that an appointment to the position will be sumbitted to the Executive Council until after April 15, when the Governor is scheduled to return to Massachusetts. Meanwhile, reports are being circulated that Garrett Hoague, Director of the Closed Bank Division, is a strong candidate for the job. Other reports are that Mr. Husband, an appointee of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, will be reappointed.

Dever Criticized

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, may run into a little difficulty as the result of his interference in the Everett Mayoralty campaign in behalf of Representative Albert E. Morris, (D) of Everett. Despite the assistance of Mr. Dever, only Democratic holder of a major Statewide office, Representative Morris was defeated. Some Everett Democrats are ready to oppose him in the forthcoming Democratic gubernatorial primaries, because they contend he had no right to interfere in a purely local contest.

Edgar M. Mills

Dance Looks to Individual As Step From Regimentation

The modern dance is "definitely focused on the individual," Pauline Chellis, who headed the dance section of the Eastern District Convention, American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, meeting here this week, said in an interview today. Miss Chellis' concert pupils gave exhibitions yesterday and Thursday.

"The individual is apart from the group," Miss Chellis pointed out. "All the differences that one finds in a person, and all the potentialities of that individual, are important to society. We are getting away from regimentation in groups and bringing out the individual.

Poise Developed Early

"We are building a great deal with the feel of poise and assurance through the dance by giving students a knowledge of how to move. Poise is developed as the result of knowledge. Students of the modern dance are perfectly sure of themselves. There is a self-consciousness, meaning they are conscious of themselves in the sense of having self-knowledge, an understanding of self.

"Grace?" Miss Chellis considered. "Grace comes as a result of complete harmony and balance. We don't work for grace as something superficial. It isn't something you can put on.

"That is the basis of what you know about it as art. It is really a very important thing. We aren't thinking of grace any more. The dance is really expression, as much as a speaking language, and we do the things that we must do in order to say the things that we want to express. We've always thought of grace in the past as something really delicate and fancy. This conception is all changed now.

Growth Through Schools Traced

"The dance," Miss Chellis said further, " has assumed an increasingly important place in recreation in the last fifteen years. It started in the colleges and it went down into the private schools. Then it got into the high schools. Now, we're starting first grade students in rhythmic activities and go right through.

"At this dance section we've been presenting and demonstrating the graded dance for students from first grade through college, and after college in recreation groups.

"Such modern dancers as Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman have really colored the situation. The dance in the schools has always reflected the concert dance or the theater dance, the ballet, and so forth. The dance today concerns itself with themes that are vital to contemporary life and vital to the dancers as contemporary artists—things that have meaning. It is the same as grace—not a thing that you can put on on the outside. It is expressed in dance terms instead of paint and color or music. There has been a return of the dance as expression rather than as exhibition."

Around the Corner—

Drift-Proof — Up in Ashland, Maine, one farmer was a little irked when the snow plow passed by and buried his mail box—after he had already dug it out of the drifts three times. He decided to end the trouble once and for all. So he took the box off its post and put it up on a gable of his barn instead, providing a ladder so that the mail man could reach it—if he wanted to.

Vacation for Bell—In Antrim, N. H., the folks like their town clock bell—and they like their tourist trade. But when it comes to choosing between the two, the tourists have the advantage. It seems that a number of them, going up to Antrim for a quiet rest in summertime, have found the clang of the bell a trifle disturbing. Always eager to be the perfect hosts, the Antrim citizens have decided to silence the bell through July and August. Who knows?—perhaps they would just as soon forget about the time a little themselves on drowsy holiday-season days.

Too Much News—There was so much foreign news one day recently that the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Today in Europe" was allowed to run beyond the early morning time usually scheduled for it. As a result, Boston's Station WEEI received a message from a businesswoman, asking that in future the program end promptly on schedule. She and six commuting friends, she said, had missed the usual trains that morning because they were intent on the news broadcast.

Birds on the Train—Not birds on the wing but on the train are the idea for target practice worked out by Eddie Lee, the "handy man" of radio Station WEEI's new Food Fair. Fond of the lines of moving ducks, battleships and what not, provided for the display of marksmanship at county fair shooting galleries, he decided to fix up something of the sort for himself. Purchasing a small electric train running on a circular track, he put decoy ducks on the roofs of the cars and now sends them riding back and forth—as a moving target.

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A Star From Out of the Sky

Marjorie Lawrence, Metropolitan Opera Dramatic Soprano

Miss Lawrence is shown here as she alighted from an American Airlines plane to play the part of Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre," one of the Wagnerian "Ring" operas, this afternoon.

Australian Soprano's Chief Hobby Is Horseback Riding

Marjorie Lawrence, Australian dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan, who brought her talents to Boston today to play the role of Brünnhilde in the matinée performance of "Die Walküre," would rather ride a horse than anything else in the world.

Brought up on a sheep ranch near Melbourne, Miss Lawrence likes cross-country riding, gets no "kick" out of staid "hacks" on set bridle paths in cities.

"To ride in an automobile is monotonous, except in summer with the top down, when you can feel the wind through your hair," Miss Lawrence smiled, ruffling her golden locks.

She looked about the spacious suite in the Ritz-Carlton, in her gray chubby chinchilla coat. Boston seemed cold to her.

"I think what I shall do next is get my private pilot's license so I can have my own plane," Miss Lawrence considered. She plans to fly across to her home in Paris on the Yankee clipper this spring after an engagement in Dallas, Texas.

Miss Lawrence has no "favorite" roles, having an unusual range of parts she can take, as, both Elsa and Ortrud in "Lohengrin"; "Salome," in which she does a 20-minute dance; the three Brünnhildes of the Wagnerian "Ring" operas; Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni," and Aïda.

But she does find certain roles "more satisfying" than others, she says.

"I think best of the Götterdammerung Brünnhilde and Strauss's 'Salome,' Miss Lawrence declared.

Australia has made rapid progress in the past nine years, declared Miss Lawrence, who was home for the first time last year. "Especially in the musical world," she added.

Film Education Shows Gains

Continued from Page 1

and class. Then, too, films are available the year 'round."

Boston University's Department of Visual Education is a part of the Division of Teaching Aids in the School of Education. It was founded 15 years ago.

"The purpose of making school curricula more realistic and enabling students to gain first-hand experience by actual observation rather than learning from reading has in that time been fully realized," Professor Krasker stated. "Not only New England, but New York State as well, use our film library in their visual education classes."

Latest innovation of Boston University's Department of Visual Education, Professor Krasker said, is the "School of the Screen."

"Nine films are shown each week on a given subject," he explained. "In the course, which lasts 10 weeks, the students see 90 films, providing a very complete and realistic education in the subject. The nine films on a certain subject are shown on a single night in an hour-and-a-half period. Different subjects are shown on different nights."

Participating in the all-day conference were Prof. Henry E. Childs, Supervisor of Visual Education, Public Schools, Providence, R. I., who told of what is being done in visual and radio education in Rhode Island; and Prof. R. Haven Falconer, Director of Audio-Visual Education at Dartmouth, who discussed the same topic as applied to Dartmouth. Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, Dean of Boston University's Graduate School, demonstrated popular adult courses by radio, in a program called "The Boston University Radio Institute."

Others on the program were Dr. Alice V. Keliher, Director, Progressive Education Association Commission on Human Relations, who showed and discussed motion pictures on human relations; and Fanning Hearon, Executive Director, Association of School Film Libraries, whose topic was, "Organized Effort to Open New Sources."

At the afternoon session, Miss Etta Schneider, Managing Editor, Visualized Curriculum Series, and Special Editor, Educational Screen, gave a review of the literature in visual and radio education. Roger Allbright, Secretary, Film Custodians, Inc., spoke on "Eye Witnesses to World Affairs." Ultra-highspeed photography was demonstrated by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pioneer in the application of strobic light to photography. Paul C. Richardson, Educational Director, Radio Corporations of America, discussed "The School and the World at Your Fingertips."

School Editors Attend Forum

The first annual forum of the New England Interscholastic Press Association convened at Boston University's Charles Hayden Memorial Building this morning with some 200 students and faculty advisors present to discuss publishing problems of student publications.

Guest speaker at the morning session was Ben Ames Williams, author, whose topic was "New England Pioneers." Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the University, and Dean Everett W. Lord, of the College of Business Administration, welcomed the visiting students. Round table discussions on the various aspects of student publications followed Mr. Williams' address.

Curley Gives Farley His Full Support

Former Gov. James M. Curley pledged 100 per cent support to the candidacy for President of Postmaster General James A. Farley, in a speech delivered last night at the 39th annual meeting of the Tammany Club of Boston at the Hotel Bradford.

Describing the Cabinet member as "Democracy's greatest organizer," Mr. Curley declared that his nomination and election would carry out the Constitutional guarantee of opportunity for all, regardless of race, creed or color. "We recognize the splendid effort under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt to solve the problems of unemployment," he continued. "Social and economic reforms have been secured but the main problem is still unsolved."

The former Chief Executive of Massachusetts who was the "original Roosevelt man in the Bay State" said that a solution to the pressing unemployment problem called for a man in the White House who has contact with all elements of American life. "He must be a man who knows what it is to work for a living, who knows what it is to be without employment, funds or friends in a land of plenty," Mr. Curley said.

Digressing from his prepared talk Mr. Curley attacked the administration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin which he said had resulted in the highest tax rate in the city's history. In discussion of high taxes the State administration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall also came in for criticism from the former Governor.

Auto Inspection Begins on Monday

The semi-annual compulsory inspection of motor vehicles will begin on Monday.

Automobile owners will have until April 30 to go to an official inspection station and have their brakes, headlights, steering gear, tires, and other safety equipment approved. Cars not bearing the official sticker after that date will be barred from the road and the registration will be suspended.

Motorists may be stopped by Motor Vehicle inspectors before the end of the month, however, and if defective equipment is found the car will have to be taken off the road until the defects are remedied. The periodic checkup of motor vehicles in Massachusetts has resulted in removal from the highway of countless "jallopies" and other antiquated automobiles considered unsafe for further operation, it is reported.

Stravinsky Conducts 'Oedipus Rex'

By L. A. Sloper

For the second time this season, Igor Stravinsky is conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week in a program of his own compositions. Last December it was the "Jeu de Cartes," the Capriccio, the "Pétrouchka" Suite, and the "Symphonie de Psaumes." Yesterday afternoon it was the "Apollon Musagète" ballet music and the "Oedipus Rex." In other words, last December we had one example of the early Stravinsky, whom we al ladmire. Yesterday we had only the neo-classicist.

Neither of the works submitted yesterday was new to Boston, but the "Oedipus Rex" had been performed here only once before, 12 years ago, under Dr. Koussevitzky, and it is generally rated one of the composer's more important compositions. It was interesting therefore to hear it again, and under the composer's direction.

The presentation did not materially modify the impression made on the first hearing. There are passages which have a certain power, there are others which are banal and reminiscent. Where the "opera-oratorio" should achieve its climax, in the final chorus, the orchestral accompaniment defeats any impressiveness of effect by its frivolous nature.

But these things are details. What matters is the fundamental spirit of the music, Ond this sitll appears to be that of self-conscious formalism, arid and bloodless. Greater familiarity with the idiom merely makes the lack of inspiration more apparent.

Mr. Stravinsky obtained a good performance from the small body of instrumentalists, from the chorus of the Harvard Glee Club, and for the most part from the soloists and the speaker, Paul Leyssac. Raoul Jobin, the tenor, and Mack Harrell, the baritone, distinguished themselves by their vocalism and by their interpretive ability, though some of the music lay too low for Mr. Harrell's voice. Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprona, was unable to meet the demands of Jocasta's aria. All the soloists suffered from Mr. Stravinsky's failure to keep down the orchestral tone sufficiently to enable them to be heard clearly.

"Apollon Musagète" is a milder and even drier experiment in the neo-classic style. But it is still true that the music is easier to listen to than the ballet is to watch.

* * *

'Lakmé'

In a brilliant revival, the Metropolitan Opera Association presented "Lakmé" last night in the Boston Opera House. Lily Pons (Lakmé) and Ezio Pinza (Nilakantha) were in the roles which they filled five years ago when the opera was last presented in Boston. But the remaining principals, Irra Petina (Mallika), Armand Tokatyan (Gerald), and George Cehanovsky (Frederic) were new in their roles this year.

An audience which filled the house heard the performance with every evidence of enjoyment. Wilfred Pelletier conducted in a lively manner, and the opera moved smoothly. It was pleasant to note that Mr. Pinza had acquired stage business which added to his protrayal, and the final scene, while not wholly according to the text, was dramatic. However Mr. Pinza could with profit continue to enlarge his conception of the role. Vocally he is superb.

The quality of Mr. Tokatyan's voice is not even, but the instrument is powerful enough to carry the difficult score with success. If the singer could manage to open up his top tones and match them to those of the lower portion of his scale, the listener would derive greater enjoyment. Mr. Tokatyan does not have too great imagination in character portrayal, but he made a personable young soldier and played in a straightforward, honest manner.

Mr. Carter (Hadji) revealed a voice of lovely quality. It appears to be even throughout the scale. Although his role allowed him slender opportunity for stage heroics, he impressed by his seeming power in reserve. He is evidently promising operatic material.

Annamary Dickey found the role of Ellen congenial, and displayed knowledge of acting. Maxine Stellman (Rose) revealed a voice of pleasant quality, although last night it was not strong enough to carry the role in an outstanding manner. Miss Petina sang well and gave character to a subordinate role.

Mme. Pons was in admirable voice, once the introduction had been made, and the famous top notes were as slenderly crystalline as ever. She has gained in stage presence since her last appearance as "Lakmé" and though her acting is still stereotyped it was more convincing last night than five years ago.

Under Mr. Pelletier's careful guidance, the orchestra gave an excellent account of itself, especially during the overture and introductions to the acts. **G. M. S.**

Conference Seeks To Aid Wild Life

Wild life conservation and restoration was the topic of discussion today at the Twelfth Annual New England Game Conference held at the Parker House, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association.

Dr. Daniel Merriam of Yale University discussed the salt water game fish problems, including the possibility of salmon restoration to New England streams.

Kenneth C. Howland, Editor-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Collegian, Massachusetts State College, spoke on "Education in Conservation." Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief, United States Bureau of Biological Survey, gave an illustrated talk on wild life restoration work.

Rummage Sale to Aid Women in World War

A rummage sale will be held by the Boston unit of the Women's Overseas League April 5 and 6 at 287 Huntington Avenue, the proceeds of which will be used to help needy women who served in any branch of the service overseas in the World War.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FORDS
FORD—MERCURY
LINCOLN—ZEPHYR
'39 Ford Touring Sedan
Model 85, original raven black finish; spotless upholstery; car always serviced by us.
$495
'37 Ford Sedan
Car thoroughly renovated to look and run as near new as possible. A genuine bargain.
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SPECIAL
'38 Packard Convertible Sedan
Light 8. Model 1601, driven 17,000 miles; custom paint job of a beautiful shade of brown; equipped with radio, heater, custom white side wall tires, and other extras; a complete history of car is available.
$845
Many other bargains from which to choose. Fords, all models, Convertible Sedans, Coupes, Station Wagons, and a fine selection of miscellaneous makes, including Studebaker, Nash, LaSalle, Pontiac, and Plymouth.
LALIME & PARTRIDGE, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS
1255 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON KEN. 2760
OPEN EVES.

IF YOU MADE $44 A WEEK—
(PLUS MEALS AND KEEP)

WOULD YOU STOP WORKING JUST TO FORCE DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT ON THE CONCERN THAT EMPLOYS YOU?

What's the strike at the Boston Fish Pier all about? Nearly one thousand beam trawler fishermen have stopped working. Every trawler is tied up. Approximately four thousand shore workers have little or no employment because there is nothing for them to do. Suppliers, transportation companies, retailers, and other trades associated with the fisheries representing thousands of other employees are affected by the resulting loss of business. The industry is paralyzed and losses to all concerned are mounting daily.

You have a direct interest in this situation. Not only because fishing is one of our basic New England industries, but also because the present deadlock is shutting off your supply of fish. Ordinarily at this time of year the boats begin to come in with bigger catches. Fish should be plentiful and prices reasonable. Instead, prices are high. *Union officials will not allow a single trawler to operate.*

The issue which has brought this about is not one of wages, hours or working conditions. These have been agreed to by the fishermen's Union and the boat owners. The men are exceptionally well paid. The average income of the fishermen, engineers, mates and cooks who man the trawlers operated by the Federation from March 1, 1939 to March 15, 1940 (the last contract period) was $2,368 each — plus meals.

These fishermen work hard during the 44 weeks out of the year they average at sea and unloading the catch. Sure they do. But they worked harder in the old schooner days, — for a lot less money and at great personal hazard.

No longer are these fishermen's lives risked in open dories. Today's trawlers are among the most seaworthy craft on the sea. Fishing is done from the deck of the trawlers. Living accommodations are greatly improved. The food is plentiful and of the best quality.

In spite of agreement on wages, hours and working conditions, a strike has been called on an issue which can be stated as simply as this: "Shall the owners continue to manage their business, or shall the Fishermen's Union do it?"

The Union wants to dictate how much fish shall be caught, where they shall be sold and who shall sell them.

In other words, take over the functions of management. How would you feel about a proposition like that if you were an owner with the investment, experience and responsibility inherent with management?

How would you feel about it if you were a fisherman averaging $2,368 per year plus meals for 44 out of the 52 weeks? Wouldn't you consider that your interests were best served by going back to work on a basis that has already placed you among the best paid wage earners in the country?

Such a decision is the way out of the present deadlock. For the benefit of the men who make their living, directly or indirectly from the sea and the public which is entitled to have fish at a fair price, we hope that decision will soon be reached.

Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc.

Girl Tennis Players Being Trained for International Competition—Chess Problems

Northern California Club Stages Trial Net Matches

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30—More and more women are taking the spotlight away from the men in the tennis world—particularly since Tilden, Vines, Perry and Budge turned professional.

Perhaps the reason is largely due to the fact that few women tennis stars have turned professional with any degree of success? At any rate Helen Wills has certainly maintained most of her following during the years she has not been in the first court. Helen Jacobs, and Alice Marble both of California are more colorful players than most of the crop of top ranking men tenniseers today.

I made so bold recently at the Berkeley Tennis Club across the Bay—a club from which more than its share of national and world stars of the courts have come—to remark that it was queer that with so many more men playing tennis today there aren't more outstanding men players than women.

Commands Attention

Apparently that was the wrong thing to say. For I was promptly told, and by a feminine voice that commanded attention, that in proportion to those girls and women playing tennis—the feminine players were "more capable than the males." The "capable" I was informed meant more capable in their physical class as the added physical strength of men gave them the winning speed and power to defeat most women.

The reason for this greater proportion of better girl and women players was held to be due to the inherent quality of women tennis players to be meticulous in practice. On the other hand it was contended that most men players—excepting a few craftsmen—just go out and "bang the ball back and forth across the courts to see how hard they can hit it!"

Well, that may be true. But another thing may be one of the causes for the more "capable" women players that are beginning to come from nearly every major tournament in the United States.

Tennis Club Grooming

This is tennis club grooming of the younger girl, and junior women players of promise, and the careful training of these better players by experienced women stars, of State and local tennis associations.

For instance, a very good example of this type of training is unmistakable at the Berkeley Tennis Club where only recently some trials were held in an unofficial friendly way for Junior Wightman Cup players. This was sponsored by the Northern California Tennis Association.

There was little or no "hullaballooo" about it. The girls came; played their matches; gratefully took some very much needed criticism and help from Mrs. Golda Myer Gross, of Berkeley, a member of the association.

Asked why this time and effort was being expended this year when in all probability there will be no Wightman Cup matches with the British women, Mrs. Gross replied that "The purpose is to develop the girls' tennis talent for eventual Wightman Cup and other national tennis competition."

Long-Range Result

In other words, with the "ladies of the court" it is a long range result they are striving for. And it is already paying dividends.

The men can well afford to take note. Naturally we don't want to belittle the men's side of the tennis game. But there does seem to be much merit in the criticism that most boys and men who get a tennis racket in their hands have a great temptation to "sock" the ball just as hard as they can.

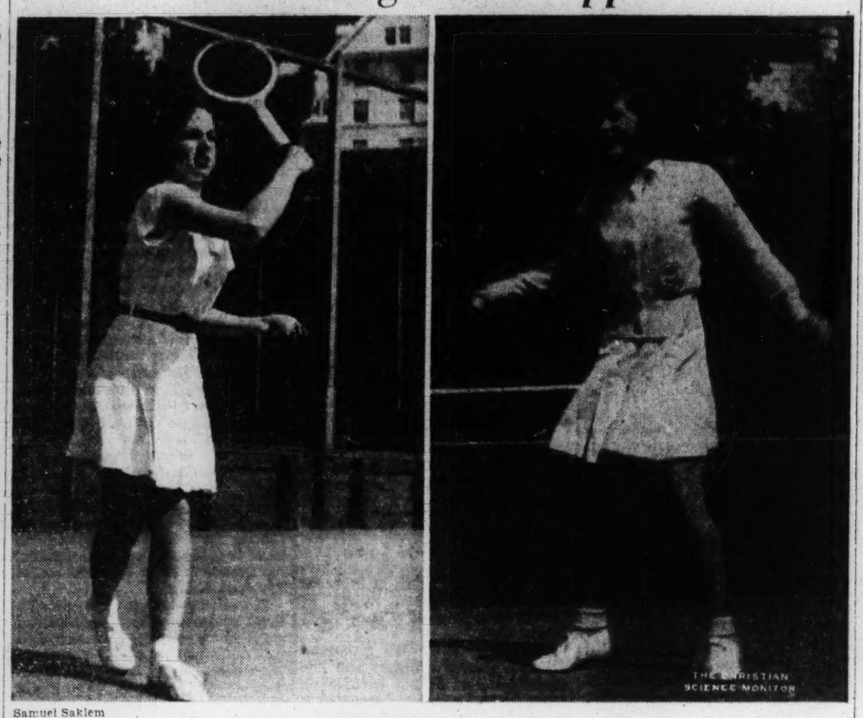
Some of the promising young American women players coming out of the northern California courts took part in this recent Junior Wightman Cup trial and will again participate in further trials in April. Of these, of whom 23 were ranked in 1-2-3 order the first 11 included:

Pat Canning of Alameda, of whom "great things" have been predicted by those who should know a young star in the ascendency; Helen Gurley of Sacramento; Shirley Catton, Alameda; Marceen Kindred, Sacramento; Betty Thompson and Barbara Scofield of San Francisco; Daphne Bucknell, Oakland; Barbara Tuttle, Orinda; Marjorie Waite, San Francisco, Barbara Crase, San Francisco, and Dorothy Head, Alameda.

It's a long way up from trials through tournament after tournament to the top of the ratings playing there in the first court—but watch for some of these girls. Their predecessors are already up there.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Junior Wightman Cuppers



Samuel Saklem

Shirley Catton (left) and Dorothy Head, both of Alameda, Calif. They placed among the first 11 in the recent Junior Wightman Cup tennis trials and will participate in further trials in April.

Stanley Cup Play-offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Saturday at New York.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Boston	2	3	8	11
New York	3	2	11	8

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

	W.	L	Goals For	Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Red Sox 6, Louisville 1

By the Associated Press

At Sarasota, Fla.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (A)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	x	6	6	0
Louisville (AA)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Galehouse, Hash (7) and Lacy; Shaffer, Hughson (5) and Finley.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results March 29

At Williamsburg, Va.: Wake Forest 9, William and Mary 0.
At Clemson, S. C.: Clemson 7, Boston College 0.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 5, Colby 0.
At Clinton, S. C.: Presbyterian 7, Rutgers 0.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 29

At Durham, N. C.: Duke 8, Colby 1 (8 innings, rain).
At Starkville, Miss.: Minnesota 4, Mississippi State 3.
At Philadelphia: Dartmouth vs. Temple cancelled (rain).

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results March 29

At Atlantic City, N. J.: Atlantic City 5, Washington 3.

Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Al Patnik, Ohio State's great diver who jumps off high and low boards with the greatest of ease, went after his sixth straight National Collegiate title at New Haven, Conn., today, quite a stunt, and his effort was creating as much attention as the grueling battle for the team championship featuring Michigan and Yale.

The two-day N. C. A. A. meet burst into its final five-event set-up with Michigan and Yale deadlocked at 23 points each. Ohio State trailed by three points, but the experts insisted it was a two-handed fight with Michigan holding a slight edge to defend its title and win the championship for the eleventh time in the past 13 springs.

* * *

Long Island University's crack basketball team had a narrow escape but it's still favored to win the annual Saratoga (N. Y.) invitation A. A. U. tournament . . . Surprised by a fighting Bay Path Institute team from Springfield, Mass., the defending champions sneaked through to a 38-36 victory in the opening round last night to enter tonight's semifinals against the Amsterdam Textiles, Adirondack A. A. U. titleholders . . . The tourney's other semifinal joust pits the Saratoga Knights of Columbus against the New York Ohrbachs, Metropolitan A. A. U. champions.

* * *

Indiana University marked itself as a dangerous contender for the Oklahoma Aggies' N. C. A. A. wrestling title last night by qualifying six men for the semifinals in the annual tournament at Champaign, Ill. . . . All members of the Hoosiers' six-man team survived the first and second rounds of competition while three Oklahoma Aggie grapplers were defeated, leaving the defending champions still with five men ready for the semifinals. . . . Michigan, runner-up to Indiana in the Big Ten wrestling meet, was third, qualifying three grapplers.

* * *

It took them nearly a day, but the Navy finally got "Anchors Aweigh" in New York last night as the Intercollegiate Fencing Tournament reached the half-way mark. After lagging for the first three sessions, the Middies set sail in the fourth and concluding series of the day—the saber semifinals—and went into the lead for the first time in the tourney. . . . For three preliminary rounds in the epee, foils, and sabers, M. I. T., C. C. N. Y., and N. Y. U. alternated at holding the lead. Navy was never worse than third.

* * *

True to form, the 8th annual North and South women's golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., had as its finalists today Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, husky Chapel Hill housewife, and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta Ga. . . . Mrs. Page, the defending champion, entered the 36-hole final round by eliminating Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., 5 and 4 in the semifinals yesterday. Miss Kirby, the medalist, triumphed over Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 3 and 2.

* * *

Three Dartmouth College crews arrived at Groton, Conn., last night to start a week's training on the Thames River at Gales Ferry, using facilities there through the courtesy of Yale University authorities . . . The Dartmouth Navy asked permission to use the Eli equipment when it was realized that water available to them for this purpose in Hanover was icechoked . . . The crews, numbering 31 men in varsity, jayvee and freshmen classifications, were under the direction of Coach Ernest Bowen, formerly of Cornell . . . Dartmouth, now enjoying a week's vacation, meets Springfield College April 27.

* * *

Harvard's riflemen defeated a favored Yale team and eight other entries yesterday at New London, Conn., to win the annual shoulder-to-shoulder championship shoot of the New England College Rifle League at the Coast Guard Academy range . . . The Crimson sharpshooters won the meet with a score of 1,349, while Yale, which had won the league's postal championship with an undefeated record, finished second with a score of 1,334.

Other scores: Norwich U., 1,326; Northeastern, 1,319; M. I. T., 1,319; Coast Guard, 1,312; Rhode Island State, 1,271; Brown, 1,258; Vermont, 1,220.

Elwood Myers of Northeastern won individual honors with a score of 276, one point better than Griffith Bedworth of Yale.

* * *

Onofrio Lauri, veteran New York billiard player, hung up what was said to be a world record for tournament competition yesterday in Newark, N. J., when he defeated Peter Judice, 125 to 0, in one inning in the World pocket billiard championship. . . . Judice broke and then Lauri proceeded to run out the game. Ralph Greenleaf, former champion, held the previous record of 125 in two innings.

* * *

Taisto Maki, fleet-footed Finnish distance runner, covered two miles on an indoor track in Cleveland in 9m. 17.7s. last night, defeating four Ohio college track stars in a Finnish Relief exhibition race. . . . Maki's time, on a "slow" board track, was the fastest ever recorded here in the two-mile indoor event. . . . He lapped Gilbert Dodds, Ashland College's Ohio Conference star, at the mile and a half mark while Aaro Alapoti, a Miami University sophomore of Finnish extraction, was lapped three times before the race was over.

* * *

Upsets, including the defeat of one of the Nation's ranking badminton players, left only Westerners in the women's singles of the National Badminton Tournament in Seattle yesterday. . . . Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., the tourney's heavy favorite and runner-up in last year's championship, was out-classed by Elizabeth Anselm, San Francisco, 11-1, 11-4. . . . Miss Gibson's defeat was the first of three upsets in the quarter-finals which eliminated the tourney's seeded No. 1, 3 and 4 players.

The seeded No. 1 women's doubles team of Helen Gibson and Mrs. Roy Bergman, of Westport, Conn., also was upset by the fifth seeded team of Janet Wright and Shirley Stuebgen, Oakland, Calif., 15-17, 18-15, 15-11. . . . All favorites came through with wins in the men's doubles. . . . Another upset occurred in the mixed doubles when the championship team of Zoe Smith and Dick Yeager, Seattle, was defeated by Helen Gibson and Ken Quigley, Cleveland, 15-13, 5-15, 18-15.

* * *

The American Bowling Congress in Detroit early last night gave its 1942 championships to Columbus, Ohio, under a new policy by which tournaments henceforth will be awarded two years in advance . . . St. Paul, as expected, received the 1941 tourney.

* * *

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, young, good-looking President of the University of Chicago, had a two-sentence reply for William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director who criticized Chicago for dropping football and said "since he (Hutchins) has the physique of a Sir Galahad, he is convinced he speaks with authority."

"Sir Galahad was not particularly notable for his physique," Dr. Hutchins said in a formal statement. "His strength was as the strength of 10 because his heart was pure."

* * *

Top-seeded Katharine Winthrop of Brookline, Mass., again won the New England women's indoor tennis singles championship, defeating Mrs. Carl Sachs Pickhardt of Newton, 6—4, 6—3 . . . Miss Winthrop previously held the title in 1937.

* * *

The par 70 shooters were strictly out of the running yesterday as the country's touring golf pros took the Asheville (N. C.) Country Club course apart and neglected to put it together again in the first round of the $5,000 "Land of the Sky" open . . .What they did put together, however, were some of the lowest scores of the winter tour. When Dick Metz came in with a six-under-par 64 for a new competitive course record, it looked pretty good, but before the afternoon was over, both score and record had been equalled in turn by Ralph Guldahl and Lloyd Mangrum.

All Metz was left with was the distinction of having been first home, and the honor of having the day's low score for the first nine, a sizzling 30 that was six under standard figures.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 29

At Tampa, Fla.—Detroit (A) 10, Cincinnati (N) 8.
At Havana, Cuba—St. Louis (N) 6, Cuban all stars 0.
At Tucson, Ariz.—Chicago (A) 7, Chicago (N) 6 (10 innings).
At Orlando, Fla.—New York (N) 1, Washington (A) 0.
At Yuma, Ariz.—Pittsburgh (N) 9, Philadelphia (A) 1.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 6, Columbus (AA) 6 (10 innings tie), game called account of darkness.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) 6, Louisville (AA) 1.
At Tallahassee, Fla.—New York (A) 18, Tallahassee 4.
At Columbus, Ga.—Cleveland (A) 8, Columbus (SA) 1.
At San Antonio, Tex.—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA) postponed, rain.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins in New York for Last Chance

Last year the Bruins and Rangers went through a torrid seven-game series with the Bruins winning out. Tonight the Bruins will battle desperately to stay in the running. They face elimination should they lose in New York tonight and if they win the two teams will be all even at three games each and return to Boston for the finale.

In the series played last year the Rangers were unfortunate in the matter of injuries and this season the situation is reversed. Last year Rangers lost Dave Kerr, their goalie, and then Alex Shibicky was side-lined, but this season the Bruins top that.

The Bruins will have only 12 men available. Art Ross, manager, said Art Jackson, Des Smith, Mel Hill and Dit Clapper will be unable to play. Terry Reardon has been recalled from Hershey of the International-American League to replace Jackson.

* * *

The Boston Olympics wind up their exhibition series against Verdun Maple Leafs at the Garden tonight. If the Bruins lose in New York tonight, this game may possibly wind up the hockey season for the year. There is no ice in the Arena any more, and Garden officials probably will not want to go to the expense of either keeping the ice to the exclusion of all other events for a week, or of taking the ice off Saturday night and bringing it back next week end. If the Bruins win, however, the O's will probably play another exhibition series.

* * *

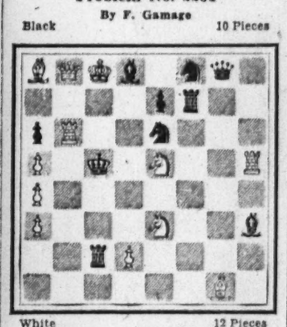
Harvard's varsity and freshman baseball teams and varsity lacrosse team will make trips South during the spring recess next week. Coach Floyd's varsity ball team will leave tomorrow to open its road schedule against North Carolina at Chapel Hill Monday. The team will then meet Duke, Navy, Georgetown, Army and Columbia on successive days, the Columbia game being the opening one in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Coach Dolph Samborski's yearlings will play an informal game with the Navy Plebes at Annapolis Monday, and starting Wednesday will meet Augusta Military Academy, Staunton Military Academy, Massanutten Military Academy, and Mercersburg Academy on successive days. The lacrosse players are due to meet Penn at Philadelphia Wednesday, Maryland Thursday, and Navy Saturday.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 30, 1940
Problem No. 2231
By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces

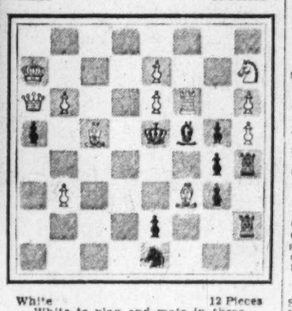


White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Sydney Morning Herald, Jan., 1907. A masterpiece of involved construction.)

Problem No. 2232
By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(4th Prize, American Chess Bulletin International Tourney, 1906-1908. Note the model mates.)

Solutions to Prob!

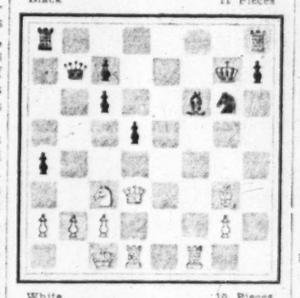
No. 2229. B-B6
No. 2230. 1. Q-K3 PxQ
2. Kt-R4! ——
1. ——— KRxQ
2. B-K6 ——
1. ——— QRxQ
2. B-Kt3 threatens
2. QxP(Q4) ——

End-Game No. 504. White draws: 1 P-Kt4, PxP; 2 K-K4, K-Kt2; 3 K-Q4, K-B3; 4 K-B5, P-Kt6; 5 K-Q4, and White plays his K to QR square, and Black cannot win. If 1 ——— P-B5; 2 P-Kt5, K-B; 3 P-Kt6, K-K2; 4 P-Kt7, B-Q4ch; 5 K-K3, BxP; 6 K-B3, followed by P-Kt8 which draws.

No. 2229. Joseph Pointer, New York points out a second solution: 1 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Q4; 2 B-B3, K-B4; 3 Q-B3 mate. Or 1 ——— PxKt; 2 RxP, any; 3 Q-Kt1, mate.

End-Game No. 505

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win.
(Richter-Samisch, Berlin tournament, 1933. An interesting combination with a second sacrifice on the 4th move.)

Air-Mail Match

The Boston City Club and the Havana Chess Club have just begun a six-board correspondence match using air mail. The players for the Boston City Club, in order, are Weaver Adams, Oscar Shapiro, Gerhard Katz, Norman E. Ward, Charles S. Jacobs, and W. M. Parker Mitchell. Each player will contest one game, the Boston players having White on boards 1, 3, and 5.

United States Championship

L. Walter Stephens, chairman of the committee in charge of the championship tournament held under the auspices of the United States of America Chess Federation, has announced that the finals will be held in the grill of Hotel Astor, Times Square, New York City, beginning April 27. This was the scene of the 1936 tournament, won by S. Reshevsky, who also won the 1938 event, held in Rockefeller Center.

Lynn Schoolboy Chess Activities

Chess forms a recognized extra-curricular activity in many schools all over the country. Lynn, Massachusetts, is no exception, and in all six of its secondary schools there are chess clubs in charge of one or more members of their faculties. In addition, through the efforts of Charles Richardson, of the Lynn Chess Club, a league has been formed and matches are played each Friday in the English High School Library. On Thursday, May 2, at 7:30 p. m., a big chess jamboree is scheduled.

The faculty advisers are Raymond Grady and Thomas Gilmore at Breed Junior High; Augustus Keane at Pickering Junior High; Edmund Dumas and James Marks at Cobbet Junior High; Theodore Kyrios at Eastern Junior High; Roland Gingras at Classical High; and Lewis Thistle at English High.

The Lynn Evening Item recently published a picture and article describing the activity at Cobbet Junior High. The subtitle "80 Pupils Stay After Class to Learn Game," is significant. The faculty advisers have been playing themselves only about two years, but they attracted 50 pupils the first year, and 80 this year.

Other cities throughout the country have schoolboy chess activities like Lynn's, and local enthusiasts are invited to send in a short account of their chess activities.

Games

An enterprising game from the current Manhattan Chess Club championship. George Shainswit, one of the younger players, undefeated in this tournament, offers a pawn to O. Tenner, an old-timer, who cannot refuse and finds the resulting attack too strong.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Shainswit White	Tenner Black	Shainswit White	Tenner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Q-R6	Q-R6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 P-B5	Q-P
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 PxP	PPxP
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20 BxP	QxQ
5 PxP	PxP	21 BxPch	K-R2
6 P-K3	B-Kt5	22 BxQ	R-R
7 B-Q3	P-B4	23 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
8 Kt-B3	Q-R4	24 B-Kt5	R-B
9 Castles(a)	P-B3	25 R-B4	R-B
10 B-B2	BxKt	26 RxRch	K-Kt2
11 PxB	QxBP	27 QR-B	Kt-Q2
12 P-B3	Q-R4	28 R-Kt7ch	K-R3
13 Kt-K5	Castles	29 R-Kt8	P-Kt4
14 P-B4	R-K	30 R-B4	K-R4
15 KtxKt	KtxKt	31 R-B7	K-R3
16 Q-R5(b)	P-KKt3	32 B-B4ch	Resigns

(a) White rightly feels that Black will lose too much valuable development time if he takes the BP.

(b) Black appears to have no adequate defense from this point. White pushed the attack with firmness.

An amusing game from the Metropolitan (Boston) Team Championship. Adams, probably the strongest player in New England, playing for the Independents, shows that the former Harvard player's attempt to escape from book lines are ill-advised. Chauvenet is now a member of the Cambridge "Y" team.

Irregular Opening

Adams White	Chauvenet Black	Adams White	Chauvenet Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 QxP	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-KB4?	10 B-K	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	11 Kt-Kt5!	Q-Q2
4 Kt xP	P-QB3?	12 B-Q2	P-QB4
5 B-Q3	B-B4	13 Kt-K6	P-B5
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14 Q-KKt3	B-Q3
7 KtxKtch	KPxKt	15 P-B4	B-K2
8 Castles	BxB	16 QxP	Resigns

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 29

American Association

Omaha 1, St. Louis 2 (two overtime periods).

Schedule March 30

National League

Boston at New York Rangers.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at Hershey.

Schedule March 31

National League

New York Rangers at Boston (if necessary).

American Association

St. Paul at Omaha.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

The opening of the 1940 baseball season is fast approaching, and the major league teams are going through their final preparations for the opening. The fans of the country are studying developments with great interest and trying to figure out how the two races will end.

In the American League the big question is whether the Yankees will make a new record by winning their fifth-straight pennant. They certainly look good at this time with a veteran team including 10 pitchers of much major-league experience. They have lots of power, are a good fielding team and should be as good or better than last year.

It is generally conceded that their one rival will be the Red Sox. And the showing of that team will depend largely on what its pitching staff is able to do. This team has as much, if not more power than the Yankees, and it promises to be a strong fielding team, but its pitchers will have to show more than they did in 1939 to dethrone the Yankees. And right now it looks to us as if the New York team would win again in what should be a closer race than last year.

Cleveland and Detroit are our choices for the other places in the first division. These teams look evenly matched. Detroit hopes that the transfer of Greenberg to the outfield with York going to first will strengthen its batting power and it should; but we favor the Indians to finish third with the Tigers in fourth place.

We expect to see the Athletics, Senators, and White Sox battle for the first two places in the second division. There seems to be no question but what the Athletics are stronger than last year. Manager Harris claims Washington is also better, while the White Sox appear about the same. It should be a battle between Washington and Philadelphia for the leadership of this division and we are picking the former to win it with Connie Mack's team next, and the White Sox in seventh place. This leaves the St. Louis Browns to bring up the rear.

* * *

The Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., is to spend $25,000 in improving its facilities this year. . . . Pinehurst, N. C., has a softball team this summer which will play against those of other cities. . . . Henry Sanders, new Vanderbilt football coach, quarterbacked the Colonels in 1924, '25 and '26. . . . Northwestern's new basketball captain, Al Butherus, played end on last fall's varsity eleven.

Walter Masters, who will pitch for the Portland Beavers this summer, was fullback on the University of Pennsylvania eleven in 1928, '29 and '30. . . . Dartmouth was not very generous with its basketball letters this year. Only two players besides the six needed to make up a team were honored.

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E		S	O	U	L		A	D	E	N		A		
A	G		D	R	A	M	M	E	N		N	O		
C	A	B		K	N	E	E	L		G	U	M		
O	M	A	R		S	E	L		B	A	L	I		
C	E	D	A	R		K		B	E	L	L			
K		G	N	A	W		B	U	Z	I		K		
	S	E	C	T		B		D	E	L	H	I		
W	A	R	E		G	A	P		K	E	E	L		
H	I	S		B	A	R	A	K		E	L	M		
I	L		J	E	D	I	D	A	H		M	E		
T		C	A	R	D		S	T	A	R		R		
E	P	H	R	A	I	N		E	L	I	A	S		

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Family Album to Words and Music

By Margaret Lloyd

Sharing the inner experience, the subjective and personal becomes the objective and universal in Charles Weidman's new solo composition, "On my Mother's Side." Turning the pages of his memory album, he shows us the intimate family pictures, sketched in the terms most natural to him, as dancer. And since most of us possess a similar album, in which some relatives stand out more lovably or amusingly than others, the responsive chord within us is touched. Interest in Charles' family is doubly endeared by recollections of our own.

And since in adulthood we regard these family members with greater understanding, since figures that were of heroic size to us in childhood are reduced to human proportions, though still colored with childhood impressions, when we grow up, we can laugh a little at the foibles that formerly dismayed or annoyed us, while tenderly recalling the sweeter characteristics. So Mr. Weidman turns his pages with love and laughter and deep understanding in his heart.

His is a simple, middle-class American family which took its roots in Nebraska. There was Great-Grandfather Wilcott. "He staked no claim, but he staked his name. Way back—Way back—Way back." And Great-Grandfather Hoffman, pioneer, who "quietly settled down."

> A wayfaring man was Hoffman
> Rode with calm, and dauntless pioneer
> He got what he got
> He farmed some of it
> He gave most to art
> Lived to be settled down.

These metrical utterances are recited by members of the dance group, dressed in dark street clothes, standing at stage right, or coming on and off stage in measured pace. The different timbres of their voices, happily uncircumscribed by any vocal harmonization that might be inimical to the musical offering (the piano accompaniment composed for the work and played by Samuel Nowak). The words are clearly phrased, shaded, rounded, held and punctuated by pauses of varied length. They were written by William Archibald, a former Weidman pupil now dancing in "Two for the Show." Words, music and dance movement are all of a piece in this closely woven composition, which would lose some of its intrinsic quality if any one of them were rejected.

* * *

In a casual costume of blown locks and tan shirt, Weidman depicts his forebears, both men and women, giving to each an abstraction of quintessential character. It is done, not in literal pantomime, but in kinetic pantomime, that combination of abstract dance and mimetic suggestion which is Mr. Weidman's specialty.

In the portrait of Grandmother Hoffman,

> With a look of the sun in her fingers
> And the spirit of her work through her shoes

both words and movement spell the woman's life. She did fine needlework, though blind. She was proud, sought to conceal her affliction, bore herself upright and bravely in the presence of strangers. This Weidman poignantly conveys in the rounded back, the hand revolving hands, the occasional proud straightening of the body. One forgets costume, forgets Weidman, aware only of this "Fine old woman—fine old woman, and blind."

Tragi-comedy enters in Grandfather Hoffman's picture.

> Grandfather Hoffman, a builder by trade
> Put into three houses all his money
> He made
> All his money all his time—
> But during one little time
> All three houses all the money
> He made
> When the houses were built—
> Gone
> Gone the money
> Gone the time
> Gone a whole lot of
> And [illegible] the point of living to
> Himself.

The verse arouses laughter. The spectator laughs spontaneously at the lines, then checks himself, thinking, "Why no, this was Charles' own grandfather—he hanged himself—I mustn't laugh."

There is perhaps something here to be corrected in the establishing of mood. The words make it recite a semi-cartoon verse unrelated to actuality—until Weidman dances it. Then, the light, small, inward movements of saving and scrimping, the freer gesture of gladness in achievement, the catastrophe and the ensuing tragedy, turn it into a moving story of human hope and defeat. Weidman's swinging movement, illusively suggesting suspension at the end, is not funny. It may have been his intention to blunt the impact of this tragic monodrama of dance by words that veil it in the perspective of years, disassociating it from the present so that it will not be taken quite seriously. No doubt his intention will be clarified in future performances.

* * *

Weidman is first a comedian. But a true comedian who keeps his audience aware of emotional undercurrents, while consciously avoiding all appearance of solemnity or sentimentality.

From the emphasis given the spoken words, one is not sure but that there is an acid note in the portrait of Aunt Jessie, whose musical theme is "Dear little Buttercup, Sweet little Buttercup."

> On her little toes she danced
> Dear Aunt Jessie
> With her little hands she clapped
> Sweet Aunt Jessie
> Little hands, little feet
> She used to make her alms complete
> She swept an audience away from its seat—
> Dear, Sweet Aunt Jessie.

Weidman does this sweet, dancing Aunt Jessie in mincing motion, the rococo gesture, the kiss-blowing stage bow of the old-time dancer. Maybe he liked her a little bit, without wholly approving her style of dancing.

Vesta is Weidman's mother. She too loved dancing. But she had a family to rear.

> To a fireman she gave a home
> Daughters and a son
> To a fireman she gave a home
> And a son.
> Being a woman, being a wife
> She liked gay, good things in life
> Dancing, skating
> And hearing a song
> To a fireman she gave a home
> Daughters and a son.

To the tune of "Darling Nellie Gray," Weidman portrays the gay, laughing, dancing young woman, who one instinctively feels is pretty. The theme is chromatically darkened as Vesta faces the stern responsibilities of domesticity. The dancing is abruptly cut short. She removes her wedding ring, gathers her small brood in her arms.

> She left the fireman
> Left his home
> And raised her children—
> On her own.

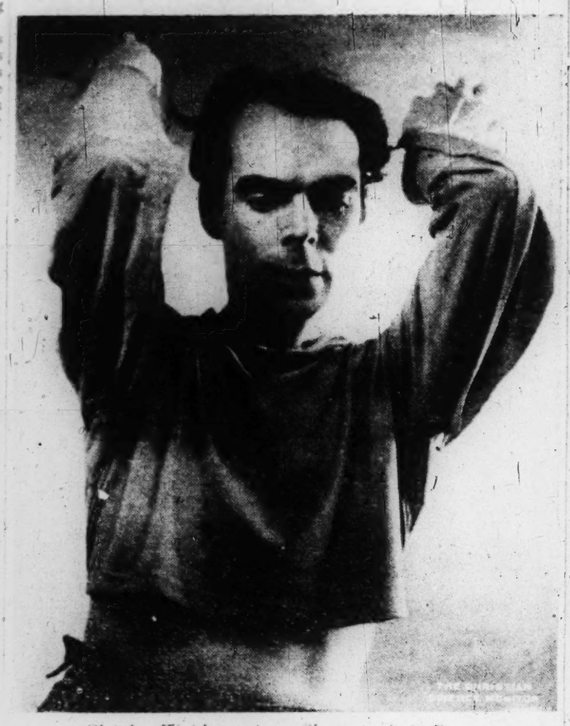
The last character sketch in the series, Sonny, is of course the dancer himself.

> Today a fellow likes to dance
> No one knows why
> Maybe because he likes to dance
> No one knows why. . . .

We see him trying out the exotic dances of the Denishawn School (his dance alma mater), the writhing arms of the "Oriental Impressions," the odd knee bends of the favorite "Gnossienne," while the score quotes from their familiar accompaniments. Ballet points its dainty toe. He stops to think, tries new forms and new directions, testing the strength and power of his body to move in new ways. We hear and see a fragment of his theme from Doris Humphrey's "New Dance." (Variations and Conclusion), then themes from his later works. Weidman has found his medium, still testing, still trying out new forms.

> Then the modern creed it got him
> And some think they
> Might have shot him
> As a leader
> Of the bared
> Foot and Soul.

Weidman's last laugh is at himself.



Charles Weidman in a Characteristic Pose

The 'St. Matthew Passion'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Quite obviously the choral element is the weakest in New York's musical equipment. Bach, however, has suffered comparatively little through the inattention that has prevailed now for many years to the abounding treasury of oratorio and cantata. When the Society of the Friends of Music was in existence performances of Bach's cantatas were frequent, and the "St. John Passion" was for a time an annual event. Though now the cantatas are neglected again, we can at least count on an annual hearing of the B minor Mass unabridged, thanks to the Oratorio Society, and this month on the afternoon of the twentieth and the evening the twenty-first the "St. Matthew Passion" made the program of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society. For these occasions not only was the chorus of the Oratorio Society called on to collaborate, but its conductor, Albert Stoessel, directed as guest.

The same choral and instrumental forces and the same conductor had participated in performances of the "St. Matthew Passion" in the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in May of 1937 and 1938, when the work was given without a cut at two sessions. Wisely the nave of the cathedral has been given up, since its peculiar acoustics proved a neutralizing element. Naturally, Carnegie Hall presented no such drawback, but, on the other hand, the score had to be heroically cut to fit it into the time allowance of a subscription Philharmonic-Symphony concert. Incidentally, those of us whose memory of music in New York runs back 15 years could hardly forget the "St. Matthew Passion" as given by the Philharmonic in the spring of 1925, when Willem Mengelberg conducted and Wanda Landowska was the harpsichordist. In spite of the unavoidable cuts that performance stands out across the years in undiminished grandeur.

* * *

This month's performances were less memorable. To be sure, Mr. Stoessel conducted with exemplary care, but there was little spirit in the results. The chorus, in the exorbitantly difficult opening, "Come, ye Daughters," where it was augmented by choristers from St. Thomas's, found itself in very troubled waters. Later on, it did better, but the sentimentalizing of the chorales, which were intended for the more robust manner of congregational singing, was scarcely fortunate. The solo singers gave frequent proof of the falling off in quality of oratorio singers, which has gone hand-in-hand with the growing desuetude of the oratorio. Among the five who were heard only William Hain measured up to earlier standards, and he did so in the extremely exacting part of the tenor narrator. Not only was his voice managed with skill, but his delivery of the text really furnished a model of correct pronunciation and clear enunciation.

Julius Huehn might have done better in those respects, though he delivered the Savior's lines with due dignity. Lansing Hatfield was uneven in the solo music for bass. Agnes Davis and Suzanne Sten, to whom were allotted respectively the soprano and the alto parts, could be praised for their earnestness, if for little else. On the other hand, unstinted praise may be spoken of the individual instrumental contributions of Mishel Piastro and John Corigliano, violins; John Amans, flute; Bruno Labate, oboe, and Yella Pessl, harpsichord.

* * *

The post-season performances of the Metropolitan Opera brought "Parsifal" on the evening of the twentieth and the afternoon of the twenty-second, and on the twenty-third "Tristan und Isolde" at the matinée and "The Barber of Seville" in the evening. These latter two were benefits for the Metropolitan Opera Campaign Fund. The evening "Parsifal"—one of the very few evening "Parsifals" of local history—was noteworthy for the first appearance here in the name part of René Maison, who had sung it previously, however, in Chicago. Dramatically, his impersonation possessed quite unusual merit. His conception of the character of the Guileless Fool and its evolution was clearly defined, and technically he is a decidedly better actor than we often see in opera. Vocally, he excelled in subtle shadings and fine treatment of the musical phrase. But he had also the sheer power for the great "Amfortas" outburst in Act II. At the second performance Lauritz Melchior returned to the name part, singing in exceptionally good voice.

It is a pleasure to record that this "Barber of Séville" largely made amends for the outrageous treatment accorded Rossini's comic masterpiece at its last previous Metropolitan hearing. Giuseppe de Luca sang a masterly Figaro and played the part in the relishingly ironic vein of polished high comedy. Lily Pons, singing at her best, was the Rosina, while Nino Martini appeared as Count Almaviva, Louis d'Angelo as Dr. Bartolo, and Ezio Pinza as Don Basilio.

National Academy Annual

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The National Academy is here again, and it is a very big show, though not, unfortunately, a very good one. Most of the local commentators have taken occasion to drub the veteran annual exhibition—the 114th of the series—severely. And the Academy, which has grown accustomed to much critical thumping in recent years, doesn't merit all this disapproval, though it doubtless fails in ways which leave it vulnerable enough.

It errs chiefly, it seems to me, not through inflexible adherence to the conventional standards for which it has valiantly stood since the beginning, but through its too easy acceptance of mediocre works which, however vaguely subscribe to those standards. It is as though the powers, feeling the need of reinforcement against growing criticism, were prone to accept the support which quantity rather than quality affords.

* * *

Confronted with three large galleries devoted to 230 paintings and 84 sculptures, in addition to a black-and-white display of more than 200 exhibits, the visitor receives the evidence of the purely quantitative vitality of conservative art with something of a shock. More and more, it seems to me, the public comes to think of the academy annuals in terms of this abundance of desultory production. And it would be a splendid thing, perhaps, if with a supreme effort the institution were to reverse itself and resort to a rigorous exclusiveness. Such a change of pace would perhaps give grounds for quality vitalization, and it is that which the Academy annual most needs at present.

As the Academy inevitably stands for conservatism, it is fairer to judge it on the merits of its own performance than in accordance with the standards usually applied to more progressive displays, implying the merits of invention, originality, and currency of thought. It happens nevertheless that some of the most exciting features involved have a measure of freshness of thematic interest and approach, well in line with what is considered most vital in contemporary painting.

* * *

For example, it is fair to accord a prominent place to Herbert M. Stoops for his honest interpretation of the refugee theme in "Anno Domini, 1940." It is well to cite also John Steuart Curry's glowing big landscape of the Wisconsin farm country for its investing of a regional theme with profound beauty of form and color. And it is a credit to the Academy to show works with such personal vigor in expression as Peter Hurd's "Lady Bronc Rider," Robert Von Neumann's "Great Lakes Fishermen," and Frank London's curious but well painted "The Bird Cage."

One of the few really piquant bits which crept into the show is Paul Sample's parable of old New England, entitled "Matthew 6:19." While there is relatively little expression of the folk art influence in contemporary art discoverable, Sample's use of a picturesque formula close to the popular imagination has interest and novelty.

Things more closely allied with the academy standard, though of a special order of merit, are the "Deposition" by Hugo Ballin, showing a dramatic handling of the religious theme, and the late Jonas Lie's "Eastport, Maine," one of the last canvases he painted, which holds the place of honor in the display. Lie left it unfinished, but with all but minor details of the glowing marine included.

Sculpturally speaking, the Academy reposes its interest in a fairly complex variety of pieces in bronze, stone, and wood. There are portraits as well as large figure subjects, but nothing that stands out supremely satisfying except the pair of large "Panthers" in black marble which Wheeler Williams is showing. These are simplified with fluent understanding of formal content and character, and, facing each other across the Vanderbilt Gallery, give an impression of power. But apart from a charming "Girl Resting" by Peter Dalton, and a picturesque group of mountain goats by Erwin Springweiler there is little else to signify originality or other exceptional qualities.

In some ways, the graphic arts group is one of the best features of the show. This includes examples of all the representative print mediums, as well as drawings. Here the Academy has been most liberal in the range of its selection, and artists of many schools are brought together in a showing which maintains a high standard. It is indeed a tribute to the Academy's liberality in this field that the Print Committee can say in the catalogue regarding the print exhibition: "Those entrusted with this work recognized no distinction between artists who manifest in their creations seriousness of feeling and sincerity of expression, and no stress has been laid upon work of any particular school of thought."

The Words Are English

By Harold Hobson

London

"Double Crime in the Maginot Line" has now become a British film, or at least an English-speaking film. The images that pass over the screen, the lip movements and the gestures are those of the original French production; but the sounds that emerge from it are all to be found in the Oxford English Dictionary, and they are spoken in the voices of well-known British players. When the film was shown in London it was interpreted for English audiences by means of subtitles, which is at best a clumsy device; now that it is ready for the country it has been "dubbed."

The process of dubbing has been carried out with great skill. The keenest eye and ear, matching the noises that come from the screen with the lip movement can detect remarkably few discrepancies. Again and again, with the precision of an astronomical instrument, the players' lips snap down as the last sound of a speech issues into the void.

It might be thought that the effort to find words in English which would plausibly fit into the facial exploits of the French players would produce an awkward stiltedness of dialogue. As a matter of fact, it does not. The spoken words of "Double Crime in the Maginot Line," in this dubbed version, have a greater air of linguistic freedom than most of the sub-titles given to French films when shown in London. Such constraint as there appears to be seems to inhere rather in the voices of the English actors than in the words set down for them. They speak for the most part very low; giving the impression that their eye is on a metronome rather than their mind on the meaning of what they say.

The film itself is a familiar piece of melodrama, somewhat more confused than French pictures usually are. Two officers are shot whilst emerging from a lift in the French underground fortifications on the German border. Bruchot, a soldier who married a German girl during the occupation of the Rhineland, is suspected. In order to prove his innocence he lays a trap for the real criminal, expecting him to come in the middle of the night to kill him. Unfortunately, when this incident duly occurs, Bruchot has gone to sleep. Since the lethal instrument chosen is an escape of gas, Bruchot's lapse is rectified with comparative ease, and the way is clear for a last-minute chase across the frontier, in which the delinquent is revealed to be Bruchot's brother-in-law, who has been acting all the time as one of his lieutenants, in almost hourly contact with him. Bruchot, who cannot have known his relatives very well, overlooks the fact that his brother-in-law's efforts to fasten suspicion upon him, and then kill him, are something more than kin and less than kind, declares that he is a very fine fellow, and the film ends in an outburst of general good-will.

The most interesting aspect of the picture is the glimpse it gives of the Maginot Line. This may or may not be authentic (one can hardly imagine that the French Government would allow anything of great importance to be revealed to unselected audiences), but the vistas of long underground steel corridors, vast sliding doors, and subterranean railway lines are certainly impressive.

Philadelphia Print Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The fact that the fourteenth annual exhibition of wood engravings, woodcuts and block prints at the Philadelphia Print Club follows the trend of previous print annuals of the year in placing emphasis on craftsmanship and imaginative subject content lends further credence to the belief that raw social comment is on the way out as dominating force in the American art mentality.

For the first time the Print Club is offering two equal prizes of $75 each, the Mildred Boericke prize for the best block print, and the Eugenia F. Atwood prize for the best wood engravings.

The list of honors, including the prize awards and honorable mentions, is interesting as a cross-section of the show. To Kevin B. O'Callahan of Buffalo went the wood engraving prize for "Ship's Skeleton," so boldly geometric in its realism that it approximates a mathematical abstraction.

Isaac Friedlander of Brooklyn won similar honor in the block print section for his woodcut, "Job," an emotional composition of a single prone figure, opposite in its human emphasis to the utterly impersonal "Ship's Skeleton."

* * *

Wood engraving mentions went to Asa Cheffetz of Springfield, Mass., for "Drifting Shadows"; Grace Albee, Springtown, Pa., for "Junked," and Mabel McKibbin Farmer, Palo Alto, Calif., for "Story Hour." Similar honors for block prints were awarded to Eli Jacobi, New York City, for "Bar in Front," and J. J. Lankes, Hilton Village, Va., for "Garrow's Farmyard."

"Story Hour," the print study of a ring of children about a raconteur, and "Bar in Front" deal with human subject matter, although only the latter has the complexion of social comment.

Chaffetz's "Drifting Shadows" and Lankes' "Garrow's Farmyard," both rustic in character, lean more toward the English tradition of love of the soil. Grace Albee's "Junked," however, suggests a type of subject matter that implies human interest, although it confines itself to inanimate objects.

In this technically exquisite print, with its detail of grasses and flowers, the artist corrals a junked buggy, an old sleigh, discarded tires, etc., under straggling bare saplings.

Nor is it the only print in the exhibition to rely for effect upon exquisite detail. Equally telling is "The Opportunist," by James D. Havens. In this little print the artist poses a mouse in a field bird's nest, cradling the nest itself in an environment as rich in grasses and floral detail as Miss Albee's "Junked."

* * *

Similar delight in fine craftsmanship may be found in Herbert Waters' "A Rhythm for November"; while "Turkey Roost," by Anne Steele Marsh, also with a touch of humor, develops an unusual pattern from birds on and off a roughly pyramidal roost under the equally pyramidal flow of rays from a barnyard electric lamp.

Antithesis of the prints by Havens and Miss Albee, however, is one of the most daring of the block prints, James Bland's "New England Coast." Three tiny shacks held as a unit, a single house, separted from the shacks by much white space, a long upward-curving black line for the shore, and, to hold the accents in place, off to the right, a mere suggestion of dune grass build a design approaching in contemporary art vernacular the picture writing of the primitives.

Hilton Edwards as Peer Gynt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Hilton Edwards has been able to fulfill, with Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," his heart's desire not only as a producer but also as an actor. Furthermore, he has reached a high standard in both spheres and he has seen his belief justified that the play itself would prove popular with Irish audiences.

The story of this production goes back to 1928, when Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir conceived the idea of founding a repertory theater in Dublin for the presentation of foreign works that would otherwise never be seen here. Edwards had long been intrigued by the possibilities of "Peer Gynt." He resolved to launch the experimental Gate Studio Theater with the Ibsen Play, which has never been seen in Ireland.

* * *

With settings designed by Micheal MacLiammoir, the production was astoundingly convincing. It was retained for three weeks and it was seen by 1,800 people. This was doing well in a theater that holds only 102. Four years later, the experiment was repeated on the larger stage of the present Gate Theater and it ran to 19 performances and was played to more than 6,000 people.

When the present Gaiety Theater engagement was arranged, Edwards decided to include "Peer Gynt" in the repertory. In this way, a new and still larger audience would be reached. The Gaiety stage gave him, as producer, unlimited scope and, with a full-sized theater orchestra to do justice to Grieg's music, "Peer Gynt" filled the theater to capacity at ever performance for a week and drew nearly 12,000 paid admissions. It was Edwards' greatest triumph as producer and actor.

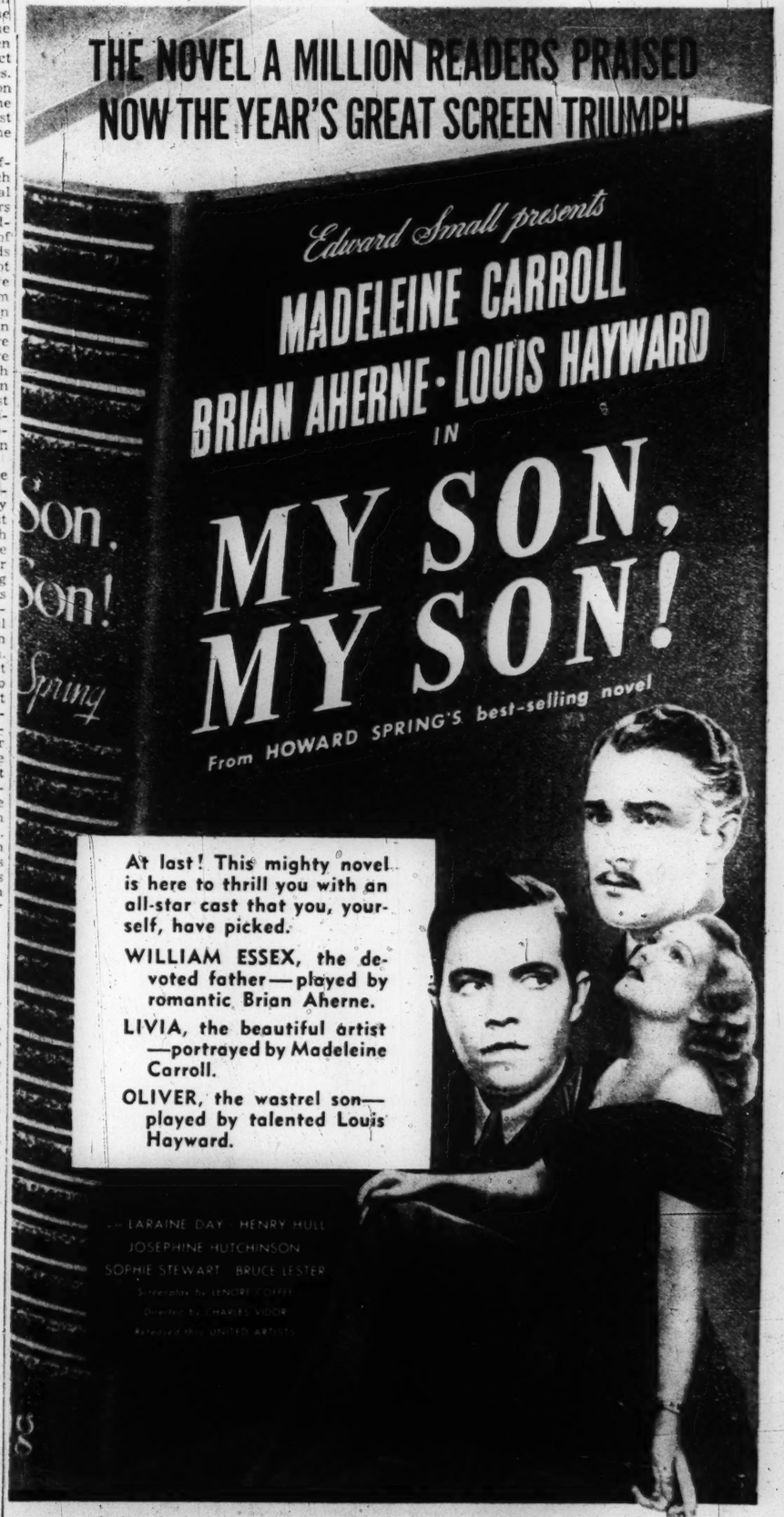
* * *

The play never seems to grow old. But, then, romance never ages. Nor has the world changed very much since Ibsen wrote, for, as a satirical comment, "Peer Gynt" is as significant today as it was 70 years ago. We still have wars, and men eager to profit by them, while disillusionment never fails to come in the end.

Although it is 12 years since Hilton Edwards first essayed the role of Peer, his interpretation has lost nothing of its original sincerety and fervor. It has, on the contrary, grown in stature. He had gathered around him an ensemble of 60 and their direction and acting made the story live. From the Peacock stage to that of the Gaiety, via the Gate, was progression, and the Irish Theater is the richer.

Unfortunately, the production is on too large a scale to be taken on tour. Otherwise, it would captivate Irish provincial audiences as well as those of Dublin.

J. J. Hayes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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	836,530
1940 volume to date	45,153,448
1939 volume to date	59,754,657

Steels Lead A Selective Market Rise

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Steels led a selective rise in today's stock market on fair-sized volume.

While considerable profit taking was encountered at the start of the final hour, gains ran to more than a point for favorites.

Prominent on the advance were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Spery, Bendix, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Western Union, McKesson & Robbins, and Dow Chemical.

Lockheed was the best of the aircrafts, getting into new high ground for the year. Loft also edged up to a new 1940 top, but eventually slipped.

Reports of heavy export demand for steel aided stocks in this category despite few signs of any substantial pickup in home consumption.

Notice was taken of the President's remarks at his press conference after yesterday's close indicating chances of an "immediate" European peace were scant. Some disappointment was shown, though, over the fact the domestic political picture was left as cloudy as ever.

Bond Market Steady

Strong demand for a Postal Telegraph & Cable issue dominated a steady bond market today.

The wire company's 5s advanced around 1½ points when the short session was well into the final hour on a rush of buying that pushed volume past the $250,000, par value, mark.

The issue has been in the market eye recently following indications from the Federal Communications Commission a merger with Western Union might meet official approval. Plans for such a combine, according to Wall Street gossip, are now being worked out.

Elsewhere in the corporate section low-priced rails attracted higher bids but most gains were measured in fractions.

A prominent exception was a 3-point advance by Utilities Power & Light stamped 5s of '59.

Others on top included Frisco 4½s of '78, Erie 5s of '75, International Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible stamped 4s, and St. Paul 5s.

U. S. Government loans were nudged ahead, one near-term maturity rising as much as 7-32d point.

Foreign dollar loans dropped. Turnover was small, however.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Periods	Payable	Holders of Record
Chapman Valve	50c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 27	
Mid-Cont Pet	40c	..Apr. 1	Mar. 27	
Watervliet paper Co	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Do	10c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	

Accumulated

Byers (A M) Co 7% pf pf	$2.16 3-5	.. May 1	Apr. 5	
Portland Gas Light Co $6 pf	$1	.. Apr. 15	Apr. 1	
U S Rubber Reclaim 8% pr pf	50c	.. Apr. 2	Mar. 30	

Initial

Humphryes Mfg Co	30c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 19	
Gt Lakes Pap Co, Ltd $2 Class "A" cum pfc pf	25c	.. Apr. 10	Mar. 30	
Gt Lakes Pap Co, Ltd $1 Class "B" pfc pf	25c	.. Apr. 10	Mar. 30	
MacLeod-Cocksh. Gold Mines, Ltd	10c	.. Apr. 30	Apr. 15	

Increased

Cen Eureka Mining Co (new)	6c	.. Apr. 15	Apr. 1	
Consol Water Pow & Paper Co	50c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 15	

Final

Midl R R 55 francs				
Paris Orl RR 64 francs				

Extra

Canadian Oil Cos	12½c	.. May 15	May 1	
Guarantee Co of North America	$150	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
U S Playing Card	50c	.. May 1	Apr. 15	

Reduced

Torrington Nat'l Bank & Tr Co	$2.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	

Resumed

Babcock & Wilcox	20c	.. Apr. 30	Apr. 15	
Elec Household Util	10c	.. Apr. 25	Apr. 10	
Hatfield-Campbell Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Co 8% non-cum pfc pf	$1.25	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Indianapolis Water & S Corp	15c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 12	

Regular

Adams (J. D.) Mfg Co	15c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Amer Fidelity & Cas Co	15c	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 30	
Amer Home Prod	20c	M May 1	Apr. 15	
Atlantic City Sewerage Co	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 30	
Bandini Pet Co	10c	Q Apr. 23	Apr. 12	
Bower Roller Bear	75c	Q June 20	June 7	
Bruce (E L) 8½% pf	$7½c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 28	
Bullocks, Inc pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 28	
Bullocks, Inc pf	$1.25	Q May 1	Apr. 11	
Butler Bros pf	37½c	Q June 1	May 8	
Butler Mf 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 27	
Canadian Oil Cos	12½c	Q May 15	May 1	
Corn Prod Ref	75c	Q Apr. 20	Apr. 1	
Do pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Cresson Consol Gold Mining & Milling	2c	Q May 15	Apr. 30	
Detroit Harvester	25c	Y Mar. 25	Mar. 15	
Elec Bond & Sh	$6 pf			
	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 10	
Do	$5 pf	$1.25	Q May 1	Apr. 10
Franklin Tel	2½% gtd	$1.25	S May 1	Apr. 15
Griesedieck-West Brew Co	5½% cv pf	34¾c	Q June 1	May 18
Guar Co of North Am (Montr'l, Que)	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Hartford Elec Lt	68¾c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Holly Sugar	pf	$1.75	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Humphreys Mfg Co	6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Hutzler Sash & Door Co	7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Lake View Tr&Sav Bk	$2	Mar. 30	Mar. 30	
Lincoln T&T Co A	50c	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 31	
Do B	25c	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 31	
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 10	Mar. 31	
Lorain Tel	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 26	
McLellan Stores 6% pf	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 11	
Mercantile Tr Co (Baltimore, Md.)	$2.50	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 30	
Middlesex Prods Cp	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Montana Power pf	$5			
	$1.50	May 1	Apr. 11	
Nat Distillers	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
N west Engineering	25c	.. May 1	Apr. 15	
Pahang Rubber Co, Ltd	10c	.. Mar. 30	Mar. 23	
Rath Packing Co, 5% pf	$2.50	S May 1	Apr. 20	
St. Croix Paper	$1	.. Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Schuylkill Haven Tr Co (Pa.)	$2	S Apr. 1	Mar. 16	
Second Natl Bk (Boston, Mass.)	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 27	
State Street Inv Corp. (Boston, Mass.)	50c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Un Elec (Mo.) pf	$1.25	Q May 15	Apr. 30	
United Merchants and Mfg	25c	June 15	June 1	
Do	25c	Dec. 16	Dec. 2	
Upper Michigan Pow & Lt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 30	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 29	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 28	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.1,'41	Dec. 30	
Wash'n Title Insur	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 26	
Do	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Do 6% A pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 28	
Do 6% A pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Weston Geo. Ltd. pf	$1.25	Q May 1	Apr. 15	
Wisco Elec Co 6% A pf	30c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Woolson Spice Co	25c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 28	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 28	
Zellers,Ltd. 6% pf	37½c	Q May 1	Apr. 15	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	+ ¼
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+1⅛
2	7/8	Adams Express	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
19½	17⅜	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	M'r 29
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	12	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 29
7	6	Alaska Jun(.15e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	M'r 29
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	11	11	11	M'r 29
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 28
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 29
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (1¼e)	5	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+1
11⅝	9⅛	Allen Indust(1g)	15	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ¾
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	179½	179	179½	+ ½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12	12	12	M'r 29
15	13½	Allied Mills	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	10	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
69	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	M'r 28
41⅛	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	5	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (1¼e)	3	14⅞	14½	14½	M'r 29
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 29
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 29
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	7	19	19	19	M'r 26
64⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	6	62¼	61½	62¼	+ ½
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'r 29
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
45¾	36¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40¼	39⅞	40¼	— ⅜
1161½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115	115	115	— ½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	173½	174	+1
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	3	25¾	25½	25⅝	
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	1	41	41	41	
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ¼
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	136¾	136¾	136¾	M'r 28
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	2	7½	7½	7½	
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	M'r 29
5½	5	Am European	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	6	22	21¾	22	+ ½
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	+1
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
35¾	26⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	30	32¾	31½	32½	+1
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
62½	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	4	63	62¾	63	+ ½
3⅝	2⅜	Am Ice	19	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(1½e)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	3	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
42	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 27
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
60	51¼	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	M'r 29
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	9	13½	13¼	13¼	M'r 29
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	M'r 29
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	38	4	3⅞	3⅞	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	15	57½	57	57	— ⅝
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	4	49	49	49	
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	35	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10½	10⅜	10½	M'r 29
52½	46	Am Sm&R(½e)	5	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	+ 1¼
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66	66	66	M'r 29
33⅜	25⅞	Am Steel F (¼e)	6	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ¼
13⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	M'r 29
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 28
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	20⅛	20	20	M'r 29
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅜
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'r 29
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	3	172½	172	172	— ⅛
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87	87	87	+ ¼
903/4	863/4	Am Tob B (5)	6	89	89	89	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	M'r 26
5⅝		Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	30	10⅜	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	M'r 29
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
47½	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	41	40⅞	40⅞	M'r 28
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	49	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ½
38½	35	Anacon W & C	2	37	37	37	
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	M'r 29
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14	14	14	M'r 28
3⅞	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 29
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	4	35	35	35	M'r 27
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	M'r 29
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	17	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¼	64¼	64¾	Feb 7
41¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	41⅜	41½	41½	— ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C(.45e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 27
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
78	75	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(95¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 29
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	14	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	M'r 29
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
110	107⅝	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	48	48	48	
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 26
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 29
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	25	7⅛	7	7	
18	14	Bald Loco ct	11	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
14⅞	10⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	7½	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	M'r 28
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	15	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	8	32	31½	32	+ ½
29⅛	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
109⅜	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	M'r 27
64	63¾	BeigNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
35¼	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	28	34¾	34½	34½	+ ¼
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 25
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	36¾	36¼	36¼	M'r 28
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	55	77⅜	76½	77⅜	+1⅝
121½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121½	121¼	121½	M'r 26
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27	27	27	—1
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	20	19¾	20	— ½
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	3	10	10	10	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	8	20⅜	23	20	
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	25¾	25½	25⅝	
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	3	24	24	24	— ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¾e)	10	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
23¾		Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'r 26
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32½	32⅜	32⅜	M'r 29
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 29
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	22	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 29
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53	53	53	M'r 29
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	44	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	91	91	91	M'r 27
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	10	60¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
35¾	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 29
23¾	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
26⅛	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 29
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'r 29
21⅝	16	Burling Mill (1)	38	21¼	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3½	3½	M'r 28
7⅝	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'r 27
4½	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	5	14¼	14	14	M'r 29
26⅞	23½	Calif Packing	6	24	24	24	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8½	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	42	18½	17⅜	18¼	+1⅛
23⅜	16½	Can Dry	31	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (1½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 28
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
2⅜	2⅛	Carpent (½e)	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¾
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	M'r 29
75	66	Case (JI) Co	6	69½	65⅜	69½	M'r 27
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	49¾	48⅜	49¾	+ ¼
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½e)	32	30¾	30½	30½	
12½	7⅞	Celo ex Corp	20	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
14⅜	11¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22	22	22	— ½
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	7	4½	4½	4½	M'r 27
6⅜	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 29
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	M'r 25
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 28
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	—1
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	10	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'r 28
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 29
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 29
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
2½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 29
1¼	¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
12½	9¾	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 29
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
¾	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅞	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	M'r 29
35⅞	33¾	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49⅛	+ ⅜
50	46	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 27
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	⅜	½	M'r 27
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 28
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13½	11¼	Chickasha ¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 29
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6⅜	6¼	6	+ ¼
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	30	87¼	86¼	87	+ ⅞
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 28
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 21
39⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	4	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	35¼	Climax M (1.20)	17	40¼	39⅜	40⅛	+1
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	18	44¾	44	44¾	+ ¾
128½	118	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	5	131	130	130½	+2
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	9	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	32½

Commerce and Finance

Growth of Chain Stores Viewed in Hearing as Monopoly Threat

Business and Industry

N. Y. Reserve Bank Deposits 6¾ Billions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With deposits at a new year-end high of $6,760,-861,000, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is the largest bank in the English-speaking world, according to the fourteenth edition of "The Deposit Liabilities of One Hundred and Fifty of the Largest American, British, Colonial and Dominion Banks," a brochure annually compiled and just released by California Bank, Los Angeles.

The Chase National Bank, New York, with deposits of $2,803,730,-326 is second, followed by the National City Bank of New York with deposits of $2,331,257,944, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York with deposits of $2,088,427,-346, and Midland Bank Ltd. of London with deposits of $1,965,-854,034. The combined total deposits of $63,140,511,202 for all banks in the brochure exceeds, by almost 10 per cent, the former all-time peak of $57,484,604,686 in the 1939 issue, and by 88 per cent, the depression low point of $33,523,-082,172 in the 1933 issue.

Deposits Increase

In the 10-year period since the January 1, 1930, issue, the 150 largest commercial banks throughout the United States and Great Britain have gained over $20,000,-000,000 and the average deposits per bank has increased from $282,000,-000 to $421,000,000. The January 1, 1930, issue listed nine banks with deposits over $1,000,000,000 each and 109 with deposits over $100,-000,000 each; the current issue shows 15 banks with deposits over $1,000,000,000 each and 139, or 93 per cent, with deposits exceeding $100,000,000 each.

Ninety-eight of the 150 banks, with deposits of $43,851,218,817, are American. They are found in 22 states and the District of Columbia. Twenty-three are in New York, 12 in Pennsylvania, 11 in California, seven each in Missouri and Ohio, and six each in Illinois and Massachusetts. New York City, with 20 banks, $21,857,587,091 in deposits, leads the American cities, followed by Philadelphia and San Francisco with seven banks each, Boston and Chicago with six each, Pittsburgh with five and Cleveland, Los Angeles, and St. Louis with four each.

The 52 British banks, with deposits of $19,289,292,385, are found in all parts of the Empire. England has 22 banks or head offices, Canada nine, Scotland eight, Australia five, the Orient four, Ireland two, and South Africa and New Zealand one each. London, with 17 banks and $11,103,949,711 in deposits, heads the list of British cities. Edinburgh, with five banks, is next, followed by Toronto with four, and Manchester, Montreal, and Sydney with three each.

Many Old Banks

A study of the history of these 150 large banks reveals that 113, or 75 per cent, are 50 years of age or over, and of these 43 banks (28 British and 15 American) are over 100 years of age. The oldest bank in the list is the British bank, Coutts & Company, founded in 1692—almost a century before the founding in 1784 of the Bank of New York, the oldest American bank.

California Bank distributes the brochure internationally to bankers, embassies, consular agents, and business men engaged in the various types of foreign commerce.

Five banks included this year were not listed in California Bank's 1939 brochure: Wilmington Trust Company, Wilmington; Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., New York; First National Bank, Cincinnati; Republic National Bank, Dallas; and Second National Bank, Boston.

The deposits of American Banks are as of December 31, 1939, and of other banks, from latest statements available. Foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rates prevailing at December 31, 1939. The list does not include the deposits of purely savings institutions.

Grumman Earnings at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Leroy E. Grumman, Chairman and President, Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., reported 1939 was the most prosperous year in his company's 10-year history. Net income of $892,063 or $1.85 per capital share, compared with $617,-075 or $1.30 a share in the year preceding. Estimated current backlog was $6,000,000, which was $800,000 higher than the year-end figure. The company's chief customer is the U. S. Government.

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Elected Director

Wide World

Philip F. La Follette

Former Governor of Wisconsin and now a practicing lawyer in Madison, Wis., elected a director of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. The company manufactures Diesel engines and other equipment.

Manufacturers' Inventories Off Slightly in Month

NEW YORK (AP)—After several months of steady increase, manufacturers' inventories showed a small decline in February, but remained 16 per cent above the average level of February, 1939, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

"The rise in inventories which began in September, 1939," said the conference board's survey, "and was checked in February differs from the advance which occurred at the close of 1936. In the earlier period there was no interruption in the upward trend for 11 months, during which the board's index rose 41 per cent.

"For the five months from September, 1939, through last January, the index gained 18 per cent and in February stood 10 per cent below the high reached in 1937."

Manufacturers' shipments, the survey asserted, continued to decline in February, but were better maintained than the volume of production. The value of new orders, according to the board's seasonally adjusted index, was 10 per cent less than in January, but showed a gain of 10 per cent over February, 1939.

The conference board is a research organization supported by large corporations and industries.

Standard Oil, Calif., Gives Up Land, Cash To U. S. Government

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Payment of $7,138,297 by Standard Oil Co. of California to the U. S. Government has ended the latter's 16-year fight over the Elk Hills naval oil reserve.

Federal District Judge Leon Yankwich's ruling in favor of the government was affirmed March 18 by the U. S. Supreme Court. The Government also regains control of 1,232 acres of land in two tracts, valued at $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 and recovers $100,000 in cash and 50 acres from the late E. L. Doheny estate. In five checks, the $7,138,297 has been paid. Judge Yankwich said "at no time was the Standard Oil Company guilty of any fraudulent act, but the company acquired property that had never left the possession of the United States."

Toledo Edison Plans $3,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Toledo Edison Company, of Toledo, Ohio, filed a registration statement covering $3,000,000 of first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, series due 1970, and $7,250,000 of 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures due 1960.

The company said that it would use $6,132,753 of the proceeds to redeem at 102 per cent the company's 4 per cent sinking fund debentures due in 1948 within 40 days after delivery of the new securities.

During the next 18 months, the company said, it intends to spend approximately $4,000,000 of proceeds from sale of the securities for plant improvements, principally the installation in its Acme electric generating station of a 50,000 kilowatt turbo-generator unit at a cost of about $800,000 and two high-pressure steam boilers at a cost of about $780,000.

Listed as top underwriters were the First Boston Corporation, New York; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, and Smith, Barney & Co., New York.

N. Y. Central Buys 1,000 New Steel Box Cars

NEW YORK, (AP)—F. E. Williamson, President, New York Central Railway System, announced purchase of 1,000 new steel box cars, all of which will be put into service on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

Half will be purchased from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., which has plants at Pullman, Ill., Michigan City and Hammond, Ind., St. Paul, Baltimore, Butler, Pa., Worcester, Mass., Richmond, Houston, and New Orleans; and half from Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc., which has plants at McKees Rocks, Pa., and Hegewisch, Ill.

Avers Chains Carry Threat Of Monopoly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Theodore Christianson, manager of the National Association of Retail Druggists and former Governor of Minnesota, told a House Ways and Means Subcommittee the threat of monopoly was a greater danger than the present size of chain store organizations.

Questioned by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, at a hearing on the Patman Interstate Chain Store Tax Bill, Mr. Christianson said that because it was the potential monopoly he feared, he would approve legislation "freezing" the existing retail system as a substitute for the Patman Bill.

Sees Recovery Stimulated

He insisted, however, that the danger of what Mr. Knutson termed "an economic cyclone" which might follow enactment of the tax measure was largely eliminated by amendments which Mr. Patman has suggested.

Mr. Patman would cut the proposed tax in half, make its range from $25 a store for each unit in excess of 15 to $500 for each one over 500, instead of $50 to $1,000, and would defer for seven years the effectiveness of a section of the bill multiplying the tax by the number of states in which the chain operated.

The Texan told the committee his bill would bring from $10,000,-000 to $15,000,000 in revenue annually and would "greatly stimulate recovery." The measure also would enable "local people to go into business, make money and pay income tax on it," he said.

Mr. Christianson said existing antitrust legislation could not solve the chain store problem, because it was aimed at production, whereas the great retail chains were concerned primarily with distribution.

Fears Concentration

Concentration in distribution was more dangerous than concentration in manufacturing, he said, because it could lead easily to monopoly in both.

Retail food chains, he said, first eliminating independent wholesalers in their business, turned next to manufacturing their own products, and profits on these were so great that they were able to sell other brands at less than cost, demoralizing the price and profit structure of competing retailers.

"The technique of monopoly," he said, "has always been to gain control of a market by cutting prices, and then to use that control to raise them."

Since antitrust legislation recognizes neither a potential nor an economic monopoly, but only an actual legal monopoly, he said, the only way to halt the monopolistic trend of retail chains "is to make it unprofitable."

"The power of taxation is the only power which the Federal Government possesses that is broad enough to accomplish such a purpose as this," Mr. Christianson said.

Carry-over of U. S. Cotton Seen Smaller

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that the world carry-over of American cotton next August 1 was likely to be about 1,000,000 bales smaller than the record carry-over of 14,000,000 bales on August 1, 1939.

This estimate was based on prospective consumption, domestic and foreign.

The department said the carry-over in this country seemed likely to be about 2,000,000 bales less than at the beginning of the current season, when the total was about 13,000,000.

However, stocks of American cotton in foreign countries are expected, the department said, to be at least 1,000,000 bales higher than at the beginning of the present season. A larger foreign carry-over, officials said, could be expected to result in somewhat smaller exports in the coming season.

Foreign consumption of American cotton during the current season is expected, the department said, to be somewhat larger this season than last but much smaller than United States exports.

American Insurance Co. Reports Good Year in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Net earnings of the American Insurance Company in 1939 were $1,201,647, Paul B. Sommers, President of the American Insurance Company, informed the company's 7,202 stockholders.

Last year, the report said, was one of the best in the company's 94-year history. Premium income of $13,704,466 showed an increase of 5 per cent. Assets increased by $980,423, to a total of $30,732,823, and surplus was $11,354,498, an increase of $497,078 over 1938. Of the net income, $634,659 was derived from underwriting and $856,778 from investments.

Utility Simplification Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced that the United States Illuminating Trust and the Illuminating Shares Company had filed a simplification plan under which they will terminate themselves and end control of the United Illuminating Company. United Illuminating will become an independent electric utility operating wholly within the State of Connecticut under the plan.

Round Table Urges U. S. Buy More Abroad; Supports Hull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that the United States must become "import-minded" to avert further difficulties in foreign trade relations in the postwar era, the Sixth Fortune Round Table consisting of 17 leaders in various departments of endeavor, urged that United States to make an offer to join other nations in reducing competitive industrial tariffs and asked that it consider the resumption of foreign lending.

The Round Table favored the renewal of the Hull trade agreements for three main reasons.

Argues for Hull Program

It said:

"First, it constitutes an instrument by which the State Department can quickly negotiate a settlement of difficulties arising out of war trade. Second, we know of no satisfactory alternative to the Hull trade program. Third, the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act will serve notice on the world that the U. S. clings to the idea of free enterprise and will, when the proper time comes, lend its great influence to a plan for world reconstruction aimed at the revival of private enterprise. To abandon or emasculate this program, we fear, might strengthen the world-wide forces of totalitarianism.

"It cannot be assumed that once peace is restored world trade will again flow with comparative freedom," the Round Table report explains. "Unless some far-reaching economic-reconstruction program, supported by international loans, is worked out in advance, the cessation of hostilities will produce tremendous problems.

"Millions of demobilized soldiers will crowd into the labor market, and plants that previously produced munitions will work long hours to produce cheap exports. To rebuild foreign markets, belligerents might resort not only to poorly paid labor, but to desparate measures of price control, export bounties, and exchange manipulation. 'Aski' pounds and 'Aski' francs might demoralize competitive trading, as much as, if not more than, Aski marks.

Must Buy More Abroad

"If the U. S. is to have a healthy foreign trade and a healthy domestic economy, it must be willing to receive goods and services in return for exports. Indeed as a creditor nation, it must be willing soon to have a passive balance of trade. In this sense, the U. S. must become import-minded.

"There are certain things that the U. S. can do alone and at once. "As the strongest neutral, the U. S. is in a position to restore a stable monetary system as the foundation of the world trade of the future and of post-war reconstruction. We believe, however, that all doubt as to the future value of the dollar should be removed, that the power of the President further to devalue the dollar should be discontinued, and that the Treasury should exchange gold, in bars or in coin, at the rate of $35 an ounce in return for paper currency.

"The restoration of such a monetary system would make the dollar the one currency having an international stability derived from a fixed gold value, and would indicate to the world that the U. S. remains the stronghold of the free-enterprise system, intending to maintain it against all comers.

Inter-American Trade Desirable

"We favor the normal and evolutionary development of inter-American trade. Whether inter-American trade gets under way depends, first, upon the willingness of the U. S. to increase Latin-American purchases; and second, upon the willingness of certain Latin-American governments to adopt a different attitude toward American capital.

"Once the U. S. is willing to increase imports from Latin America, it should support loans for stabilization purposes and investments in that area," the Fortune Round Table report asserts. "Nevertheless, we do not believe that large-scale investments will take place in certain countries until their attitude toward foreign capital is clarified.

"The improvement of economic relations between the Americas depends upon a settlement of outstanding defaults upon the basis of present capacity to pay; upon an equitable arrangement of the Mexican and Bolivian expropriations; and upon an understanding that hereafter both North and Latin America will respect contracts.

"We recognize that so long as the present war exists, it will be difficult for the U. S. to make any general tariff reductions for the purpose of maintaining a proper balance between exports and imports. Nevertheless unilateral action in respect to many excessive duties on noncompetitive imports is possible.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Since the beginning of the war the Government has converted the 4½ per cent Conversion Loan to a lower rate of interest, and has introduced National Savings Certificates and Defence Bonds on terms attractive to small investors. Early in March it announced the first full-blooded War Loan—£300,000,000 to be borrowed at 3 per cent, for a period of 15½ to 19½ years.

The terms of the new loan have been interpreted in London to mean that the Government has no intention of paying more than 3 per cent for its money during the war, and that it will endeavor to borrow at that rate for as long periods as possible. This has satisfied those who have urged here that this war should be a 3 per cent war and not a 5 per center like the last.

Ten per cent of the new loan is to be paid on allotment, and 90 per cent on April 15. Thus, within one month £300,000,000 is to be paid over to the Government, with a consequent heavy drain upon the liquid assets of the banking system.

Immediately the loan was announced it was rumored that short-term bank credit would be available for would be subscribers to the loan. This revived memories of the purchase of loans during the last war on bank credit, and caused fears that we were once again off on an inflation.

Savings Debated

But the banks are to lend only in order to enable lenders to spread their subscriptions over a slightly longer period than one month. Banks are to give credit at 3 per cent for a maximum period of three months, only to customers who are able to pay for the loan within this period out of income or other resources, without selling stock. Advances will be made up to 90 per cent of the total value, but only to original subscribers to the loan.

The new loan was announced at a time of ample bank credit. Bankers' balances with the Bank of England (the substance of the credit base of the banking system) had just jumped by nearly £30,-000,000, which was attributed mainly to payments by the Treasury to holders of the list of 60 American securities which were taken over by the Government.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked to commit himself on the hotly debated question of free savings or compulsory savings. Naturally, he evaded the question. But the fight is becoming more persistent.

Sir Robert Kindersley, as head of the National Savings campaign, seems to treat the Keynes plan as an attack on the morals and virtues of the British citizens. It is unfortunate that personal heat should be injected into the problem. But the earliest at which one can hope for any clear statement from the Government is the April Budget speech, and even then the matter may be left in doubt, until the magnitude of the voluntary savings during this year becomes evident.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed an Export Council. It has 17 members: two from the Board of Trade, four civil servants from other departments, Lord Stamp, and the wool and cotton controllers, and eight representatives of industry, commerce, finance, and labor. Four of the business members are called Executive members and give all their time to the job.

The White Paper defining the aims of the Council says: "It is essential that under war conditions exporters should receive direction, guidance, and support from the central government to a degree never contemplated under peace conditions. The Council places no limit to the expedients they would be prepared to consider."

This last phrase is taken by some here to imply that the Government will if necessary subsidize export trade. I do not think that has yet been indicated by the Government as its policy.

There is much to be done in the way of securing supplies of raw materials for export industries, enabling them to quote hard delivery dates and prices, and speeding up delivery dates through elimination of much of the Government's own red tape. And all these need consideration before export-subsidies can be urged by particular industries.

It has of course been standard practice for many years for combinations of manufacturers in various industries to act together to hold up the domestic price of their goods and reduce export prices well below domestic.

Sign Agreements

It has generally been argued that this export business has never been done at a loss, and there is a vast difference between this peace-time procedure, common to all industrial countries, and the granting by the state of export subsidies, on the standard set by Nazi Germany.

But even if general subsidy is shunned, many measures are being adopted, under war compulsion, which are characteristic of the Nazi system we are fighting to eliminate.

The British Government has signed trade agreements with several neutral countries which set up clearing machinery to balance payments between these countries and the sterling area. Exporters of British goods will be required to invoice their foreign sales in foreign currencies which under existing regulations they will have to sell to the authorities; otherwise they will have to satisfy the authorities that if their goods are sold for sterling, that sterling was obtained in the official market.

Such measures are intended to protect the country's foreign exchange. By restricting the uses of sterling bought in the free market, the free rate for sterling will be forced to depreciate, as it is already doing in New York, where it reached in March the lowest rate in modern times.

Denmark Tries To Retain Her Marine Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Denmark's determination to maintain its maritime traffic at maximum capacity, despite the threat of torpedo and mine in the North Sea, is reflected in the review of the country's economic situation in 1939, issued recently by the Danish Official Statistical Department.

Denmark, the review says, must trade overseas, and, in view of rising prices of necessary raw materials, must even increase agricultural exports.

The rise in prices in recent months has been considerable. In a country like Denmark, where imported commodities directly and indirectly form a very large part of the consumption, this must be so when the conveyance of supplies from the outside world is combined with great risk and heavily increasing costs.

The information available gives no impression of a real shortage of goods, so that the increase in the cost of living is mainly the result of higher wholesale prices caused by higher prices abroad and the extra cost of carriage; to some extent it is also the result of some degree of indifference on the part of consumers to the price of articles which they are accustomed to purchase.

Increases too, in wages of many business people—executives and workers—have naturally helped to increase demand.

Some Improvement

With regard to trade and industry the conditions under which traders and manufacturers had to work during the autumn months were affected by the situation with the result that turnover and output increased in some spheres, though in industry there was a heavy fall in production due to difficulties in obtaining raw materials, particularly in the oil-extracting industry, restrictions on the sale of gasoline which hit the automobile industry, and so on.

As a whole, however, employment at the end of the year was slightly higher than the previous year.

In farming the decrease in the value of the pound at the outbreak of the war had an unfavorable effect, for the maximum prices fixed in Great Britain made it impossible to make a corresponding increase in the selling prices, while simultaneously the prices of farmers' raw materials increased considerably.

As a consequence, under the Act of Nov. 10, 1939, a government subsidy was arranged for the purpose of balancing this, and also some improvement in prices was secured through negotaitions with the British Government.

As the prices of agricultural raw materials are expected to continue to rise, however, and having regard to the uncertainty as to the sufficiency of future imports, the review points out, there are many features which occasion some anxiety for Denmark.

Shipping Disturbed

As to shipping, the outbreak of war caused much disturbance to this industry, not only by loss of lives and vessels, but also through the difficulty of making dispositions owing to fluctuations of freight rates and the constant variations in navigation.

There was a pronounced increase in the gross foreign earnings of Denmark's mercantile marine, though the increase is much lower than might have been anticipated from the higher freights.

This is explained through a part of the fleet being unable to take advantage of the rates on the open market when it is running in regular service or tied up by contracts. There is also the fact that voyages are taking longer than usual.

In forming an estimate of the net earnings it should be remembered that all overhead charges have increased heavily.

The economic existence, not only of shipping but of the entire community, depends upon the maintenance of the transport of goods by sea to and from Denmark to the widest possible extent, the review adds.

Corn Products Co. Business Rising

JERSEY CITY (AP)—The corn refining industry appears to have escaped the general business recession, said Morris Sayre, Vice-President of the Corn Products Refining Co. at the annual stockholders' meeting.

He cited current operations which are running at a slightly better rate than a year ago.

Frederick T. Fisher, another Vice-President, told the shareholders the company's January and February earnings were a little better than in the same months last year. For the first quarter last year the profit was $2,003,358, equal to 62 cents a share on the common stock.

Peoria & Eastern Plan Of Adjustment Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved a plan of adjustment under the Chandler Act for the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.

The plan calls for a cash payment of 45 per cent on $8,586,000 of first consolidated mortgage 50-year 4 per cent bonds, and extension of the maturity date for 20 years from April 1, 1940, of the unpaid amount.

Approval of the plan, the commission said, will make it unnecessary for the applicant to seek reorganization.

Given High Post

Moffett Studio

Mrs. Hazel R. Ferguson

Elected Secretary of Butler Brothers, Chicago wholesalers. She succeeds Chester A. Creider, resigned. Mrs. Ferguson has been Assistant Secretary for a year. She was first employed by the company 21 years ago as an advertising copy writer.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In March 23 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended March 23, continuing the downward movement which began early in January, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This drop brought the index down to 77.9 per cent of the 1926 average.

The decline, continues the report, was largely the result of falling prices for farm products and foods, particularly grains, cereal products and meats. The all-commodity index is nearly 4½ per cent above the 1939 low point of Aug. 19 and 2 per cent below the high point reached in late September.

Each of the commodity groups except fuel and lighting materials and building materials declined during the week. Building materials advanced fractionally and fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged. Each group except fuel and lighting materials is substantially above the Aug. 19 level. The increases range from 2 per cent for metals and metal products to nearly 12 per cent for farm products.

Weakening prices for agricultural commodities and imported items such as coffee, silk, and rubber were mainly responsible for the decline of 0.6 per cent in the raw materials group index.

Commodity groups	Mar. 23 1940	Mar. 16 1940	Feb. 24 1940	Aug. 19 1939	Percentage changes to March 23 1940 from Feb. 24	Aug. 19
All commodities	77.9	78.2	—0.9	—	—	4.4
Farm products	67.5	68.0	—2.7	—	—	11.8
Foods	69.9	70.4	—1.5	—	—	5.6
Hides and leather products	102.1	102.5	— .6	—	—	10.0
Textile products	72.7	73.0	—2.0	—	+	7.9
Fuel and lighting materials	72.6	72.6	— .5	—	—	1.4
Metals and metal products	95.4	95.5	+ .1	—	+	2.0
Building materials	92.3	92.2	+ .2	—	+	4.2
Chemicals & drugs	77.3	77.4	— .5	—	—	4.9
Housefrnshg goods	89.5	89.6	0	—	+	2.9
Miscellaneous	76.5	76.9	— .9	—	+	4.8
Raw materials	71.5	71.9	—1.9	—	+	8.0
Semimfg articles	79.4	79.6	— .3	—	+	6.0
Finished products	81.2	81.4	— .4	—	+	2.8
All commodities other than farm products	80.2	80.5	— .5	—	+	3.2
All commodities other than farm products and food	82.9	83.0	— .5	—	+	3.1

Bank Clearings Drop Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp drop in New York bank clearings kept the total for the country as a whole below the comparable 1939 week despite gains for all other cities reporting, Dun & Bradstreet said.

Returns from 22 leading cities for the week ended March 27 totaled $4,570,564,000, or 6.7 per cent less than $4,897,918,000 a year ago. Mirroring holiday influences, this was $1,268,614,000 below the preceding week.

New York volume of $2,520,522,000 was 17.4 per cent below $3,-050,033,000 in the like 1939 week. Outside cities amounted to $2,-050,042,000, or 10.9 per cent ahead of $1,847,885,000 a year ago.

Outstanding percentage gains over 1939 included: Baltimore 24.9, Minneapolis 22.4, Dallas 20.5, Seattle and Pittsburgh 19.9, Atlanta 17.3, Detroit 15.1, and St. Louis 13.9.

Chicago check clearances increased to $295,005,000 from $263,-600,000, a gain of 11.9 per cent.

Omnibus Corp. Shows Decline in 1939 Earnings

CHICAGO, (AP)—The Omnibus Corporation reported net income of $1,572,318 for 1939, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.72 a share of common stock.

This compared with $1,623,185, or $1.80 a common share, in 1938.

John A. Ritchie, chairman of the Board of directors, said that the Chicago Motor Coach Company, Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the New York City Corporation, principal operating subsidiaries of the corporation, carried 370,698,251 passengers during the year, an increase of $22,343,-890, or 6.41 per cent, over 1938. During the past five years, Mr. Ritchie said, the three operating subsidiaries have modernized their motor bus fleets through the purchase of 1,449 busses at a cost of $19,021,596.

Mexico Feels Peso Now On Stable Basis

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A responsible government banking executive asserted that measures adopted to meet February's "severe currency crisis" had proved so efficacious that for the present the government felt no concern at the prospect of the United States suspending purchases of Mexican silver.

The executive also disclosed for the first time the extent of the crisis when the peso broke more than 100 points in terms of the dollar—from a value of about 20 cents to less than 17 cents.

The Bank of Mexico, central government bank, and the Republic's most important private banks formed a loose consortium at that time to stabilize the currency around six pesos to $1.

Stability Threatened

Shortly after the Bank of Mexico suspended dealings in the dollar because of pressure on the peso stemming from reports of unsatisfactory economic conditions in the petroleum industry and probable cessation of United States silver buying, the stability of the financial structure was threatened.

Within two weeks, he said, 35,-000,000 pesos in bank deposits were withdrawn, presumably to buy dollars.

This was roughly one-fourth of the liquid assets of the Republic's banks, because of total deposits of approximately 350,000,000 pesos only 135,000,000 were in such liquid state they could be used to meet depositors' demands.

Confronted with this situation, the banks got together to bolster the currency. They ended loans for luxury imports, such as automobiles. They ended loans for speculative activity.

Officials announced only a few days ago that 17,000,000 pesos had been withdrawn from circulation, helping to give the peso a scarcity value.

Deposits Rise Sharply

The executive said deposits now have reached a new high, the peso is holding firmly in the neighborhood of 5.98 to the dollar and the relaxation of various controls has disclosed no rush toward the dollar.

He declared it was significant that definite reports from Washington indicating the foreign silver purchase policy was threatened with extinction had failed to shake the peso.

Asserting that Mexico's internal economy would not be vitally affected by the silver suspension, he declared it was more important that public confidence apparently was behind the peso and that machinery had been created to handle any probable strain that might develop should public fears of the peso's stability reassert themselves.

Fluid Milk Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of fluid milk in February increased 2.48 per cent over the comparable month last year with daily sales averaging 6,552,002 quarts, the milk industry foundation reported. It was the twelfth consecutive month in which sales of milk were higher than a year earlier.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Onerous Rise In Tax Burden Shown by Bank

"In 1913 Federal indebtedness constituted less than 21 per cent of the total debt of the country," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England letter. "It is now more than 68 per cent. This shows in a striking manner the great claims the Federal Government has upon the income and the wealth of the country.

"In order to obtain revenue the Federal Government has invaded many tax fields originally belonging to State and local Governments. If this trend continues, local communities may find that they cannot obtain sufficient funds to finance their regular activities. In such an event they would tend to become vassals of the central Government.

Debt $2,000 per Family

"Total public debt, Federal, State and local, is approximately $2,000 for every family as against $269 per family in 1913. Whereas in the latter year public debt represented about 2.7 per cent of our wealth, it is now about 20 per cent. If private long-term obligations were added, our total debt burden would constitute 42 per cent of our wealth. Debt for the most part is a rigid structure whereas income fluctuates with the business tide. In consequence, the pressure bears down heavily in times of depression.

"It has been pointed out in some quarters that we need not be concerned about our national public indebtedness since it is much less than that of most foreign countries. This is in general true, but the comparison is not so favorable when all political subdivisions are included. Granting, however, that public indebtedness is less burdensome here, that is no reason why we should emulate countries that are under tremendous financial strain.

Effect on Living Standards

"An important factor contributing toward this country's high living standards prior to 1930 was the relatively small tribute paid to the Government. For it is obvious, the larger the share of national income that flows into governmental channels, the less there will be left for the average person to meet his living expenses—food, shelter, clothing and other necessities as well as luxuries.

"The average person in this country his not given much thought to the question of public finance for he has felt that somehow or other the mounting bills would be paid by the wealthy. The data published by the Internal Revenue Department dispel this illusion.

"These figures for 1929 show that Federal expenditures, excluding debt payments and tax refunds, were about equivalent to the aggregate net income of all individuals receiving more than $150,000 a year. But the figures for 1937, the latest available, show that Federal expenditures alone were almost identical with aggregate taxable income, before exemptions and credits for dependents, of all individuals receiving more than $5,000 a year."

Westinghouse Shows Substantial Gain

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—A. W. Robertson of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Board of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, said the company's business during the first quarter of 1940 showed an increase of approximately 37½ per cent over the corresponding period last year.

He said the company had a back-log of business of $80,000,000.

Mr. Robertson and other Westinghouse officers from Pittsburgh, New York, and the company's New Jerseys plants were the luncheon guests of Horace Corbin, President of the Fidelity Union Trust Company.

"Judging by Westinghouse business," Mr. Robertson said in an interview, "business conditions in New Jersey seem to be very good."

Mr. Robertson said the Westinghouse Company employed 6,000 persons in New Jersey and last year paid them wages and salaries totaling $9,457,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

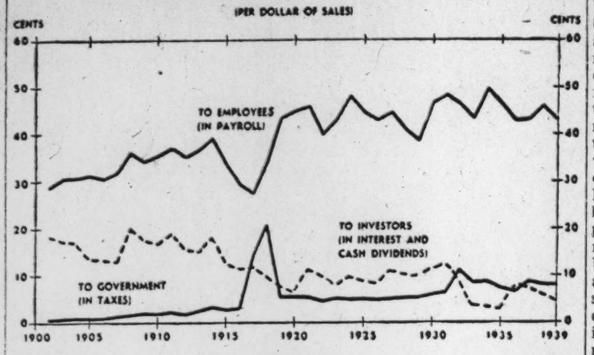
By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

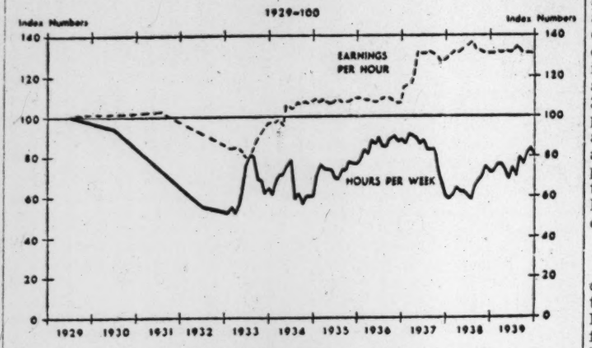
12 noon, March 30

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling	$3.53½	$3.57¾	$8.2397
Cables	3.53½	3.57¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0150‡‡	.0203½	*
Belgium—belga	.1708	.1708	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2242	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	**	**	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	$
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0073	.0073	.0720
Finland—finn'k	.0185x	.0185x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0342x	.0342x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*†	.2340	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis*†	.0508	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3027	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2212	.2200	*
Shanghai—dol	.0619	.0612	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4200	.4175	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8125	.8187	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‡‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Worker Gets Steadily Larger Part of Steel's Sales Dollar





Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The trend of payments per dollar of sales by the United States Steel Corporation to employees in the form of wages, to investors in the form of interest and cash dividends, and to the Government in the form of taxes are shown in the upper chart published by the corporation in its annual report for the year 1939. The lower chart also published in the report shows the course of employee earnings and hours in the last 10 years.

First Modern Wool-Scouring Plant In Texas Heralded by Big Growers

SAN MARCOS, Texas — Although Texas is the nation's leading wool-producing State and it produces more mohair than all the remainder of the country, its only wool-scouring plant, and the first modern plant of its kind in Texas, only recently began operations here.

Opening of the plant with its 180-foot scouring machines, was hailed as the beginning of a new industrial epoch in Texas. Most of the wool and mohair produced in the State is shipped to Boston and other eastern centers.

Heretofore it has been shipped "in the grease," with transportation costs considerably in excess of the cost of shipping the same volume of the lighter cleansed fleece. Recently it was claimed that the difference in price between Texas grease wool and the same wool scoured in the vicinity of New York was around 55c a pound. The new Texas industry, it was added, hopes to cut that difference in favor of the grower.

More important to Texas, however, if it materializes, is the belief that the San Marcos enterprise will be followed by other scouring plants in the State and that they, in turn, will be followed by wool and mohair manufacturing plants near the area of biggest production.

The new plant here is the realization of a dream of several years by two brothers, H. C. and L. B. Rea, former Granger, Texas, wool buyers. It is operated as the Cen-Tex Wool & Mohair Co., with Waltel Haby of Brady, Texas, President, and L. B. Rea, Executive Vice-President. H. C. Rea is field representative. Formal dedication of the plant has been set for June 12, with Governor W. Lee O'Daniel scheduled to participate.

U. S. to Push Action Against California's Construction Trades

LOS ANGELES (AP)—California's $100,000,000 construction industry, latest target in the Government's drive against trusts and monopolies in the building business, was told it could look for possible further drastic action from the Justice Department.

George S. Robinson, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, warned that additional federal grand jury indictments may be sought shortly, similar to four voluminous ones returned against eight trade associations, four labor unions, 38 corporations and 171 individuals.

The indictments contained sweeping charges of conspiracy to monopolize trade and commerce in the heating and ventilating, lumber, plastering and marble industries in Southern California and climaxed four months of investigation by federal agents.

They are the latest actions brought by the Justice Department in its drive on antitrust law violations in the building industry that already has extended to 11 cities since it started last Oct. 12.

Cases against approximately 50 unions, 200 union officials and 400 corporations, contractors and trade associations and officials had been brought, previous to the indictments here.

Pittsburgh recently witnessed the bringing of about as many similar actions as were lodged in Los Angeles. Other large-scale indictments were returned in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cleveland and other cities.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Machine & Foundry Co., Cerro de Pasco Copper Co., Melville Shoe Corp., Outlet Co. and Pacific Lighting Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, April 1

Consolidated Cigar Corp. (7% and 6½% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)

Melville Shoe Corp. (Com. & 6% 2nd Pfd.) (12.30 p. m.)

Tuesday, April 2

American Can Co. (Com.) (2.15 p. m.)

Cerro De Pasco Copper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

Maytag Co. ($3 Pref. and $6 Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

Newberry (J. J.) & Co. (Pfd. "A") (11 a. m.)

Outlet Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)

Wednesday, April 3

American Machine & Foundry Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Atlas Powder Co. (5% Conv. Cum. Pfd.) (3 p. m.)

Pacific Lighting Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Thursday, April 4

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. (7% Pfd.) (9.30 a. m.)

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (Cum. 6% Pfd. "A" and 5% "B") (11.15 a. m.)

Friday, April 5

Sharp & Dohme, Inc. ($3.50 Pfd. "A") 2 p. m.)

Boston Stocks

March 30

in $ Div.		High	Low	Last	Close Prev.
	Bird & Son, Inc	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
8.00	Bos Edison	144½	142½	142½	144½
..	B&M pr pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
..	East G&Fuel	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
..	E G&F pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	24¼
4.50c	E G&F pr pf	53¼	52¼	52¼	53
1.00b	Employers Gr	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
..	Mass Util Asso	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
..	Mergenthaler	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
6.50	N E T&T	131	130½	131	130½
..	North Butte	56c	56c	56c	52c
..	Old Colony	27c	27c	27c	30c
..	Old Dominion	22c	22c	22c	23c
.40	Shawmut Asso	11	11	11	10¾
..	Sulliv Mach.	12	12	12	12
2.50	Unit Shoe M	76	73¾	76	76¼
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
..	Utah M & T	47c	47c	47c	46c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1935; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works reported the dollar value of orders taken in February by the company and its subsidiaries including the Midvale Company amounted to $2,058,095, compared to $14,102,261 for the same month a year ago. Consolidated shipments for the company and subsidiaries including the Midvale totaled $4,164,840 for February compared with $11,711,397 for February, 1939. Shipments the first two months of 1940 amounted to $7,346,105, compared to $3,357,630 for the same period in 1939.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of March 26 showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,451, decrease 260; bills of exchange and checks 11,555,062, decrease 66,011; securities 128,101, increase 8,373; other assets 1,698,310, increase 108,488; circulation 11,526,232, decrease 29,506; sight deposits 1,648,947, increase 94,551. Reserve ratio 0.67 per cent. Bank rate 4 per cent.

Maine Central Net Doubled

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported a net income of $55,342 over and above fixed charges for February, compared with a net income of $24,639 for February, 1939. Revenues of the road were better by $52,440 than last year's February revenues. Freight revenue was up 3.08 per cent, and express revenue 28.51 per cent. Passenger revenue dropped 7.15 per cent.

Naval Stores Mart Closes

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Directors of the Jacksonville naval stores market decided to suspend activities until May 1. G. M. White, Chairman of naval stores section of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, made the announcement and said "unsettled trade conditions" caused the decision.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25-50; export, fas N. Y., 11.15. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 45.62½; forward 45.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.05-10; East St. Louis 4.90. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Heard in Wall Street

For various reasons, the present USHA authorization of $800,000,000 of bonds and $28,000,000 of annual subsidies bids fair to go much farther than was originally expected. The authority pressed for a bill last year to increase this to $1,600,000,000 and $45,000,000, respectively, but it was blocked in the House. However, time and good work have given the USHA in effect some of the increase. The local authorities are beginning to borrow an unexpectedly large proportion of their money in the open market rather than from the USHA, on the strength of the annual subsidy. The USHA has succeeded in reducing construction costs in various ways. Moreover, it has cut operating and management costs so that recent subsidies are only about 2.8 per cent of capital cost against the 3.5 per cent allowed in the law. Lastly, it is borrowing at about 1⅜ per cent and lending to local authorities at 3 per cent. All these savings would permit the above subsidy to go about twice as far as originally anticipated, in case the USHA can persuade Congress not to recapture the unused authorization but to let it go for the further expansion of federal charity housing.

* * *

The Jones bill for the refinancing of farm debt, supported by Secretary Wallace, will probably revolutionize and largely nationalize farm credit if it passes—and there isn't much opposition. It would cut the rate on Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans to 3 per cent until 1946 and thereafter to perhaps less. This would just about put the insurance companies out of the farm mortgage business, and since the banks and other agencies have been slowly getting out, it would leave hardly anybody in it but the Federal Government.

The difference between this and the cost of the money would be financed by Treasury, following the precedent under which a few years ago Congress cut the rate to 3½ per cent and the Treasury has been paying out about $38,000,000 a year to make up the difference. This $38,000,000 is about a tenth of the entire mortgage interest charges on American farms today.

The move seems somewhat similar in principle to the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration last year into the Department of Agriculture, where a hopelessly inter-tangle of rural relief and sound credit operations seems likely. It also suggests a reversion to the farm relief policies of about 20 years ago. The traditional farm relief policy through colonial history and the nineteenth century was a soft money program, but with the establishment of the Land Banks in 1917 the farmers temporarily turned aside to easy credit instruments. The policy swung back in the 'thirties to soft money, which didn't work, and to subsidies.

* * *

Bank and insurance stock analysts here are not very bullish, to say the least, about the immediate future of fire insurance stocks. Fire losses have been running high and underwriting profits low. The finance companies are organizing subsidiaries for automobile fire insurance, the mutuals are cutting into stock fire business, and the non-agency mutuals are picking up a considerable volume of Government business such as that of the HOLC and the USHA at cut rates.

H. F.

Auto Production Shows Slight Change

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that the automobile plants this week would assemble 103,370 passenger cars and trucks. Last week's assemblies numbered 103,395. A year ago this week 85,980 cars and trucks were produced.

Ward's reiterated that while there might be some minor advance shown next week, no advance of marked proportions was looked for through the remainder of the spring season.

N. E. Public Service Co.'s Reorganization Under Way

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—President Walter S. Wyman of the New England Public Service Company informed stockholders that a "constructive reorganization" of the firm was in progress.

In the company's annual report Mr. Wyman said the utility subsidiaries were in a position "where it is planned to take the final steps to regroup the properties in Vermont and New Hampshire and to undertake the permanent financing necessary to pay off existing bank debt and supply the cash needed to complete the current construction program."

The utility group operates in contiguous territory in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, with a small part extending into New York State. Last year it served 300,377 customers in 741 communities.

The company also controls five textile mills in Maine and the Maine Seaboard Paper Company in Bucksport.

Mr. Wyman said the Seaboard company in 1939 operated at a profit of $142,606 "after all charges and taxes," although the five textile mills, as a group, showed a $478,330 loss. The mills' previous year's loss was $1,537,661.

CCC Accepts Cotton Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commodity Credit Corporation said it had accepted proposals from cotton merchants for the exchange of 123,385 bales of Government-owned low grade cotton for privately-owned cotton of higher quality. The exchange is being made because of an apparent market shortage of low grade cotton. The exchange program was inaugurated in January.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3s 48-46	111.15	111.15	111.15
1	3⅛s 49-46	112.9	112.9	112.9
1	2½s 53-49	106.25	106.25	106.25
26	2⅞s 60-55	109.6	109.6	109.6
2	2¾s 59-56	108	108	108
3	2¾s 63-58	107.21	107.21	107.21
2	2¾s 65-60	107.22	107.22	107.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
10	Alleghany 5s 50 st	47	47	47
1	Am & For P5s 2030	64¾	64¾	64¾
2	AmIGChem 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Am T&T 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
8	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¾	109½	109½
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Arm Del 4s '57	102½	102½	102½
6	Arm Del 4s '55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15	AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105	105¼
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	94½	94½	94½
5	AT&SF 4½s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
4	A C Line 1st 4s '52	69½	69	69
15	B & O 1st Mtg '48 st	69	68⅞	69
2	B & O '95 A st	26	26	26
1	B & O '95 C st	30½	30½	30½
9	B & O '96 F s	26¼	26	26¼
28	B & O cv '60 stf	14½	14⅜	14½
3	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	56	56	56
2	Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	110	110
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103	103	103
3	Bots&Me 4¾s '61	49	48½	48½
2	Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	9½	9½	9½
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101½	101½	101½
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	89	89	89
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	90	90	90
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102	102	102
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98½	98¼	98¼
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	87	87	87
11	Can Pac 4s perp	68½	68	68½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2	Cen ofGa cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61	50	50	50
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
1	CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	60	60	60
6	Cen Steel 8s '41	110	17-32	110 17-32 110 17-32
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
7	C&O 4½s '92	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	82½	82½	82½
31	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	91⅞	92
8	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
17	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	17	17
20	Chic Gt West 4s '59	29¼	29	29⅛
1	Chi I&L 6s '47	20	20	20
2	Chi L&SE 4½s '69	110½	110½	110½
32	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6⅞	7
16	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1⅝	1¾
17	CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28½	28⅝
7	CM&SP 4½s '89E	28¾	28½	28⅝
10	CM&SP gen 4½s '89	27½	27⅜	27½
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
15	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10½	10½	10½
9	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19	19	19
21	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
19	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅜	10¼	10½
1	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10½	10¼	10½
2	Chi & NW 4s '87	17½	17½	17½
4	CHI & P 4½s '32A	8½	8½	8½
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	CRI & P 4s '88	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5	CRI & P rfg 4s34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	93⅞	94
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
2	Clev Un Term 5s '73	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Co 1 F&I 5s '70	69	69	69
3	Col & So 4½s '80	28¾	28¾	28¾
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Col Ry Pr & L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
8	Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	129¼	129¼	129¼
2	Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Con Edis 3½s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
11	Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅛	110	110⅛
1	Consum Po 1st 3¼s'69	108	108	108
1	Consum Po 1st3¼s'69	108	108	108
3	ConsumOil 2¾s '48	107½	107½	107½
1	Crucible Stl 4½s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58	58	58
22	D & R G 4s '36	9⅜	9	9⅜
3	D & R G West 5s '78	6⅝	6½	6⅝
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	109	108½	109
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
4	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
39	Erie rfg 5s '67	16¼	16	16¼
41	Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	16	16¼
22	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¾	25½	25¾
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	Erie cv 4s '53 B	22	22	22
1	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1	Gen Am Co 3½s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69	69	69
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99	98⅞	99
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84¼	84¼	84¼
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76¼	76¼	76¼
5	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	100	100	100
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	72¼	72¼	72¼
4	Housatonic 5s '37	51½	51½	51½
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33	33	33
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47½	47½
2	Hud&Man nc 5s '57	15½	15½	15½
2	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	77	77	77
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77	77	77
8	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Int Paper 6s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
8	Int T&T 4½s '52	41½	41¼	41¼
36	Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
10	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	37	37	37
8	K C South 5s '50	67	67	67
1	K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	47½	47¼	47¼
3	Leh ValNY4½s '40 as	39½	39½	39½
4	Liggett&M 7s '44	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
9	Liggett&M 5s '51	131	130⅜	131
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
8	Manati Sug 4s 57	40½	40½	40½
5	Manhat Ry 4s 90	82	82	82
1	Manhat Ry 4s 90ct	82	82	82
13	Market St Ry 7s '40	70	70	70
28	Mckess&Rob 5½s '50	98	96⅛	97¾
1	Met Ed 4½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
12	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¼	104	104¼
2	Mil Sparta &NW 4s 47	15⅝	15½	15⅝
3	MKTex aj 5s 67	6½	6¼	6½
18	M-K-T 4½s 78	15	15	15
20	Mo Pac cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	Mo Pac 5s 77F	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s 78G	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s 80H	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
17	Mo Pac 5s 81 Ict	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10	Mob & Ob 5s 38	39½	39½	39½
7	Mob & O 4½s 77	32½	32½	32½
1	Mon WPa Pub Sv6s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
21	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101	100¾	101
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	37¾	37¾	37¾
7	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛
8	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42	41⅝	41⅝
1	Nassau El 4s 51	88	88	88
2	Nat Distil 3½s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	107	107	107
2	N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	105½	105½	105½
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58½	58½
2	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	52¼	52¼
12	NYC cn 4s'98	59¾	59½	59¾
3	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	64½	64½	64½
3	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54⅞	54½	54⅞
1	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	107	107	107
7	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	21⅝	21½	21⅝
2	NYNH&H clt 6s'40	32	32	32
19	NYNH&H 4½s'67	21½	21½	21¾
1	NYNH&H 4s'55	17½	17½	17½
1	NYNH&H 4s'56	17½	17½	17½
10	NYNH&H 3½s'47	17	17	17
13	NYNH&H 3½s'54	17	16⅞	17
5	NY Steam 3½s'63	106	106	106
1	NY S&W gen 5s'40	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	28¾	28¾	28¾
12	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14	13¾	14
5	Norf Sou 5s '61A	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Norf & W 4s '96	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106	106	106
4	Nor Pac 4s 2047	54⅝	54¼	54⅝
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43	43	43
7	Nor Pac 4s '97	64¾	64⅝	64¾
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40¼	40½
35	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
4	Pen RR 4½s deb'70	89¼	89	89¼
5	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97	97	97
20	Pen RR 3¾s '70	90¾	90¼	90¾
1	Pen RR 3½s '52	85¼	85¼	85¾
2	Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	114	114	114
13	Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	68¼	68	68¼
7	Pere Marq 4½s'80	58	58	58
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Phila Co 5s '67 stf	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Ph Rread C&I cv 4s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
8	PCC&StL 4½s '77	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	43	43	43
24	Port Gen E 4½s '60	75¼	74¾	75¼
6	Por Ri-A Toh 6s '42 st	73	72	73
3	Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	73	72	73
289	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	25	24½	24¾
1	Potomac El P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	Readg 4½s '97A	70	70	70
1	Rdg Jer Cen 5s '51	58	58	58
3	Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Repub Steel 5½s '54	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
2	Repub Stl 4½s '61	96	96	96
5	Repub Stl 4½s '56	97	97	97
1	StLIM&SeaR&G '33	63¾	63¾	63¾
5	StLPeo&NW8s '48	23¾	23¾	23¾
29	St L S F 5s '50 B	15	15	15
11	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	14½	14½	14½
57	St L S F 4½s '78	13⅛	13	13⅛
6	StLSP4½s '78c stf	12¾	12⅜	12¾
75	St L S F 4s '50 A	14	14	14
1	St L SW 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
5	St L SW frg 5s '90	10½	10½	10½
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	64¾	64¾	64¾
6	StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	7¼	7	7¼
8	StPM&M Pac 4s '40	97½	97½	97½
10	Seab A L cn 6s '45	6

Island Switzerland Called Aim Of Philippine Defense Plan

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Through one of those seeming contradictions in which the present Philippines situation abounds, the most forceful talk for peace encountered anywhere here came from the lips of a world-famed fighting man.

He was Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Field Marshal of the new Philippine army and former Chief of Staff of the United States Army. A husky but trim-figured man in tropical white, looking many years less than his actual age, General MacArthur strode back and forth past the Philippine and American flags in his office and declared war to be a confession of failure on the part of leaders.

The Philippines is building up a military machine which is almost unique in that it cannot by any conceivable stretch of imagination be construed as designed for anything but defense, he said. Others say this but clearly mean otherwise; the Filipinos have neither the power nor the inclination to go picking quarrels abroad, and what they are doing is to strive to make a quarrel with themselves thoroughly unprofitable and impractical.

This, it would seem, fits in precisely with the views of the son of that other General MacArthur who consolidated America's position in the archipelago four decades ago and who, as military Governor, immediately preceded the first civil Governor. The senior MacArthur built for a peaceful Philippines after the havoc of war, and it appears that his son, with personal knowledge of war likewise, is vehemently for peace on every ground, including the fact that "in modern war there can be no economic winner."

There has been considerable misunderstanding of what was sought under the Philippine National Defense Plan. General MacArthur defines his terms crisply:

An Island Switzerland

"The Philippine National Defense Plan intends to establish, here in the far reaches of the Pacific Ocean, an island Switzerland."

He sincerely believes, it is obvious, that this is not only possible but the only sensible thing from the standpoint of everyone concerned, which may be enlarged to take in a wide scope indeed. Even if others could take the Philippines easily, he feels, they might find ground for hesitation in doing so. If Japan might have the islands for the asking, for example, acceptance would only mean the creation of virtually two empires, separated by 1,500 miles of ocean, with the potentiality of a renewed China some day striking out from between. But of course such considerations hardly justify the assumption that in every quarter balanced considerations would forever prevail without any effort on the part of the Filipinos themselves—hence the defense plan.

Many times the story has been told of the interview between Manuel L. Quezon and General MacArthur which caused the latter to relinquish his post of United States Chief of Staff and, as a general on the retired list, come to serve the new Philippines Commonwealth. General MacArthur volunteered the tale to set the record straight. President Quezon dropped in and with his customary blunt system of getting down to the "brass tacks" of a situation, asked:

"Are the Philippine Islands defensible?"

"I told him," related General MacArthur, "that such a point must be considered in a relative sense. It is utterly a myth to lay it down that one place is defensible, another is not. The whole thing depends upon the relative strength of the contending forces at a given point. We must consider any given problems in its own specific aspects, and considering the Philippine problem thus, it is plain that a proper plan makes the islands relatively defensible.

"In the Philippines circumstances of size, geography, national wealth and basic policy impose upon the defensive purpose definite limitations, so that the sole aim is protection—that is, to make effective a complete neutrality, which may or may not be aided by another country or become the object of international treaty. When others say 'defense' they may actually mean something else, but in the Philippines when they say 'defense' that is exactly what they mean.

"As to aggression by others, the very best insurance we can have is to erect so strong a defense mechanism that the cost of conquest would be beyond any economic justification.

Riches Called Exaggerated

"The riches and potentialities of these islands have been greatly exaggerated. Malcolm's very sound estimate puts their total value at only $6,000,000,000. We hear much of gold output, for example, yet this amounts even now to only $40,000,000 a year of which probably not more than 12 per cent is profit. There is but a modest amount of iron, the output now being largely taken by Japan; there is no high-class coal, no gasoline, magnificent forests, but almost wholly soft woods. The Philippines are obviously not an industrial country. As to agriculture, the sugar industry is important now because of the American market, there is no rubber or cotton, the hemp is of course the best in the world, cocoanut output is diminishing in importance because of competitive products. All in all the islands' economic value would not warrant a major war.

"There is, in fact, no plausible reason for attack. Here dwell a peace-loving, democratic and hard-working people, isolated by hundreds of miles from irritating contacts. There exists no traditional enmity between the Filipinos and any other race. The location of the Philippines automatically insures, on the part of all great Powers, a serious concern in its political status. All trade routes from Europe to the western Pacific pass through or close to the islands; strategically their position is almost decisive in this area and their seizure by arbitrary force—which would involve an overseas expedition, always a difficult operation culminating in a defended shoreline attack which is the most hazardous operation in warfare—would create a world situation unpredictable in its seriousness and consequences.

"Study of basic considerations leads to the inescapable conclusion that the Philippines may achieve a respectable defense and enjoy a reasonable safety if it is prepared and determined to repel attacks."

When President Quezon and General MacArthur had their historic chat, there were 4,000 members of the Filipino Constabulary and 6,000 Philippine Scouts.

National defense had been a primary issue from the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth on Nov. 15, 1935, and the first measure passed by the National Assembly was the National Defense Act establishing the Philippine Army with the President as Commander-in-Chief. It is notable that the Philippines Constitution explicitly declared that "The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy . . ." while at the same time the Filipinos unquestioningly accepted conscription as a necessary instrument of their scheme of defense.

Defense Burden on People

In the words of a booklet called "The Philippines," published by the National Information Office of the Department of the Interior:

"The responsibility for the defense of the country does not rest on a costly professional force, but on the people themselves. The Defense Plan does nothing more than to prescribe the methods and provide the means whereby the Filipinos can prepare themselves to exert their defensive power whenever necessary. This is to obviate the possibility of using the Army in aggressive action, as there is no plan to attain a more militaristic objective than the development of a defensive organization."

By provision of the plan the Philippines was divided into 10 military districts, which are further subdivided into military provinces for the purpose of recruiting the national manpower of a nation of 16,000,000 persons, providing preparatory military training, executing the national mobilization plans, and supplying the needs of the armed forces in peace and war. The Army consists of a regular force and a reserve, both predominantly land units. These are supported, as far as practicable, by an air force and a marine division known as the Offshore Patrol. Existing harbor defense units, when finally evacuated by the American Army, will be maintained. While the plan makes provision for shore defense, clearly the resources of the archipelago do not allow for any early creation of anything which might be called a true navy. If Uncle Sam wants to collaborate in this matter there can be no question of his welcome, and the United States will retain its naval property.

Without embarking too much into details, it may be said that the bulk of the Philippine Army is to be composed principally of the reserve force, consisting of able-bodied men between 21 and 50 who have been trained for military service, but there will be a small regular element of professional soldiers to be permanently maintained. Universal military service is a duty to the State and there is an annual conscription of young men who undergo intensive training, usually limited to 5½ months, with later week-end refresher courses. The total length of military obligation is 30 years. The ultimate strength of the professional element will be 930 officers and around 10,000 enlisted men.

During the first 10 years of operation of the National Defense Plan thre will be total expenditure of $80,000,000 (U. S.), appropriated in equal annual installments, and after this 10-year period the Philippines will have 400,000 trained soldiers at a cost of $5,000,000 (U. S.) a year—the lowest cost (50 U. S. cents) per inhabitant for the national defense of any land.

All of which is designed to make these islands, in General MacArthur's words, "not a tempting and juicy morsel but a rugged citadel of militant freedom."

Wright Says Allies Pass Nazis in Planes

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—T. P. Wright, Vice-President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, says France and England overtook Germany about Jan. 1 in the monthly delivery of airplanes.

But, he adds in an article in the magazine Aviation, Germany had such a head-start when the war began that the Allies cannot overtake their enemy in total airplanes available for military use until about the middle of next year.

After that time, Mr. Wright says, they will have a greater production rate as well as a greater total volume of airplanes.

New Adelphi College Dean From Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The election of Dr. Genevieve Chase as Dean of Adelphi College, Long Island's only nonsectarian college for women, was announced by Paul Dawson Eddy, President of the institution, today. Dr. Chase will assume supervision of the undergraduate body of 500 students in September. The post was held formerly by Dr. Signe E. Hagelthorn, who left the College a year ago on leave of absence.

Dr. Chase was elected on the unanimous recommendation of the faculty committee on personnel and subsequent nomination by the President.

She was formerly Dean of Women and Professor of psychology at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Western Illinois State Teachers College at Macomb, Ill. From 1931 to 1935 she was Advisor to Women Students at the State University of Iowa.

A native of Oregon and graduate of the University of Oregon, Dr. Chase studied for her degree of Master of Arts at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and obtained her doctorate at the State University of Iowa in 1935.

Dr. Chase is now completing a year's research project on "Attitudes Toward Minority Groups" for the Service Bureau of Intercultural Education, subsidized by the General Education Board. Her co-workers comprise a committee of eight, headed by two staff members of Columbia University.

"I feel Adelphi College is very fortunate in being able to command the services of a woman of such recognized training, ability, and experience," said Dr. Eddy, commenting on the appointment of Dr. Chase. "As Dean, Dr. Chase will be associated with re-study and reorganization of the curriculum in addition to having supervision over instruction and student counselling."

Educator

Dr. Genevieve Chase

California Tourists Who Fail To Vote to See Name in Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—Civic leaders and others who are interested in seeing citizens make use of their right to vote are watching an experiment being made by a local publication.

The Carmel Pine Cone, weekly newspaper in this writers'-artists'-tourists' community on historic and beautiful Monterey peninsula, thinks it has found an effective way to "get out the vote."

It announces in a front-page editorial that, in its issue of April 15, the issue immediately following the coming local election, it will publish the names of those registered voters in Carmel who fail to exercise their right to vote.

Even being out of town on election day, unless there are other reasons in addition, will not be accepted by the Pine Cone as an excuse for failing to cast a ballot. "Absentee ballots," explains the editorial, "may be obtained from the city clerk from now until April 4, five days before the election."

In Carmel's city election in 1936, it is pointed out, only 58 per cent of the registered voters eligible to vote actually did so. In the 1938 election, only 49 per cent went to the polls. The Pine Cone thinks this showing is not good enough, especially at a time when democracy is under fire, and peoples in many countries have either willingly or unwillingly given up their rights to have a voice in their governments.

"It is incumbent upon us, the people of the United States, the citizens of just this village," declares the editorial, "to combat these alien theories. We cannot do it by criticizing our government without participating in it. We cannot hope for the continued growth of our nation toward its democratic ideals by permitting 50 per cent of the electorate to exercise its franchise, while the other 50 per cent sits at home."

Some 1,688 persons within the city limits of Carmel are eligible to cast their ballots on April 9. The Pine Cone is going to publish the names of those who don't. Of course there may be some who will have legitimate reasons for failing to cast their ballots, and the newspaper will be pleased, it says, to print such reasons when sent in by mail.

"It is our hope," says the editorial, which bears the initials of Archibald MacPhail, editor and publisher of the Pine Cone, "that through publication of the names of those who can vote but don't, we may be instrumental in increasing the total number of ballots cast in the coming election."

Union Men Expose Rackets

Continued from Page 1

men. The racketeer removed the men from his shop.

"One local union racketeer went to Washington and got —— to grant him 11 counties in Ohio and three in Michigan to enlarge his graft. His aim is to collect 5 per cent of wages earned by men in these 14 counties and no accounting of this money is ever given our membership. He has been collecting from 7 to 15 per cent of the members' pay checks for the last 12 years and we got no accounting of this fund.

"About two and a half years ago we elected some new officers who tried to get an accounting of the many thousands of dollars he had been collecting each year. The business agent said he needed the money, but could not tell us what he did with it. An average workman like myself has no way to secure the enforcement of laws by public servants who find it politically expedient, remunerative, or simply easier to play along with the racketeers."

Another union member writes: "I have watched the progress of anti-monopoly cases in other cities with interest and have hoped each day to find news in the papers of the start of a similar investigation in ——. I will be more than glad to furnish names and addresses of people involved or help in any way I can to get the truth which must win if we are to have any real prosperity and security."

Thinks Unions Liable

Writes another union laborer:

"I believe that labor unions are liable under the Sherman Act. I have myself had a card in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters since 1905 and have been active since 1937 organizing independent unions not under any employer or company domination but in the interest of the employees, many of whom have been members of several A. F. of L. unions for years not of their own choosing but by strong-arm methods and against their will.

"There is not and to my personal experience with labor unions has not ever been democracy, in any labor unions. At meetings I dare any dues-paying member to try to make a motion or have a resolution passed in a local union, A. F. of L. or C. I. O., if the officials don't want it that way. First, he will be fined; if he is persistent, his union card is taken from him and he don't work at his trade any longer, and if he rebels then he gets what is known as 'the business!' "

Testimony to the same end by a charter member of a New York City labor union in which he has held a card for more than 30 years:

"My complaint is, when a labor union forbids a member (in good standing) to go into a signed-up union shop with his local to look for a job and takes the liberty to tell him where he shall work.

You Obey, or Else

"I have been told by a few attorneys that when the membership permits its union constitution to be so drawn that its officials can control it, such arrangements are binding, and that is all there is to it. That may be true. But, nevertheless, should any member object to such a measure on the open floor of a meeting, he would soon find himself out of a job, if he has one, and it would be a long time before he would ever get a job.

"In other words, you and your family will either prosper or starve at the will of the business agent of the union and his henchmen. These things are taking place in 99 unions out of every hundred and the members know it and admit it."

The foregoing is a typical cross-section but only a small part of rank-and-file labor reaction which is coming to light as an incident to the wide-sweeping application of the Sherman Act throughout the building industry. Those who are acquainted with these communications are convinced that union workers themselves disavow any desire to perpetuate the allegedly uneconomic practices which the Justice Department is attacking and indicate in strong terms that the mass of organized labor wishes to confine union activity to its proper sphere.

Union Wins Ruling

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30 (AP)—Federal District Judge C. B. Davis sustained demurrers yesterday to antitrust indictments and dropped charges against four officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Federal Government, Judge Davis held, failed to show a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce in a jurisdictional dispute between two American Federation of Labor unions at the plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Those indicted last November were William L. Hutcheson of Indianapolis, National President of the Union, George C. Ottens of Chicago, a general representative, and John A. Callahan and Joseph A. Klein of the District Council here.

"The real purpose of the defendants, as disclosed by the indictment," Judge Davis held, "was not to restrain commerce, but to prevail in a local labor controversy."

The Court pointed out that labor unions engaging in jurisdictional strikes are immune from suit in the federal courts so long as lawful means are employed under the provisions of the Norris-La Guardia Act of 1932.

The indictments resulted from an investigation here into the building trades, under the direction of Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney-General.

Plumbing Industry Is Hit In Federal Antitrust Drive

CLEVELAND, March 30 (AP) —The Justice Department yesterday struck at the plumbing industry nation-wide in an indictment charging 102 defendants—manufacturers, jobbers and unions—conspired to restrain trade in violation of antitrust laws.

An end to "unnecessary and costly steps" pictured by the indictment would mean a 20 to 25 per cent saving to consumers, the Government said.

It was the most far-reaching indictment so far returned in the Antitrust Division's drive to rid the building industries of allegedly monopolistic practices.

Among the 12 manufacturers indicted were the "Big Three" of the industry—Crane Company, Kohler Company, and American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation.

Walter J. Kohler, Chairman of the Kohler Company, and former Governor of Wisconsin, was among the 53 individuals indicted and subject, in event of conviction, to fines of $5,000 each, a year's imprisonment or both.

Charles B. Nolte of Chicago, President of Crane Company, and Henry M. Reed, Ben Avon, Pa., President and Chairman of American Radiator, likewise were named.

Associations Indicted

Also indicted were the National Association of Master Plumbers in the United States, encompassing 7,000 employers of journeymen plumbers, and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, an American Federation of Labor affiliate having 800 local unions throughout the country.

The grand jury said defendants conspired to effect a "restricted system of distribution" under which "plumbing supplies are sold by the manufacturer to the jobber, resold by the jobber to the master plumber and resold by the master plumber to the consumer."

Under this system, the indictment declared, "both the jobber and the master plumber exact a charge in connection with the sale and distribution of plumbing supplies, the master plumber being engaged in both the sale and the installation of the said supplies and exacting a charge on each operation although he performs no services in connection with the sale."

The grand jurors declared defendants boycotted and blacklisted those who refused to fall in line with the "restricted system of distribution."

In contrast to this system, the jurors found, plumbing supplies sold under the direct-to-you system of manufacturer to consumer cost the latter "from 15 to 40 per cent less.

"The sale and distribution of plumbing supplies through the 'restricted system of distribution' rigidifies the price structure and prevents price competition," the indictment held.

Manufacturers indicted besides the "Big Three" were these companies:

Other Indicted Manufacturers

Brunswick-Balke Collender; Chase Brass & Copper; Chicago Faucet; Eagle-Picher Sales; Flat Metal Manufacturing; Never Split Seat; Sloan Valve; W. A. Case & Son; and Grinnell, Inc.

In addition, 11 jobbers, six jobber associations and seven master plumbers' associations were indicted. Also named, but not subject to prosecution, were these alleged co-conspirators: 52 manufacturers, 14 jobbers, eight jobbers' associations, 28 master plumbers' associations, six local unions and seven individuals.

Henry S. Blank, Dayton, Ohio, President of the National Association of Master Plumbers, and Secretary Ernst L. Flentje, Washington, were named individual defendants together with these former presidents: L. J. Kruase, Oakland, Calif.; H. Merwin Porter, Minneapolis and George H. Werner, Orange, N. J.

George Masterton, Washington, General President of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, also was made a defendant.

The indictment charged the alleged conspiracy enabled journeymen to obtain from master plumbers, agreements under which the latter would hire only union members.

Further agreements, the indictment added, imposed "unreasonable, arbitrary and artificial requirements as to the amount of time to be spent in installing plumbing supplies, the amount of work to be done per day, the number of journeymen to be required on a job and other similar unreasonable requirements."

More Indictments

LOS ANGELES, March 30 (AP)—A special federal grand jury investigating southern California's $100,000,000 building industry returned two blanket indictments yesterday against four corporations, two trade associations, two labor unions and 39 individuals in the electrical business here and in Santa Barbara.

The indictments charged that the defendants control more than 85 per cent of the electrical equipment used in building in southern California.

Eight business trade associations, four labor unions, 38 corporations and 171 individuals were indicted Wednesday, the jury alleging antitrust violations.

Extend N. Y. Wage Minimum in June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Fifty thousand women and minors will be placed under the protection of the State Minimum Wage Law, when the order setting basic hourly rates of 20 cents for table waitresses and 30 cents for other workers in restaurants goes into effect June 3, 1940, according to an announcement from the State Department of Labor.

The minimum cash wages of 20 cents an hour for service and 30 cents an hour for nonservice workers will be delayed in application outside of New York City for 21 months to enable employers to make necessary adjustments of present wage levels.

In addition to the cash wage, women and minors will get adequate meals and uniforms. If meals are not provided, employers must pay an additional six cents an hour. No deductions, for tips or otherwise, are permitted. The rates apply to a work week of between 24 and 45 hours, with higher rates for hours that are either shorter or longer.

English Dividend In Woolen Trade Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATLEY, England — A cash dividend of 10 per cent as compared with 8¾ per cent last year, with a labor bonus (in shares) of 5 per cent and dcuble bonus of 10 per cent in the case of adult workers who have been with the company at least five years, and who constitute the majority of the employees, was announced at the annual meeting of the Batley profit-sharing firm of J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woolen manufacturers.

About 1,600 work-people are employed by the firm and since the profit-sharing scheme was introduced more than 40 years ago employees have received more than £1,300,000 in dividends and bonuses, and they now own more than three-fourths of the capital of the company.

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AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
940-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

Piette
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR
and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

Flamingo Footwear Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 5176

Branch Offices
39 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
935 E. Park Ave. Winter Park

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

SARASOTA

jack and jill shop
Infancy to Sixteen
Boys' and Girls'
Fine Wearing Apparel
LOWER MAIN ST.

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized
and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-389
Clearwater 5-4981

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

SAVE AT
Sears
in
Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

SONNY BOY'S
FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruits and Gift Boxes. Also bags of all sizes to carry in your car.
Every box Certified by Federal State Fruit Inspectors
2702 So. Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
307 Clematis St. Tel 5804

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

KERMAN'S
Fashions
If it is New you will find it at
Kerman's Shop
116 North County Road—Palm Beach
327 Clematis Street—Fagin Arcade
West Palm Beach, Florida

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center — Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith — West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
236 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO E. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2545 703 Healey Bldg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
Hemlock 5300
DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Chgago's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Schulman, Prop. 220 Peachtree St

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4638-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paints and Wallpaper
Sherwin Williams Co.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

M. C. PITTMAN ROOFING CO.
Bird's Composition Shingles
and Built-Up Roofs
Full Line of Composition Roofing
Paints and Varnishes
559 Mulberry Street Phone 1783

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SANITONE CLEANED
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Yarn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

BASEL

KLEIDERFÄRBEREI
RÖTHLISBERGER & CIE
chem. Waschanstalt
u. Filialen Bachlettenstrasse 30
(Dyers and Cleaners)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAPISSIER - DECORATEUR
(Upholsterer—Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4, rue Lietard Tel. 2.23.25

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
1, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.43

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
23, rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(Porkbutcher)

INTERLAKEN

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland
ask for
Burri's eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
E. BURRI
Dairy Products Tel. 260

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO

Conditorei Bäckerei
Tea Room (Tessin)
MUNGER
Lugano Via Luv. Persaglini Tel. 21827
Paradiso Tel. 21230
Hauslieferungen

ST. GALL

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

WOLK'S
Flower Shop
Börsenplatz—Tel. 2.11.89
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.

Woollen and Silk Materials
Miss Mary Hoffmann
NEUGASSE 51

DRUG STORE
All kinds of Cleaning Materials
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18

THUN

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Obere Hauptgasse 34
THUN POTTERY
HIGH CLASS CHINA
and CRYSTAL

ZURICH

C. BRUNNER'S ERBEN
In Gassen, b/Paradeplatz, Zurich
Damen und Herrenstoffe
Leinen und Baumwollwaren
Woollen, Silk, Linen and Cotton Goods

Radio Baumann
All the best makes of receivers
Prompter Reparaturen Dienst
Phone 4.44.42 Mühlebachstrasse 6

Stoff Meister
Börsenstrasse 10 "Metropol"
Damen & Herrenstoffe
MATERIALS

BETTWAREN
SPEZIALGESCHÄFT
Neue Hygiena-Steppdecken Bettüberwürfe
BETTFEDERNREINIGUNG
H. SCHLICHTIG
Storchengasse 16. Tel. 3.14.09
MATTRESS-MAKER

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
Salon Parisien Plan
First Class House for
Ladies' and Children's Garments

SAMEN ZEIER
Seeds
Oerlikon und Zurich
Stadhelhoferstrasse 41

Café Bristol
Pelikanstrasse 6
Newspapers and Magazines in all languages available for reading.
Propr., W. KISTLER

Union S. Africa

DURBAN

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 28289

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
Manageress: Miss Molly Mills
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22923

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

VANITY FAYRE
Ladies' Hairdressers
For a Perfect Perm.
Open all day Saturday
Dial 51-1165
121, President Street, Germiston

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
See Us First
Deliveries Daily

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

THE
MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 11509 and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0511

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
99 Fritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
67 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

L'ESTÈRE
MODERN PORTRAITURE
Personality Portraiture, Dance Studies, and Child Portraiture a speciality.
Recommended by all leading Dance Teachers—and Dancers throughout the country.
Commercial Photography
Home and Studio Portraits
99 Hatfield House
Phone 22-1657 Cor. President and Eloff St., Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER
Experts and
Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely O. Van Dieggen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Krupps Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 23-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market St. Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
130 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2236 3 lines

PRETORIA

"Vic" Joubert's Garage
432, CHURCH STREET
Next to Lion Bridge Pretoria
For good used cars. Expert Service Repairs.
Spares, Tyres and Accessories

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA (Continued)

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS
GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 0729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1731 10 a. m.-5 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon,
Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed $60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Max Factor
Hollywood & London
Fred G. Adams Hon. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies
and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY LTD
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, New Ion Parramatta and Burwood

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

PHILLIPS'
SHOE STORE
585 George Street
Opposite Anthony Hordern's

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 artin Place BW 6263

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
BENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1802

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N.S.W.
65 N. S. H. RD. VAUCLUSE FU. 0070

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

Established 1881
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
14 Martin Place
Tel 82269

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
83 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 3687 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. CARLSSON
P. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser

ALBANY COURT
226 COLLINS STREET

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG AND BALLARAT

DECORATION
and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2169

H. OLIVER & SON PTY. LTD.
414 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

Established 25 years
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide FF796 Melb. FP084

Telephone F-6781
Open 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY
132 ELIZABETH STREET

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
Also DRY CLEANERS
THRIFT-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 2171 and U. 2172 Malvern, S. E. 4

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICE SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
186 Flinders Lane

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4253
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 2871 or L 2883

PLANT QUALITY **NOW** FLOWER SEEDS
Summer and Autumn Flowering
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. MU7766 Pty. Ltd.

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Dominex" Coats
Camberwell, Moonee Ponds
Albury and 294 Collins St., Melbourne

FLAT SEEKERS!
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. I. V.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6188-4-5 3 Lines

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
441 Burke Road Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
TAILOR
Men and Boys
Clothing and Accessories
33 Glenhuntly Road, Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

GROCERS
Imported Saveries, Rindless Bacon
J. TOLLNER & SON
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists
in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd. Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

for HANDBAGS
SLIPPERS
& TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAGCO
600 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialists in
MATRONS and
LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage.
Phone 42648 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1233 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

AUCKLAND MEAT CO. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

Supply Laundry & "Tri"-Cleaners Ltd.
Complete Laundering
and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street, Depot, Vulcan Lane
Phone 46-895

EVERYTHING
FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
of N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing
and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

Phone 43-652
MAVIS YOUNG
203 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen Street
Auckland, C. 1
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE

GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37-133 5-6 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. MOLESWORTH ST. COURTENAY PLACE TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Two Answers

The teacher was preparing a class for an exam. "Now," she said, "if you find you cannot remember who wrote 'Farewell to the Highlands' think of a policeman in a fire and you will remember Bobby Burns."

Up jumped one bright boy and said, "Yes, but how will we know it's not Robert Browning?"—London Daily Mirror.

Bothersome

"Mother, I just can't thread this needle."

"Why, son?"

"Well, every time I get the thread near the eye, it blinks."—Progressive Farmer.

A Sailor's Answer

The vicar prided himself on his oratorical powers. He was describing the downward path of the sinner, and used the metaphor of a ship drifting and going to pieces on the rocks.

A sailor in the audience was deeply interested.

"The waves dash over!" cried the preacher. "Her sails are split! Her yards are going! Her masts are shivered! Her helm is useless. She is driving ashore! There seems no hope! Can nothing be done to save her?"

The sailor rose in his seat, his eyes wide with excitement.

"Let go the anchor!" he shouted. —Tit-Bits.

Young Webster

Teacher: "What is an island?"

Modern Pupil: "An island is a piece of pavement entirely surrounded by traffic."

The Hint

Woman (learning to drive): "But I don't know what to do."

Husband: "Just imagine I'm driving."—American Boy.

Strange Taste

"Darling, this steak tastes like burnt leather," said the husband.

"What strange things you've eaten in your life," replied the wife.—Tit-Bits.

Sunbonnet Sue

What They Say

Poise

"A calm mind is a victorious mind."—Carl Winkler.

Shall We Begin?

"It's a good idea—civilization. Somebody ought to start it."—Edward, Duke of Windsor.

Kindness

"Kindness is the wind that blows the chaff from life's threshing floor."—Harold Spikins.

A Temporary One?

"The trouble with 'swing' is that it isn't music so much as a performance."—Paul Whiteman.

Daily Anecdote

Cannon Misfires

"Uncle" Joe Cannon, former Speaker of the House, once had a note returned to him by Representative Cushman with the following complaint:

"Mr. Speaker, I got this letter from you yesterday and I couldn't read it. I showed it to twenty or thirty fellows in the House, and between us, we have spelled out all but the last three words."

Uncle Joe studied the conclusion of the letter and then replied, "The last three words are 'Personal and Confidential.'"

How About It?

Dear H. L. R., my unknown friend,
Your sentiments I do commend!
I, too, love poetry, as you see,
Though some of it is Greek to me.

I've read poems by the score,
I keep on reading more and more,
Hoping some bard will expand
On something I can understand.

And you, dear poets—while you're dreaming
Of hallowed ash cans and mud holes gleaming,
Couldn't you say it in simpler phrases
And keep us from spinning such dizzy mazes?

B. E. H.

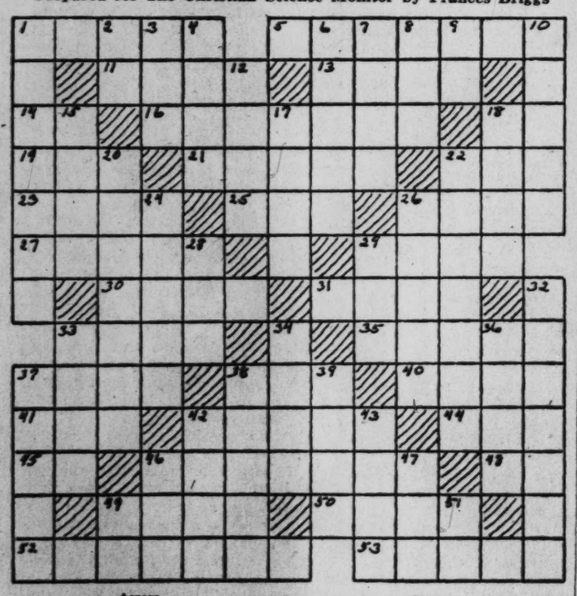
In answer to the poem titled "Please Leave Quietly," which appeared on this page March 5, 1940.

A Verse for Today . . .

Hear counsel, and receive instruction, that thou mayest be wise in thy latter end.—Prov. 19:20.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

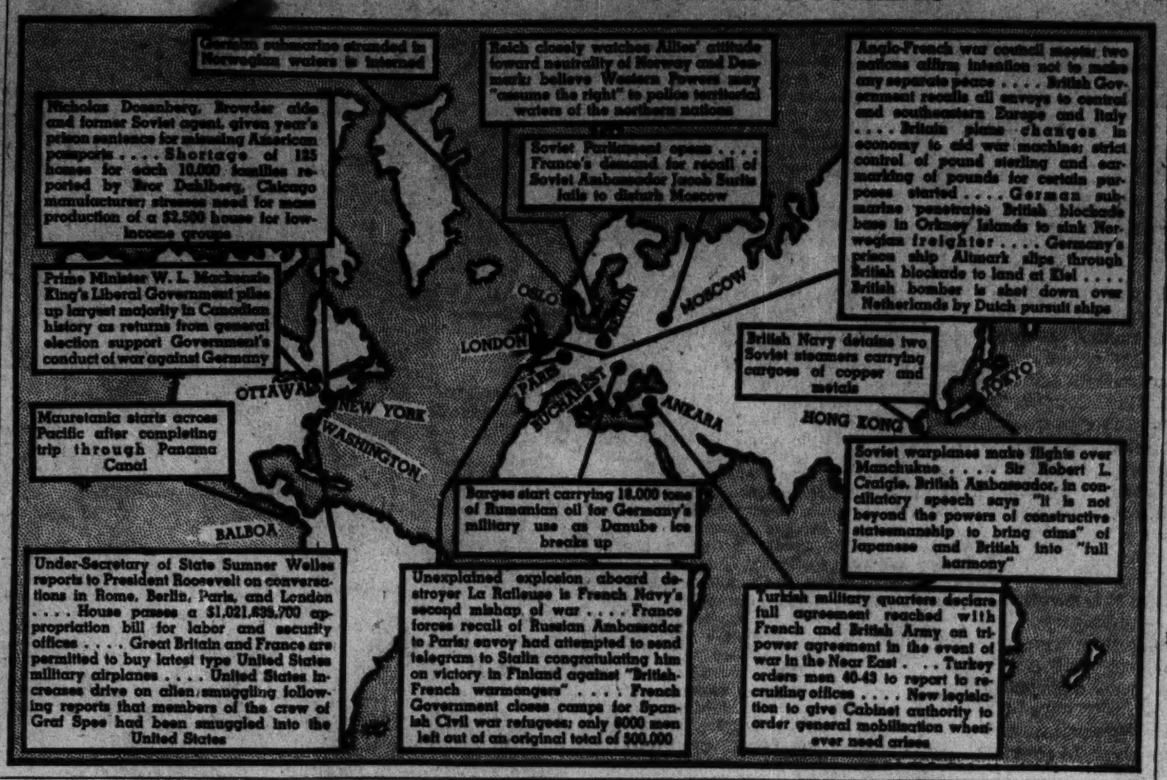
1—Would you plant, shoot, or roast an akepiro?
5—Evangeline, Longfellow's heroine, was what?
11—"Speech is a mirror of the ——."
13—What is a settlement of southwestern Arabia?
14—Symbol for silver is what?
15—What is a seaport of Norway?
18—Where is Bonne Terre (abbr.)?
19—What Hebrew dry measure is mentioned in Bible?
21—We do what to pray?
22—What substance is applied to back of postage stamps?
23—Who was son of Eliphaz (Gen. 36:11)?
25—What is a congeree?
26—What island is east of Java?
27—What wood was used for Solomon's palace?
28—The famous Tom of Lincoln is what?
30—Rodents do what?
31—Who was father of Ezekiel the prophet?
33—What do you call believers in a particular creed?
35—Where was famous Peacock Throne constructed?
37—What is a manufacturing town of Massachusetts?
38—Breech.
40—What is poetic name of a ship?
41—In speaking of Biblical Jegli, what possessive pronoun would you use?
42—Who was incited by Deborah to deliver Israel from yoke of Jabin (Judges 4)?
44—What tree is abundant in New Haven, Conn.?
45—Symbol for illinium is what?
46—Who was queen of Amon and mother of King Josiah (II Kings 22:1)?
48—Myself.
49—Sweet-my-neighbor is played with what (sing.)?
50—An asterisk is what?
52—What city of Israel did Judah capture from Jeroboam (II Chron. 13:19)?
53—What was first name of Howe, American inventor?

Down

1—What bird would you associate with Shah Jahan?
2—While.
3—Cain fled to what land?
4—If you visited Antalya, whom would you see (sing.)?
6—What animal is adapted for life in the desert?
7—What is name of a town of Georgia?
8—Where is Fredericia (abbr.)?
9—Within.
10—Who was a famous mother-in-law of Bible times?
12—What is a county of western Kansas?
15—Would morris be a coat, game, or tool?
17—How would you describe a lamb?
18—What island is largest of Inner Hebrides?
20—What name is given to inhabitants of Wisconsin?
22—After fall of Jerusalem, what place was center of Jewish schools of learning?
24—What river of France flows to English Channel at Saint-Malo?
26—Where did Saul number forces of Israel and Judah before going to relief of Jabesh-gilead (I Sam. 11:8)?
29—What rodent inhabited house that Jack built?
29—Would a wickawee have fins, ears, or pods (sing.)?
32—Whose poem is "Trees"?
33—Would you tame, wear, or sail a turkamoower?
34—What is a seaport of Italy?
36—A ship is steered by what?
37—What is a county of northeastern Georgia?
39—Who was the Manassite spy (Num. 13:11)?
39—What do you call feet of a fox or bear?
42—Who was king of Sodom (Gen. 14:2)?
43—What was first name of author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"?
46—What is a deep, broadmouthed vessel of earthenware?
47—What is a commune of Belgium?
48—What was first name of author of "A Tale of Two Cities" (abbr.)?
51—What is a measure used in Japan?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


German submarine stranded in Norwegian waters is interned
Reich closely watches Allies' attitude toward neutrality of Norway and Denmark; believe Western Powers may "assume the right" to police territorial waters of the northern nations
Nicholas Dozenberg, Reorder aide and former Soviet agent, given year's prison sentence for misusing American passports . . . . Shortage of 125 homes for each 10,000 families reported by Ben Dahlberg, Chicago manufacturer; stresses need for more production of a $2,500 home for low-income groups
Soviet Parliament opens . . . . France's demand for recall of Soviet Ambassador Jacob Surits fails to disturb Moscow
Anglo-French war council meets; two nations affirm intention not to make any separate peace . . . . British Government recalls all envoys to central and southeastern Europe and Italy . . . . Britain plans changes in economy to aid war machine; strict control of pound sterling and earmarking of pounds for certain purposes started . . . . German submarine penetrates British blockade base in Orkney Islands to sink Norwegian freighter . . . . Germany's prison ship Altmark slips through British blockade to land at Kiel . . . . British bomber is shot down over Netherlands by Dutch pursuit ships
Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Government piles up largest majority in Canadian history as returns from general election support Government's conduct of war against Germany
OSLO
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
ANKARA
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
BALBOA
HONG KONG
TOKYO
British Navy detains two Soviet steamers carrying cargoes of copper and metals
Mauretania starts across Pacific after completing trip through Panama Canal
Barges start carrying 18,000 tons of Rumanian oil for Germany's military use as Danube ice breaks up
Soviet warplanes make flights over Manchukuo . . . . Sir Robert L. Craigie, British Ambassador, in conciliatory speech says "it is not beyond the powers of constructive statesmanship to bring aims" of Japanese and British into "full harmony"
Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles reports to President Roosevelt on conversations in Rome, Berlin, Paris, and London . . . . House passes a $1,021,438,700 appropriation bill for labor and security offices . . . . Great Britain and France are permitted to buy latest type United States military airplanes . . . . United States increases drive on alien smuggling following reports that members of the crew of Graf Spee had been smuggled into the United States
Unexplained explosion aboard destroyer La Railleuse in French Navy's second mishap of war . . . . France forces recall of Russian Ambassador to Paris; envoy had attempted to send telegram to Stalin congratulating him on victory in Finland against "British-French warmongers" . . . . French Government closes camps for Spanish Civil war refugees; only 8000 men left out of an original total of 500,000
Turkish military quarters declare full agreement reached with French and British Army on tri-power agreement in the event of war in the Near East . . . Turkey orders men 40-43 to report to recruiting offices . . . . New legislation to give Cabinet authority to order general mobilization whenever need arises

Party Fun

Four-Corner Race

This game will call forth much laughter, and guests will like to play it, as well as to watch the others. Each racer must do the following:

Drink a full glass of water at the first corner; at the second corner he must eat, without touching with his hands, a marshmallow suspended on a string; at third corner he must thread a needle; and at the fourth corner he must eat a piece of cake from a plate, with his hands behind his back!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: Bedloe's Island is being turned into a beautiful national park. The Statue of Liberty will soon become a lovely spot for New Yorkers never to go to.

Humorist: "I find the tube exits confusing," says a visitor to London. We have noticed the same thing with our toothpaste.

Daily Quotation

FORGIVENESS ought to be like a canceled note—torn in two, and burned up, so that it can never be shown against one.

—H. W. Beecher

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

This tiny church, located near Centralia, Ill., with its small membership averages an income of about $1,500 a month—from oil royalties. The church is in the heart of the Lake Centralia-Salem oil field, part of which it owns.

Vocations

Broken Glass

Back in 1929 Mr. Frank Fabish, of Erie, lost his job. Walking past a dump on his way home one day he noticed the huge quantity of broken glass. An idea came to him for the possible salvaging and selling of this glass.

He began to gather and bring it home, using a hand cart. His wife washed and sorted the glass. They wrote to several firms in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, seeking a market, and soon started selling.

The business grew so rapidly that very soon they could not supply the demand and had to advertise for helpers. The kitchen workshop became too small. Mr. Fabish rented a vacant building, installed washing machinery, and hired trucks to take his glass to the market.

Today, he owns one of the largest broken glass plants in Western Pennsylvania, operates several trucks and has a fine home, all paid for out of the proceeds of his business.—Mrs. V. D. Urban, Erie, Pa.

Monitor Movie Guide

Broadway Melody of 1940 (MGM)—An abundance of expert tap dancing by Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell, and George Murphy but a less satisfactory story, with some episodes of drunkenness. Frank Morgan, Ian Hunter, Florence Rice, Douglas McPhail. —Adults and mature young people.

Double Alibi (Universal)—Minor melodrama in which the chief suspect in a murder mystery becomes the man who solves the puzzle. Wayne Morris, Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan, Roscoe Karns, Robert Emmett Keane, James Burke. — Adults and young people.

Little Orvie (RKO)—Story deriving from Booth Tarkington, about a boy who wants a dog, told with some charming moments and a conclusion that reaches for not too tasteful laughs. John Sheffield, Ernest Truex, Dorothy Tree, Ann Todd, Emma Dunn, Daisy Mothershead. —Adults and young people.

Pinocchio (RKO)—Walt Disney's second full-length film, handsome and imaginative, translating into the Disney idiom the fairy story of the little wooden puppet who came alive at the wish of the kindly toy maker, the villains who beset his path, and Jiminy Cricket who was appointed his official conscience by the Blue Fairy. Pleasure Island, where boys are shown being turned into donkeys by their bad behavior, seems overdone and out of key.—Family.

Rebecca (United Artists)—Film version of Daphne du Maurier's novel, changing one important detail but following the general pattern of the original and capturing most of its feeling of mounting suspense and of sinister overtones, gathering into a startling climax. Skillfully acted by Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson, and Laurence Olivier, and ably directed by Alfred Hitchcock.—Adults and mature young people.

Three Cheers for the Irish (Warner)—Somewhat repetitive and laboriously humorous yarn about an honest but belligerent policeman who is persuaded to enter politics after his retirement from the force. Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane, Dennis Morgan, Alan Hale, Frank Jenks, Henry Armetta, J. M. Kerrigan.—Adults and young people.

Virginia City (Warner)—Mingling of western melodrama and spy romance, about efforts to smuggle gold to the South during the Civil War. The story moves from Richmond to Nevada, finding room for a bandit attack and handsome scenery along the way. There seems to be some tripping of horses. Errol Flynn, Miriam Hopkins, Randolph Scott, Alan Hale, Humphrey Bogart.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "Young Mr. Lincoln."

Adults and Young People—"Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Daily Bouquet

Rochester, N. Y.

In the window of a certain home in the city, appears a beautiful bouquet of flowers, fresh each morning. Different artistic arrangements have been displayed daily.

After watching this interesting window for several years an observer wrote a note of appreciation to the occupants of the house. A reply came back, "Thank you so much for telling us our flowers placed in the window are appreciated and have helped someone." The letter then explained that flowers were much loved in this family and were grown by themselves; and because they were such a joy to them they wanted to share joy and beauty with others.

This experience happened just before Easter, and the day before Easter the observer received a gorgeous box of flowers and two flowering plants, with a note again expressing gratitude that the flowers in the window were bringing cheer to those passing by.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Guards*

By Le Pelley

COME ON— HERE'S A DOOR! AND FORGET THAT LIGHT YOU THOUGHT YOU SAW IN THE WINDOW....
YOU'RE SURE YOU DON'T WANT ME TO WATCH THE BICYCLES.. ?
NOW, DO YOU WANT TO RUN UPSTAIRS AND GET THE BOX WHILE I STAND GUARD HERE.. OR VICE VERSA ?
VICE VERSA BY ALL MEANS..
BUT YOU KNOW.... SINCE I GOT HERE I'VE BEEN THINKING..
ISN'T THAT UNUSUAL FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR ?
THIS MILL IS BEING DESERTED BY SO MANY PEOPLE — WHY SHOULD WE BE ANY EXCEPTION ?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Boy! I Could Use Something Like That!*

By Rodgers

The Boss was hunting around our yard yesterday for a clue to The Mystery of the Missing Papers—
Suddenly he called— "Hey, Snubs, come here—"
"Take a look through this," he said—
Which I did. But, Phooie, I've been fooled by that ol' glass before. It was just one of my ol' bones!
But, boy! Didn't it look good!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Old Farmyard Friends*

By The Hagers

"I KNOW THE COW AND PIG AND HEN WILL WANT TO WELCOME YOU AGAIN."
WHEN BOSSY GAVE A HEARTY "MOO!" HER JOY I COULDN'T MISCONSTRUE.
TO PIG I CALLED, "YOU'RE LOOKING GREAT!" "I KNOW," CRIED HE, "I'VE PUT ON WEIGHT."
"YOU'RE JUST IN TIME," SAID HEN, "TO ADD A SUN PORCH TO MY COOP. I'M GLAD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Statistics of the Heart

During a career of twenty years the woman who makes a house a home for a family of six bestows 45,000 kisses, peels 87,600 potatoes, darns 10,400 socks and stockings, makes 29,200 beds, butters 175,200 slices of bread. These statistics were compiled by the late Canon Arthur Sinker, former rector of Bermondsey, a section of London where the lady of the house is almost always at home but probably never "at home."

The figures may startle some members of society (chiefly male). But the more thoughtful, even of the parenthesized species, will sense that any such collection of numbers, however impressive, must omit more than it tells.

Probably Canon Sinker's lists were much more extensive than those which are now being published as representative of his deep interest in his fellow man. Even from these, however, we can deduce that the Canon knew what the giving of a cup of cold water—and the receiving of it—should mean; that he doubtless earned his reputation as the "plain-dealing parson" by such homely persuasiveness as his plain-dealing Master employed in parables; and that his conception of love was warm enough to take the chill out of statistics.

This is what his studies tell us about the man. He hardly intended them to be his own monument, though. They provided him with language needed to drive home a point to many a wayward youngster, or to the husband who left his sociableness behind him with his money on a too roundabout way home.

To dwell on the tenderness, the conscientiousness, the loyalty, the forgiveness, the hope that went into daily household tasks—this might have seemed mawkish to some of his husky parishioners. But unsentimental figures might awaken their sentiment to feel that which not even a preacher could suggest without risk of seeming trespass.

No need to shame the negligent or ungrateful by pointing out as the sharper Shaw would that home "is the woman's workhouse." But rather to impart some conception of what goes into making home into "heaven for beginners." No doubt many a callous, brutish pride humbled itself sufficiently to become through proper participation in the home-making a hopeful "beginner."

The rector in Bermondsey provided the means for mute sensibilities to "lisp in numbers" till they should learn grateful speech. Among grim brick walls, on hard streets brightened chiefly by the hard stone steps that women scoured with weary arms but never-flagging self-respect, his figures told truths as palpable as brick and stone.

Flashed today across a world of well-tended lawns and open meadows, read in country houses and town houses, they may do as much to bring new happiness where the old was beginning to wear and wane amid aging luxury. They are really statistics of the heart, all the more comprehensible for being tabulated in the manner of the street.

A Thought for Your Farthing

It appears the British public has been in the habit of hoarding its farthings; so much so, that the Government recently issued a request that the practice should cease. Perhaps it is understandable that dropping farthings into a money-box is a compromise that has a peculiar appeal: It affords a double satisfaction—it is at once to pretend to the merit of being thrifty, and to be aware, as the coins slip from the grasp, that, so far as the pocket at the moment is concerned, "they'll none of 'em be missed!"

However, this "makethrift" device is not alone responsible for the situation. The farthing has never been welcomed in the pocket, where it is apt to be deceptive to the touch; while, extracted thence at night, it may even fool the eye, and lead to a moonstruck farthing being mistaken for a mint-struck sixpence.

On the other hand, except in the money-box, it has been difficult to dispose of; because there is no denying that of recent years the feeling prevailed that to tender farthings was a slightly eccentric proceeding. The farthing lost caste, became, indeed, quite untouchable. Seldom did prices demand the odd farthing, and when they did, customers usually produced a halfpenny, and came to a gentlemen's agreement over the change.

But now, the war-time regulation of prices has ordained that the farthing must play its part: it appears continually on the bill, and no doubt the boxes will soon be empty.

Mayoral Leadership

During the last Boston mayoralty election this newspaper warned that voters expecting, simply through the act of casting a ballot, to uncover a St. George who would slay the dragon of expensive, inefficient city government, were due for disappointment.

Now, no less than at the time of the election in 1937, Boston can move toward better government at lower costs only under the exacting pressure of an informed and alert public opinion. Boston needs improvement acutely. It needs a stronger City Council; it needs consolidation and reorganization of its loose and, in many instances, duplicating departments; it needs a modern budget, and needs to have this budget passed and in operation on the first day of the year.

These are simple things, as good government goes these days. In view of Boston's $41.50 tax rate, it is surprising they were not dealt with long ago.

But the chief reason they were not lies simply in the fact that public demands have not been sufficiently vocal to make it politically expedient for the Mayor, the City Council, and all the other agencies involved, to concentrate on their fulfillment.

Mayor Tobin might well furnish leadership for such action. Instead of resting on the laurels of the few improvments thus far made, the Mayor might ask the various agencies interested in better government—to unite in formulating a program to produce dramatic results.

Unless something like this is done before the full impact of a $41.50 tax rate further impairs Boston realty values, the confidence Boston voters had in Mayor Tobin in 1937 will be further disappointed and a search begin for other leadership.

Light on a Dark Horse

Has it remained for California to discover in New York the Republican Party's most likely looking "dark horse"? The enthusiasm of Californians has lifted into new prominence the name of Wendell L. Willkie and Republican leaders are giving thought to his availability as a compromise candidate for President, reports the New York Herald Tribune. That newspaper, the leading Republican daily, appears ready to offer Mr. Willkie to resolve a possible deadlock among the Vandenberg, Taft and Dewey forces.

In its news columns the Herald Tribune tells of the boom in Willkie support and in an editorial it calls him "one of the country's ablest and truest citizens," and says, "He has given the campaign against the New Deal an extraordinary lift." The nomination is seconded by Fortune Magazine, which says the President of Commonwealth & Southern is "obvious presidential timber" with "progressive, liberal and expansive" principles which will eventually prevail.

Mr. Willkie has been labeled a "utility magnate." But the country is discovering that he is much more. He favored legislation for Federal regulation of holding companies but opposes arbitrary administration of it. He has dared to say that the increase in the power of government under the New Deal has been in answer to the increase "in the power of private monopolies" under the protection of Republican administrations.

The Willkie liberalism is deep-rooted; his family came to America when their hopes for liberty and reform were dashed by failure of the Revolution of 1848 in Europe. It is genuine; he has defended the rights of radicals as well as utility stockholders. He writes for the New Republic as well as the Saturday Evening Post, and recently, pleading for equality before the law for weak and strong, pointed out that Fritz Kuhn and Earl Browder had been prosecuted for their beliefs more than their acts.

In the 1940 campaign the most vital domestic issues will be how to revive employment and how to maintain individual liberty and free enterprise. Many believe that election of a President who understood and encouraged business would solve the employment problem. Mr. Willkie has the confidence of the business community and a record that appears unique in recent American history for effective defense of individual liberty and free enterprise.

The possibility of his nomination appears to hinge on how well the people come to know him and whether the Republican leaders perceive his availability. Today it is probable his chances of the nomination are hurt less by his being a business man than by his not being a politician. That is a very strange situation, which may be quickly changed if the people manifest a liking for this "dark horse."

The Bookshelf

Sea-Dogs of 1812

John Philips Cranwell's and William B. Crane's history of privateering out of Baltimore in 1812 should satisfy those who like their sea stuff straight from the record without any imaginative embellishments. Many a Baltimore fortune, it seems, can be traced back to the exploits of those cutlass-swinging MEN OF MARQUE (New York: Norton. $3.75) who swarmed out of Chesapeake Bay under the gaze of British blockading squadrons back in that lively era of romantic nationalism.

Those of us who have been led to believe that the War of 1812 had something to do with free trade and sailors' rights will have to readjust our historical sights after wading through this swift-moving story of storm and battle. Issuing letters of marque permitting private armed vessels to prey upon the enemy's commerce was a usual practice under international law.

The authors point out a distinction between a letter-of-marque ship and a privateer. A letter-of-marque was an armed merchant vessel commissioned by the Government to attack enemy trade. A privateer was an outright marauder, a professional, so to speak. Baltimore had a large and active number of both—perhaps because it had a great number of seafarers whose normal commercial livelihood was disrupted by the war, and because Baltimore shipbuilders had a gift for turning out ships suited to this hazardous business. The authors believe the fleetness of the Baltimore clippers derives from the Bahama sloop model. Coupled with this pedigree, signifying speed and sea-handiness, was their over-canvased schooner rig, enabling them to sail very close to the wind. Thus these Baltimore hornets were usually able to gain the weather gauge, the prime tactical advantage in sail combat.

All this apparently made the Chesapeake privateersman a very bold fellow indeed. Messrs. Cranwell and Crane cite some examples of the way these quasi-piratical adventurers used to flaunt their superior wraithsomeness just out of the clutches of far more powerful adversaries.

Captain Boyle's single-handed "blockade" of the British Isles strikes the high note in seafaring audacity. The British had declared a blockade of the Chesapeake, so when Captain Boyle ran the blockade in the privateer Chasseur he kept right on, sailing up to St. George's Channel seizing and destroying. It was on this expedition to the lion's lair that Captain Boyle sent in a captured prize with a letter to Lloyd's proclaiming England to be under his blockade.

Certainly they were a fearless lot. When the little 79-footer Rolla out of Baltimore—hardly bigger than the lord high admiral's gig—was caught in a sudden storm, all but one of her guns had to be rolled overboard to ease the laboring ship. After the gale, Captain Dooly called the men aft. Did they want to go on with one cannon, or did they want to put back for home? The crew said, let's go. The next day, the lookout hailed that a fleet of sail was in sight. The Rolla hitched up her jibs and barged in, taking seven armed ships in all.

The crew made $200 each on this haul, and Captain Dooly's share in the 60-day cruise was $4,500. The book shows that such success was not uncommon. It helps to explain why the war for free trade and sailors' rights was popular with a few people around the coast cities. And why some of Baltimore's prospective men of marque had their applications for privateering commissions all made out, ready to lay on President Madison's desk, before the war of 1812 actually was declared. H. T.

Experts—Old and New

— AND WE USED TO THINK YOU WERE AN EXPERT AT GETTING GOVERNMENT FAVORS!
U.S. TREASURY
OLD-FASHIONED PROTECTIVE TARIFF
PRESSURE GROUPS

Texas Fresco

They say it has been torn down. But it is still there, like a fresco on an old mission wall. All I have to do is to brush away the accumulated dust of years, and there, soaked into the wall of memory, are the unmistakable pictures in color of Grandfather's house in Houston.

Wide-roofed verandas are upstairs and down; the majestic elms Grandfather planted before we were born still stretch from the street's edge over the sidewalk as when they sheltered our vigorous morning play; the sand pile is on the left just inside the iron picket fence. Behind it is the back yard, shut off by a white-washed board fence whose convenient rail, a foot below the top, serves as a place for small heels, when safely atop the fence we watch Ned, the surrey horse, dash out of the barn, run snorting around the back yard and roll over and kick up his heels (until some parental voice floats out of the house: "Children! Get down off that fence and go play in the front yard!").

In dark gray lines, a little further along on my frieze are the pecan trees whose symmetrical branches (when approached from the forbidden fence) make perfect ladders. But what have made the colors last were not only childhood adventures, nor the hospitable, comfortable home itself, but partly, too, the orange tree whose white blossoms lusciously perfumed the spring air of early afternoon and whose waxy leaves and thorny spikes used to make perfect paper and pen for writing notes to the fairies. The banana trees, too, have stayed the colors of my fresco. Their thick dark green leaves beat over the back fence near Henderson Hayes' cabin on the right side of the "big house."

* * *

It was Henderson whose unseen hand had painted the garden of my fresco in fadeless colors. For it was his job to see that shrubs and flowers were kept blooming; and I used to think he coaxed them mostly by conversation in his queer African dialect (like Daddy Jack's in "Uncle Remus"). He lived apart from the other Negro servants and we were told "not to bother Henderson." But it was a privilege when there were turnip greens and pot-licker, to take some on a plate with cornbread from Mammy Drew's kitchen "carefully" down the back porch steps and across the back lawn to Henderson's front door and leave it for him—even though, as my small brother confided to me, "he carried grass snakes in his pocket."

Henderson loved the 'cre'turs," even the lowliest garden worm, and even more his gardens. Beside his cabin grew two fig trees that are in my picture. Here we sat in queenly comfort on the low branches and picked—and ate—until there was enough for the whole family, including the servants.

Even more fadeless (perhaps because our Easter eggs were hidden there) are the violet bushes bordering the flower beds, whose single purple blossoms were so plentiful their picking became more of a task than a pleasure for five-year-olds.

But the special touch of beauty that stretches across the scene is the shining lawn of grass that sweeps from the banana trees at the back to the elms in front, and from the flower beds next the house to the chinaberry trees shading the far side fence weighed down with honeysuckle. As I look at the spreading trees and the sturdy-trunked vine, I can smell again the spicy odor of lilac-colored china blossoms and the sweet perfume of honeysuckle mingled with the sun-drenched clover. Here, shaded from the too hot Texas sun was our rope swing.

* * *

In that swing, on my fresco, sits a child, content with her make-believes, listening to the faint melodies from a "mouthharp" played by a happy little "pickaninny" on the dusty curb, tapping bare feet in ecstasy as his music rises to highest pitch, then saddens down to sleepy plaintive wheezes.

Still a little further along the fresco takes on fall colors; the red and yellow stripes of a blanket thrown over one shoulder of the tamale man swinging along in front of the picket fence under the yellowing elms. On his other shoulder is the heavy can tied in a tomato-red shawl. As I look at his rotund figure, sombrero sheltered, his shrill cry resounds in my ear in a minor legato: "Tama—lee. Tamale! Tama—lee."

How we race across the still green lawn, up the side steps of the veranda, to the surest nickel donor and then race back—fearful lest "hombre" has got too far away! But glad enough to stop and wipe the perspiration from his face, he has by then opened his folding stool and placed atop the twenty-five-pound lard can. Holding up our five fingers we indicate our "buy." Then with a tug, off comes the lid and the steaming peppery vapor pours out and he counts on the grayish paper those inimitable sauce-soaked corn shucks wrapping the highly-flavored meal.

At the end of the fresco shine the Milky Way and stars. In the foreground is the upstairs veranda and down below inside the front yard are grouped three shadowy figures, one with a bass viol, another with a violin, and a third with black cape thrown back proudly displaying a guitar.

They appear quietly out of the dark, form themselves into a triangle, and the strains of "La Paloma" hush the grown-ups' conversation. Light applause is followed by one of those quick strident Mexican waltzes faintly reminiscent of Spanish rhythm. A passing of the hat is rewarded by a long, almost gypsy-like, somewhat mournful solo from the violin, with occasional plunks and plungs from the guitar.

Then without a word they bow and fade quietly into the night. MARY T. WEBB

North . . South . . East . . West

Are We Too Complacent?

By Frank L. Perrin

In the Middle West, not so many years ago, the exposure of a conspiracy which had resulted in disaster for unsuspecting travelers in the then sparsely-settled plains country shocked the people of a nation who had but recently endured four years of war. The names of the members of the accused family were known far and wide. Conviction and punishment followed. An offended and indignant public would not forget or be appeased. Justice, even in the prairie country west of the Mississippi, was quick and certain.

What, in those earlier days, came to be a *cause célèbre*, would not, today, create much more than a ripple in the day's news. In a few hours, or in a week, the names of the criminal conspirators, as well as those of their victims, would be quite generally forgotten. Why is this? It may be that now, instead of dealing with the few major offenses committed by those of the notorious Bender family type, we are faced and defied by syndicated or incorporated criminals who really make no secret of their vicious and lawless occupation.

Widely heralded, at least locally and regionally, as are the disclosures, the confessions, the unthinkable cruelties, the clues and ramifications of the criminal syndicate in the Greater New York area, it is fair to assume that even the most omnivorous reader will be found unable, today or tomorrow, to recall the names of the principal actors in the tragedy, or the identity of one of their score or more of victims.

* * *

The fault, if any there be, is not that of the newspapers or the radio chains. Experts, and many amateurs, if asked to name the infamous conspirators on the lonely Kansas farm, would respond readily and correctly. Today similar or more revolting crimes are forgotten in a day or in a week. We have not all, in a generation or two, become criminals or sympathizers with those who commit crimes. But we have, it may be, become inured to the tragic, with the result that our sensibilities have been dulled. One able to observe present-day tendencies of thought and action and compare these with the stricter rules observed in years past, might accuse us now of indulging in a false or fancied complacency.

Indeed there is much more than a remote possibility that the verdict of the grizzled visitor-critic would be reasonably, and in too great a degree, correct. From the easy indolence which condones individual shirking of the common responsibilities of citizenship, it is but a step to the careless disregard of vicious and lawless attacks leveled at the liberties, the immunities and security of society collectively. The eye-witness fails or refuses to inform or give testimony against those who defy and transgress the law. The busy man of affairs seeks ways of evading service upon juries impaneled to try those accused of crimes and misdemeanors.

What is the result? It is one that is inevitable and inescapable in the circumstances. The predatory, the criminally inclined, those who would shrink from wrongdoing were apprehension and punishment certain, accept the honest citizen's implied promise that he will refuse to play the role of informer while he and his business and his family are safe, and finally shock and alarm us all by their brazen effrontery and their disregard for community rights.

* * *

The world tragedies which are now being endured are but an emphasized manifestation of individual and collective lawlessness. The stubborn, selfish and wicked disregard which has marked the progress of totalitarian rule in countries beyond the seas must, in its inception, have been encouraged or condoned by many millions of people who now see the unwisdom of failure to assert their rights to freedom, equality, and safety from violence. Wars cannot be engendered and waged by one man or by one clique or incipient class. War is the cataclysmic manifestation of hatred fostered by fear, covetousness, or the fancied desire for revenge or reprisal. The accumulated forces, vapid or destructive, have their source in the hearts and thoughts of men.

It were better that all these destructive influences were subdued, controlled, and mastered by the processes which we find it more convenient and usually more effective to apply. The home, the school, the church, are the bulwarks upon which we would depend and upon which we hope to continue to depend. But unless this dependence has been sincere, and unless it can be made general, and even universal, the resort must be, as in the case of the criminal, the outlaw, the usurper of common rights, to those measures which wisdom and experience have provided. The average citizen cannot escape the responsibilities of citizenship.

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

The cold long winter which has held Europe in its frozen grasp since the end of last year seems at last to have surrendered to the advance of spring. "Summer time" began on February 25 this year instead of on April 15. Will the melting of the snow and the thawing of the ice also put an end to hibernation on the Western Front? We do not yet know. Our ignorance may be dispelled at any moment. Meanwhile, two things strike me as the most significant moral or politico-moral effects upon the British people of the first six months of war.

The first effect is a revision of our thoughts upon Nazi Germany. The machine-gunning by German aircraft of British and neutral fishermen and merchant seamen, struggling or drowning in the icy water after their boats had been bombed or torpedoed, has filled our people with contemptuous disgust. It is not a feeling of hatred. In hatred there is usually some element of fear. Mr. Winston Churchill, who has a knack of putting into words what is in our thoughts, expressed our feeling exactly when he said in a review of the naval position that, of late, "the enemy has not been able to descend to any new levels of cruelty and disgrace," though he added that Hitler and the Nazis "have quite definitely exceeded the worst villainies which Imperial Germany committed in the last war."

Today, I think, our people would agree with the considered verdict on Nazi Germany which was written in January by a Swiss observer. It was that Hitlerite doctrine contains in reality only one article of faith: "We are and mean to be barbarians." One does not hate barbarians. One seeks only to defend civilization against them.

* * *

This, then, is what I take to be the first of the moral effects upon us of six months of war. From it flows the second. If Nazism is a barbarian faith, what is the exact meaning for us of the civilization to which we pin our faith, and claim to be defending? No Briton has yet answered this question so well as Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, who on February 27 addressed the undergraduates of Oxford in his capacity as Chancellor of their University. His answer may not be exhaustive. But many of our people, in all classes and parties, feel that it is very like the answer they would have liked to give if they could have put their thoughts into language with the ability of Lord Halifax.

I, for one, am positively grateful to him. Nearly half a century ago I was induced to believe that the path to wisdom lay through the study of economics. So I pondered over many a tome on what was then called the "dismal science," and presently betook myself to Berlin University where the foremost economists of the day, Professors Adolf Wagner and Richard Schmoller, were lecturing to crowded classrooms upon economic theory and practice. The longer I listened to them the more clearly did I feel that here was but a simulacrum of wisdom and the offering of stones to those in search of bread. They seemed to assume the existence of an "economic man" whose acts would always conform to his material interests if he were duly educated to a proper understanding of those interests.

So, with a heavy heart, I turned away from economics and pursued other paths. With feelings akin to dismay I have since watched the cult of economics, Marxist and others, sterilize the thoughts of generation after generation of studious youth. I saw they were taking, unconsciously, the high road to a materialist outlook on life, and were missing the fragrant dales, the watered glades and sparkling streams, the hill-tops and the peaceful valleys of human culture and of spiritual aspiration. For this perverse heresy I was punished with pitying disdain by the devotees of "economic man."

* * *

So it was with something more than approval that I read this passage in Lord Halifax's address to Oxford undergraduates:

"I do not believe that civilization has yet foundered, but I am certain that there is an active force of evil which, unless we fight it, will rapidly reduce our civilization to a desert of the soul. That evil force is at work in a period of human history in which change has been so sudden as to bring grave confusion of thought to give more favorable conditions for the devil's work. It is, of course, true that the world never stands still; but there are times when the flywheel races, and you and I live in such a time today. You have never lived in any other. Your world has been influenced, whether you acknowledge it or not, by what I must take leave to term the inhuman conception of the so-called economic man. There has been a tendency for great thinkers, who have analyzed the social and moral values on which the human community has been built, to stress the need for finding the perfect (economic) system. There has been a tendency to explain all history and humanity in economic instead of in human terms. Christianity, on the other hand, has rather made its end the perfection of the individual, in the conviction that here, too, lay the secret of life for all society. And this emphasis upon the ideal system, instead of the ideal individual, has not helped the development of the human character.

". . . The German race, under its present rulers, is betraying both itself and the greater whole of which it is part, and to whose progress it might, and ought to, be making its own distinctive contribution. And the real tragedy of that betrayal as it affects the German youth, is the enlistment of the honorable instincts of self-sacrifice and devotion in the service of a crudely materialist philosophy. Until these false creeds are abjured, and replaced by a wider toleration, they must continue to excite resistance. The future of humanity must not be left in the hands of those who would imprison and enslave it."

If Lord Halifax had spoken thus at the beginning of the war, I doubt whether his words would have awakened echoes so wide and deep as those which followed his Oxford address six months later. And the fact that he has been recognized as having spoken for us all is, to my mind, the second outstanding effect of the first six months of this war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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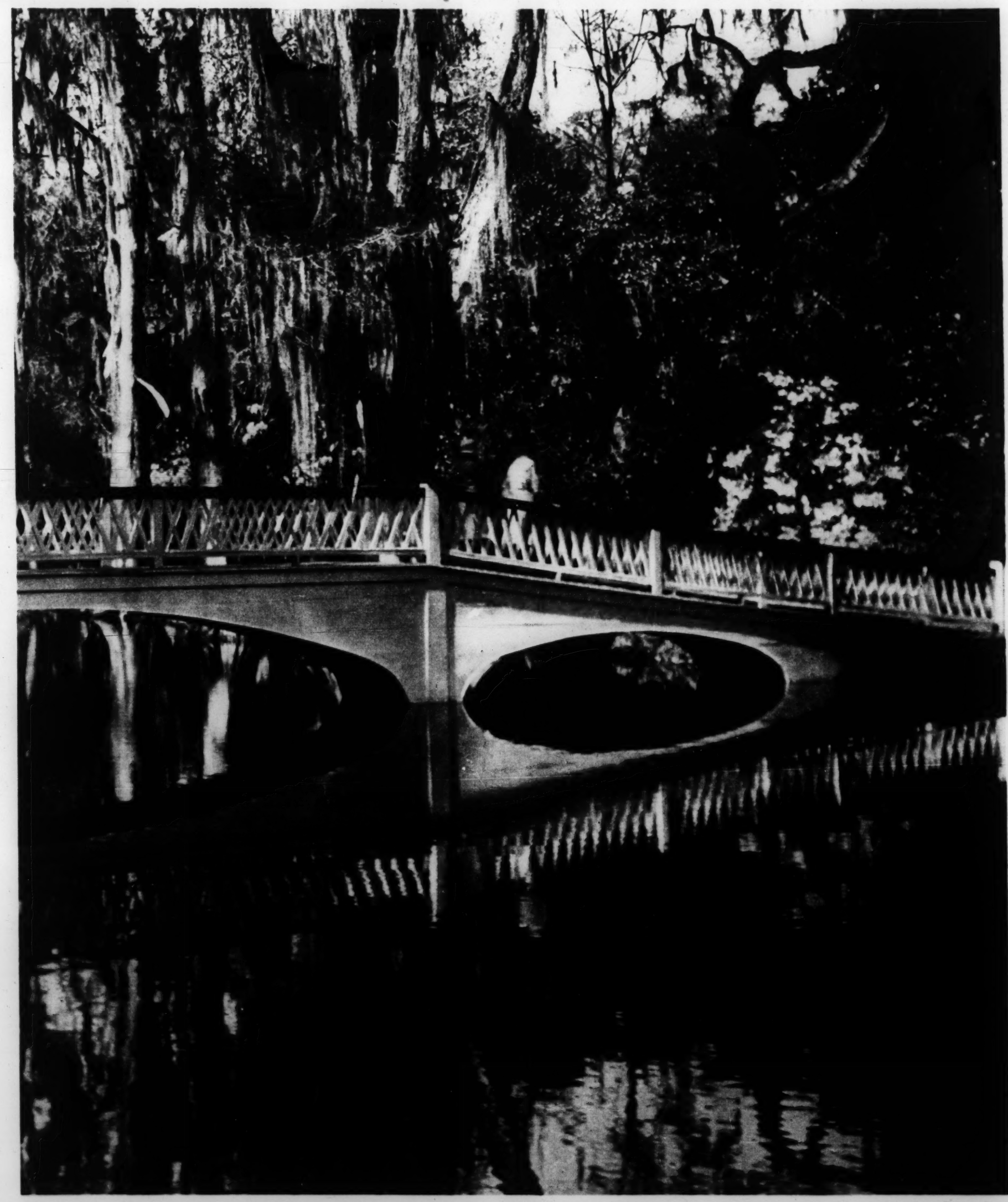

MAGNOLIA GARDENS ON THE DRAYTON ESTATE, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C. Ewing Galloway Photo

A NEW LEADER IN THE NEW SOUTH . . . . *By Edward B. Talty* . . . . . Page Two

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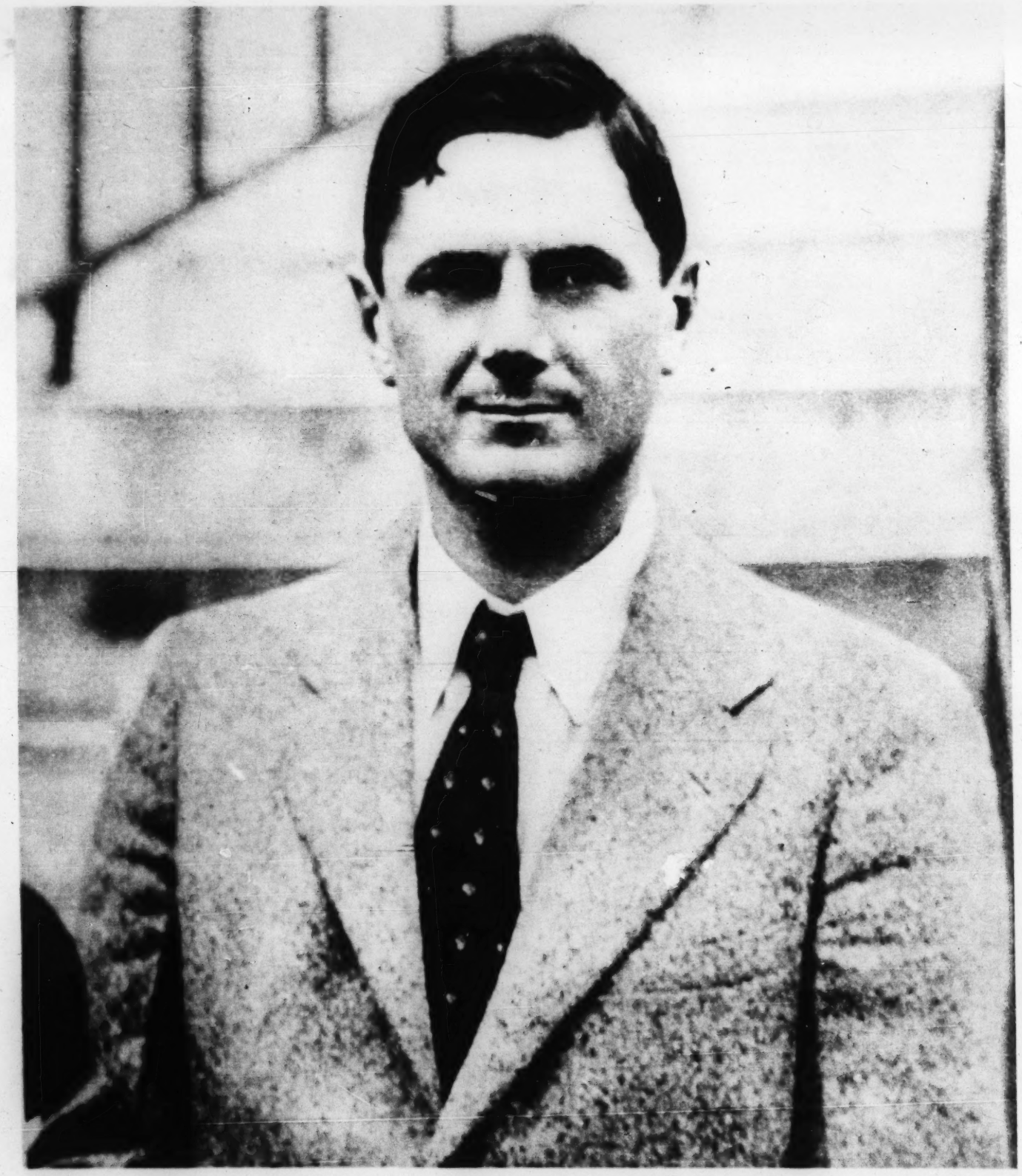
A New Leader in the New South

South Carolina's Governor Burnet Rhett Maybank Emerges From a Background of Charleston Aristocracy as the Champion of a Liberal Political Philosophy

By Edward B. Talty



SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW GOVERNOR IS OF THE OLD LINE Wide World

But Burnet Rhett Maybank Has Broken Many a Tradition, Since He Came to Office, in His Achievement of Increased Efficiency in Many State Departments

ONE OF THE recent major developments on the American scene has been a dramatization of the social and economic problems of the New South. Every medium, from staid government publications to Hollywood's "Gone With the Wind," has played a part in presenting the South as a section of the country struggling against almost overwhelming handicaps to get in step with the rest of the nation.

While such efforts have made the average American familiar with the low income levels, wasted natural resources and other circumstances which evoked the disputed phrase, "Economic Problem Number One," little attention has been paid to one basic factor on which will depend the eventual shape of the New South to emerge from transition. This is the character of the new leadership that is developing below the Mason and Dixon line and of what it has to offer as a way out for the South.

Southerners have long complained that those who tell the world about the South spend too much time on rabble rousers and the purveyors of hill-billy music to the neglect of sounder, more effective spokesmen. Today, many of them cite South Carolina's young, liberal and aggressive Gov. Burnet Rhett Maybank as evidence that constructive types of leadership can grow and flourish in the South.

The first scion of Charleston aristocrats to hold the office of Governor since the War Between the States, he has been quietly developing over the past decade as a leader with a liberal, intelligent program for his state. Today he stands as a man who has taken a leading part in an attempt to shake one of the most backward southern states from her dormancy and who, with the support of United States Senator James F. Byrnes, is heir apparent to the next Senate vacancy. All without attracting any particular notice, even in the press of the South.

* * *

In the South Carolina Lowlands the last survivors of the plantation aristocracy that once ruled the South with a "government by gentlemen" still carry on the old traditions in the grand manner. Their former iron political control of the state was destroyed by the advent of the direct primary and the inability of their candidates to win the votes of small farmers and mill hands. Their fortunes, based on the agrarian economy of the Old South, have dwindled. But they remain stubbornly Tory in their political and economic thinking and continue to make up invitation lists on the basis of genealogical records.

Of these proud families none rank higher than the Rhetts and the Maybanks. Consequently, there was every reason to believe that the life of the son of Dr. Joseph Maybank of Charleston would follow the well-grooved pattern.

Burnet Rhett Maybank was educated at Charleston College, served a brief enlistment in the Navy in 1918, and entered the cotton export business. Business success and family background made him natural political material in his native city, the last stronghold of "government by gentlemen." He was elected alderman in 1927, and Mayor in 1931.

The young Mayor started his administration in an unprecedented fashion for sleepy Charleston by ripping into a characteristic financial mess inherited from a succession of lackadaisical predecessors. By the end of his first term he had restored the city's credit, balanced its budget and presented the amazed citizenry with a 25 per cent tax reduction.

He followed this with an attack on another problem Charlestonians had come to accept as beyond solution—the city's slums, among the most notorious in the nation. Early in the Roosevelt administration Mayor Maybank slipped a housing authority bill through the city council, journeyed to Washington, spoke persuasively. To date the net result of his endeavors consists of five public housing projects, costing a total of over four million, which are either completed or under contract. And the end of the program he launched is not yet in sight.

Meanwhile he had come under the political sponsorship of Senator Byrnes. The latter's blessing became official when Burnet Maybank was selected as the Byrnes faction's candidate for the governorship in 1938. He was opposed in the run-off primary by Wyndam Manning, who had the support of Governor Olin Johnson, Senatorial candidate and Byrnes' rival for state control.

* * *

Politically-wise South Carolinians shook their heads doubtfully. Since the earliest days of the Republic, South Carolina had been divided, with the numerically stronger mountaineers of the "Uplands" aligned against any candidate bearing the label of "Charleston aristocrat." They also pointed out that the strong measures Mayor Maybank had taken to break up the C. I. O. dock strike had not endeared him to the textile unions.

To what extent Senator Byrnes' support and the popular resentment against the Roosevelt purge campaign were responsible for overcoming his handicaps is difficult to determine. But, at any rate, Mayor Maybank did the impossible and became Governor of South Carolina by a narrow margin.

The first "Charleston aristocrat" to win the support of the "Uplander" for the Governor's office is slender, black-haired and much more youthfully handsome than his photographs indicate. His suits invariably have an unpressed look and he rivals New York's Mayor La Guardia in the energy with which he moves about the state and between Columbia and Washington.

Hydroelectric power is the keystone of his immediate economic program for the state. His political rise has been tied up with the progress of the Santee-Cooper, largest single power project in the southeast, which, he says, will ultimately have "lines running from the mountains to the sea." As chairman of the State Public Service Authority and as Governor he has led the fight against private power opposition to the initiation and completion of the project.

Power is, in Governor Maybank's opinion, the key to the solution of the state's economic ills. "We've got to have more industries to increase our income before we can finance the progressive reforms we need in the fields of old age pensions, housing, public health and education. I don't propose to get them here by offering cheap labor and tax subsidies. Therefore we've got to sell ourselves with cheap power and other natural advantages."

The power issue has given the young Governor his first major victory. A state rural electrification authority had been set up to handle the financing of rural electrification projects through federal aid. It was alleged the authority was inspired by private power interests anxious to cut off any substantial rural electrification program in that bottle neck. In any event South Carolina lagged far behind her neighboring states in the amount of federal loans contracted.

* * *

Governor Maybank last January made one of his frequent visits to Washington. He conferred at length with his fellow-South Carolinian, REA Administrator Harry Slattery. Shortly afterward REA sent investigators to the state and let it be known it would deal solely with locally controlled co-operatives in the future.

Burnet Rhett Maybank's roots are deep in his native state and he has steadfastly resisted the lure to join the swelling stream of able young southerners seeking fortune in other sections of the country. In 1937 President Roosevelt offered him a post on the Federal Power Commission, but he preferred the uncertainty of his gubernatorial prospects.

He is a forceful, sometimes impassioned, speaker, but his background of Lowland culture asserts itself to the extent that he eschews the camp meeting style of oratory so long considered standard equipment for South Carolina politicians. He prefers a direct, informal style, often conversational in tone. He rarely makes a prepared address, but talks extemporaneously without even consulting notes.

Some of his utterances must fall

(Continued on page 15)

Peace Needs a Civil Service

By C. Delisle Burns

Harris & Ewing, Wide World

"PEACE MUST BE A SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS"

A Meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council Brings Together the Leaders of France and Britain. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain (Right) Is Greeted by Premier Edouard Daladier of France, While Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, Looks On. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State (Left), Signing President Roosevelt's Neutrality Proclamation

PEACE IS NOT a mere avoidance of war. Indeed, avoidance is a futile policy. Politicians and diplomatists have been always seeking to avoid war. "No, no," they say, "not war!" And for that very reason war, not peace, has been in their thought. Real peace cannot be obtained in that way; for real peace is a system of government. It is an extension of the art of government across the frontiers of states, now regarded as sovereign, so that they act in concert for the common good of their citizens.

As in the case of government within a frontier, so in the relation between states, some interests are common and others divergent or opposed; and it is the purpose of government to provide certain goods which are common, such as roads, and also to provide law courts by which opposing interests may be adjusted without an appeal to force. The common good is not a mere collection of individual interests. It is something quite different. Roads and water supply and drains, for example, in their present form are recent applications of the art of government. Three quarters of the art of government is administration, not politics. If politics, in the ordinary sense of the word, is the method of deciding what policy shall be followed, administration, including law courts, is the method by which any policy must be carried out. And it is always more difficult to carry out a policy than to devise one—as the American experience of prohibition showed.

In international affairs, however, many advocates of peace have been satisfied with the signing of treaties and have paid no attention at all to the difficulty of carrying out their obligations. Worse still, ignorance of the need for administration in the art of government has led many amateur diplomatists to rush about the world promoting "good will"—which evaporates as soon as the interests of governments come into conflict, because no means have been provided for canalizing good will. Even now some plans for peace suggest representative assemblies of a federation, where more politicians will make longer speeches and more "good will" may evaporate in treaties or resolutions, without any regard for the need of international administration, if peace is to be secure.

On the other hand, the experience of the past 20 years of comparative peace has shown the possibility of extending administration to international affairs. Of the three parts of the League system—the Council, the Assembly and the Secretariat—the Secretariat has certainly been the most valuable; and with the Secretariat must be classed the International Labor Office and the International Court of Justice.

Journalists have been too much impressed by the speeches and the failures of the Council and the Assembly. But whenever the knowledge and ability of the Secretariat, the Labor Office, and the Court have been properly used, peace has made progress. Again, whenever, under the League system, technical problems, such as those of transport or public health, have been dealt with, by committees of officials from the relevant departments in the administration of several states, these problems have been solved on the basis of a common good. In such committees, national rivalries are reduced to a minimum.

* * *

Similarly, because in the modern art of government information as to facts is the most important basis for policy, the officials of the League system have been of the greatest use to all the governments of the world, by collecting and publishing denationalized or "international" statistics and records. In addition, the annual survey of commerce and finance, produced by the Secretariat, and the general view of industrial problems in the annual report of the director of the Labor Office have shown what can be done by an international administration for the common good of all states and their citizens.

Obviously, the League was only a first experiment in peace as a system of government. Apart from measures which may have to be taken in the future for preventing aggression or securing the observation of treaties, international administration will have to be carried very much further. In the first place, the officials of the League, the Labor Office, and the Court have been too much divided from the departments of government of the several states concerned. Long before the League existed, the diplomatic system of officials in Foreign Offices or State Departments and Embassies abroad provided a kind of administration for the preservation of peace.

Diplomatists kept their governments in constant touch, assisted in the promotion of any interests common to several states, and attempted to forestall or to eliminate difficulties which might otherwise have led to war. The diplomatic system has certain defects of its own, which need not be discussed here, but on the whole it has worked with increasing efficiency wherever the real purpose of governments has been the improvement of the conditions under which their citizens live, and not the mere extension of their military power.

Unfortunately, the diplomatic system was never properly co-ordinated with the new international administration under the League. There were sections in the British, French, and Republican-German Foreign Offices, which dealt with what were called "League" problems; and, of course, there were personal and unofficial contacts of international officials, not only with the foreign services, but also with the officials of the departments of finance and commerce in the several states. But, on the whole, there was a tradition of jealousy between what was foolishly called the "old" and the "new" diplomacy.

* * *

What is now needed is a permanent connection between the departments of the administration in the several states, which can establish a basis for secure peace. The most important departments, in this matter, are the Foreign Offices or State Departments, the Treasuries or Ministries of Finance, and the Ministries of Commerce (in England, the Board of Trade). Contact between Foreign Offices already exists, in embryo, in the Diplomatic Corps in every capital. But as a whole any Diplomatic Corps is hardly more than a social unity, with no common political purpose, usually divided by personal and national animosities. We need a much more restricted system of contact, which should at present be confined to the officials of states democratically governed—that is to say, states in which public criticism and free discussion of public policy are practiced.

Officials of the State Department should have free entry and perhaps permanent appointments in Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. And the British and French foreign services should have similar close contacts with the State Department and the foreign services of the smaller democracies. The idea that foreign policy should be based on secret information is obsolete—except on the assumption that war of each state against any other is still possible.

If peace is to be secure we need a much closer co-ordination of the policies of the governments which desire peace than is at present afforded by the traditional system of diplomacy. But if it is too much to hope for an interlocking of the foreign services, it is quite possible to provide for permanent international committees of experts and officials of the democratic states, for working out methods of attaining the common good.

* * *

Similarly, the Ministries of Finance or Treasuries should be much more closely connected than they now are. Under the existing tri-partite monetary agreement between the United States, France and Great Britain, the governments have recognized the importance of stability in the exchanges. Officials of the departments concerned are already working upon a common plan. But this system needs to be extended. Obviously, it is not in the interests of the citizens of any one nation that the currency of other nations should collapse or fluctuate violently. There is already an elaborate international organization of the banking system—although the position of the Bank of International Settlements at present may be uncertain. But what we need for the promotion of peace is a common instrument which can be used by the governments of democratic states in order to direct the use of currency and finance toward the improvement of social conditions.

Finally, the Ministries of Commerce have inherited an unfortunate tradition of rivalry. They are usually regarded as agencies for the promotion of the foreign trade of their own citizens in competition against traders of all other nations. But by an exchange of expert officials or even by the establishment of international committees of expert officials, the increase of commerce between the democratic states could be promoted.

Some such administrative system would clearly assist to give permanence and security to the trade agreements for increasing international commerce, which Mr. Cordell Hull has advocated. In every case, therefore, in which peace can be organized as a permanent system of co-operation between nations, administration must follow policy. If the experience of the League officials can be interwoven with the co-operation between the civil services of several governments—so much the better. The essential point is that peace must be a system of co-operation between many governments for the attainment of the common good of all their citizens.

'Where We Call Each Other Honey'

By R. H. Markham

I live down South,
Where we call each other Honey!
Where everything was born to sing,
And skies are bright and sunny.

We have million-dollar diamonds
On the surface of the seas;
And currency of green and gold
A' hanging in the trees.

SO SINGS Mrs. Luella Knott about her South. She likes it; so do I. She says she'd rather be her Honey's Honey "than be a millionaire." That sentiment is her treasure. And she appears to be very rich. All her Southern neighbors are rich in that way, too. They revel in their wealth, lavishly expend it, graciously share it. If you came down to visit them, they might call you Honey—if you deserved it. You'd feel left out, if they didn't.

At least, I would. Of course, I am aware that one shouldn't overestimate the value of a mere word. A quarter of a century's experience has taught me that when my wife addresses me as "My Dear," in a mild, possessive way, she is preparing me for a mellifluous little lecture. She is getting ready to say a "should not." Still, I'd rather have the "should nots" prefaced with the "My Dear" than given straight. In the mellifluous form they are like spinach with a good seasoning. One almost forgets the spinach.

The South has plenty of seasoning. It puts spice in every dish, scatters raisins in every cooky. Its bread is rolls; its rolls are sweet. They're always warm, too. Sometimes you can hardly tell when the meal ends and the dessert begins.

* * *

A talkative Washington chauffeur recently said to me, "I'm from Charleston. That's where I'd like to live. The people are poor, but everybody's good to you." Most of us are inclined to feel that way about our home towns, so the chauffeur wasn't entirely objective. But what he said contains a great deal of truth.

Southerners are likely to be good to you. This isn't merely an artificial manner, called "chivalry" by some rather romantic people. It isn't only being "brought up" or remembering that "you mustn't ask for a second helping." It is a deep tradition, a part of the nature of the people, and is found among the masses as well as the "high born." It belongs, as much as sparkle to the dew, fragrance to flowers, song to birds. It just springs out of the South's heart. The waitress, elevator boy, storekeeper, clerk, policeman, newsboy all want to know how you are. Everybody wants to know how you are. It's as though you were having a birthday. People greet one another here. They're all neighbors. Youth, especially, greets older people. Service still retains some of the romance of acting as a host. A Southerner tends to treat you as a guest; he rather enjoys offering a second piece and going a second mile.

Of course, I am giving expression here to sentimentalism. I make no apology for that. Life without sentiment would be too meager for me. It would be a self-regulating refrigerator. Life is liking. I like people who like people. I like the South, where "they call each other Honey."

Wide World, Ewing Galloway

IN THE DREAMY SPELL OF THE OLD SOUTH

A Tapestry of Ironwork and Brick and Shadows in Aristocratic Charleston. A Typical Byway in This Same Historic South Carolina City

And where there are beautiful homes! Of course, there are beautiful homes in all parts of America. Most of us live in pleasant dwellings. A majority of Americans have more comfortable beds, chairs, kitchens, heating arrangements and sanitary facilities than the nobility of two centuries ago. I think most American accountants and schoolteachers have more agreeable houses than Washington or Lee. It is true, also, that there are imposing, beautifully appointed, and exquisitely furnished mansions all over America. The South is not unique in this. Still, beautiful houses are a distinguishing mark of the South.

It is a delight to see them. And they can be seen. Visitors are welcome. How Southern "Colonial" compares to New England "Colonial" is an idle question. Americans are rich in that we have them both. The plain, symmetrical, balanced houses of Cape Cod, the pillars of Virginia, the columns of Georgia are all beautiful, all dignified.

The South tends toward frills and ruffles. It delights in the ornate and does not shun extravagances. Its prose is often rhetorical, its poetry vivid with figures, its speeches eloquent, its conversations glowing with compliments. Its garments, homes, and gardens reveal radiance, color, lavishness. They show exuberance, a love of living.

This may not suit the taste of all, but in a machine age, when we chase each other in racing lines, all in identical cars, lock step behind one another in files at cafeterias, eating identical food, paying identical checks, when we see identical movies and hear identical radio programs, it is helpful to visit old, high-pillared houses, with traditions of leisure, with ample stairways, lace-like iron trimmings, and bright, deep-cushioned furniture that wasn't made in series.

* * *

In the spring, many of these homes, from Virginia around the circle to Louisiana, are open. This is "See America" year and you would find it a delightful excursion into an earlier way of life, if you should take a trip through Virginia to Richmond, across North Carolina to Charleston, with magnificent old churches, dignified homes, flaming gardens, and mysterious woods; thence to Savannah, whose many quiet squares, stately monuments, and relics of colonial charm will leave impressions not to be forgotten. From there, after visiting Florida, you would do well to ride down the blazing 17-mile Azalea Trail at Mobile, Alabama, visit Bellingrath gardens not far away, where you may see flower beds big as a farm and bright as a prairie fire.

From there a picturesque road leads along Mississippi's exuberantly floral gulf coast up to Natchez, where half the houses are as fabled mansions from an epoch of legendary adventures. They look as though they all belonged to masters of Treasure Islands, and look out upon a royal river whose tireless currents once brought lines of boats bulging with wealth. From Natchez to New Orleans is a short ride on a good road. Whoever misses New Orleans can never fully appreciate the rich variety of the American stock.

Of course, not all houses in the South are beautiful. Rich America has too many wretched homes, and the South would seem to have more than its share. One would be a poor reporter if he ignored that. At first he may be discouraged and feel all the South is old—a few stately old mansions, an abundance of distressing old huts, eroded old soil, abandoned old fields. But that impression would be wrong. There is also a "new South," dynamic, constructive, forward-moving.

The South has exceptionally beautiful mountains and coasts, rivers rivaling those of any continent. No other area in America, of its size and population, has anywhere near as many forests. It surpasses almost all other regions in potential water power. With many mineral products, including oil, iron, coal, it is marvelously endowed. Practically nowhere is there a larger variety of fine soils. For agriculture its climate is unex-

(Continued on page 13)

Baseball After Dark

By Edwin M. Rumill

ONE WARM EVENING this summer there may be a great patch of yellow in the northern sky. Aurora Borealis, you may think. The spectacle, no doubt, will prove to be nothing more than a reminder that big-league baseball is keeping up with the times and giving the sporting public another after-dark performance.

With each passing season—almost with the arrival of each new week—the nocturnal game is building a more concrete foundation among the controlling forces of the national pastime. In the beginning, night baseball was frowned upon—ridiculed, in fact—by the hardened campaigners of the National and American Leagues, the men who have grown up with baseball in the twentieth century.

"It can't possibly last," they said when enterprising Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, introduced night baseball to the majors back in 1935 with the permission of the National League. They laughed and called it, among other things, "a side show."

It is easy to understand why the night game got a cold reception in the beginning. Owners and managers first witnessed the "fantastic experiment" in the minor leagues, where the lighting was poor and often inadequate for first-rate batting and fielding.

However, packed stands at Cincinnati eventually turned the heads of skeptical magnates. A crowd under 25,000 became a rarity in the Ohio metropolis. From the increased income, MacPhail and his associates bought and developed players who were to transform a last-place team into a pennant contender. Electrical engineers came forth with improved lighting plants. Suddenly and unexpectedly it became apparent that any big-league playing field could be illuminated to the satisfaction of the most critical participant. Enough light could be poured over the diamond to supply more than 3,000 average dwellings. Shadows and dead spots were absent. The highest fly ball was visible. Fans could view the game more comfortably than in the afternoon, because of the cooler temperature—and often more conveniently. The businessman could watch his favorites perform without taking time from business.

Connie Mack, upon bringing the night game to Philadelphia last summer, said: "Baseball is affected by the ever-changing world. The fans will never tire of the game, or of the lively ball and home runs. People will always want to go to ball parks, but at present the condition of their business will not always let them.

* * *

"When I announced that the Athletics would play night ball at Shibe Park, I had any number of businessmen thank me. Some called on the telephone. Others stopped me in the back of the Shibe Park grandstand before the game. It is up to club owners to give the fans what they want. None of us who have seen baseball grow during the last 40 or 50 years are particularly pleased with the arrival of the night game, but we cannot close our eyes to the demands of the public."

MacPhail has carried his pet to Brooklyn. Philadelphia also fell in line in the National League, New York, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis will follow this season. In the American League, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Chicago, along with the Athletics, are playing under the arcs, and others, possibly Washington, are expected to string along before many more fouls have caromed behind first base. In the minors, the night game will continue to flourish. It is an open secret that the little fellows, in a wide majority of instances, would cease to exist without it.

After-dark contests in the majors brought an average of better than 25,000 paid attendance last season. The Athletics, although out of the American League pennant race, attracted some 17,000 to each engagement. The Brooklyn Dodgers in seven contests drew 205,214, which is about twice as many as the St. Louis Browns played to in 77 afternoon dates at home. The majors as a body showed a night game profit of something like $1,000,000—a persuasive factor.

In 1939 the majors passed the 10,000,000 mark in attendance, a paid increase of about 80 ,000; and the night game played a leading role. During the approaching campaign, MacPhail and other pioneers predict that an all-time attendance record will be written because of increased after-dark crowds.

Minor league baseball last year, exclusive of play-offs and post-season series, drew a total of 18,500,000 paid admissions, an increase of 3,000,000 over the previous campaign—another triumph for the nocturnal pastime. Despite a few hard-shelled critics, the "fantastic experiment" is here to stay. Figures in this case do more than speak louder than words. They shout!

There is talk in the American League of increasing the present maximum number of seven night games. It is proposed to play all week-day contests under the arcs. The cash return would be attractive and the proposal must tempt some of the magnates to forget completely the afternoon sun.

But it is fortunate for the majors that wiser heads are not so easily turned. The night contest has stimulated new interest among the paying customers, and, in many places, made rusty turnstiles click merrily once more. There is a feeling, however, that the leagues must proceed cautiously and guard against letting the "experiment" get out of hand.

Larry MacPhail, although the leader of the night game movement in the big leagues, believes that the pastime would be endangered by an increase in the schedule.

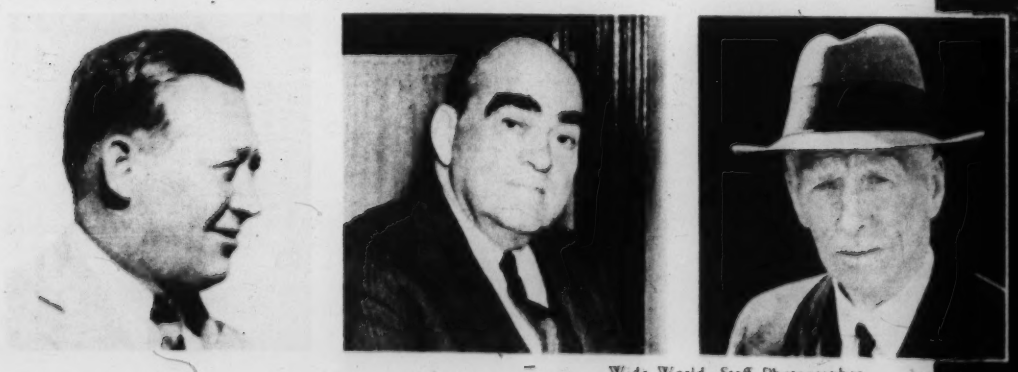
"If you ever play more than one night game a week," said the Brooklyn general manager, "you will overdo it. You will realize then that the fans will not come out in such large numbers. It would be like giving the public too many doubleheaders on Sunday or in the middle of the week. When you do that they will not come out for the single games. You must be careful. You cannot cheapen the sport and get away with it."

* * *

Edward G. Barrow, President of the New York Yankees, recently summed up the situation this way: "I have been determined not to play night ball in the Yankee Stadium. But I also recognize that I am the president of a company which is catering to the public demand. It may develop that the public wants something which we feel is not good for baseball, but which we may be forced to furnish against our better judgment." Then he added, however: "If the American League decided to play more than seven contests in any park, the Yankees would not play night ball anywhere in 1940. That sounds like an ultimatum. Well, it is."

Baseball has encountered numerous changes and innovations since the turn of the century, but none has been more drastic than the coming of the night game. At the same time, none has made more friends. There will always be the afternoon fan, the experienced fellow who can "call" the hit-and-run play by stealing the sign from the third-base coach. But without the arrival of the arcs, baseball might never have met the escort and his lady who can join the entertainment world only in the evening. Eventually, these new friends attend the ball park on week ends if they are impressed by the home team.

The major leagues, like all large bodies, are sometimes slow to move forward. But now that public demand has added night game momentum to the pastime, not even the powerful Yankees can drive it back. And take the word of an old National Leaguer: If the Yankees cannot, nothing can.



Wide World, Staff Photographer

PLAYERS, CROWDS, LIGHTS

American League Players Warming Up Before a Night Game at Comiskey Park, Chicago. The Men, Left to Right: Larry S. MacPhail, Head Man at Brooklyn; Edward G. Barrow, Yankee Boss; and the Dean of Active Baseball Men, Philadelphia's Incomparable Connie Mack

What Price Lawyers?

By Edward M. Quinn

BEFORE SIGNING the contract to buy their house, Mrs. Munson felt that she and her husband should consult a lawyer. Mr. Munson was doubtful. "We can't afford to pay half a month's salary for legal advice," Marie.

"Surely no attorney would charge $100 just to look over that agreement."

"Maybe not. But whom could we see? We don't know any attorney."

Mrs. Munson reminded him of the local lawyer they had heard speak before the Town Betterment Association. Mr. Munson looked up the name in the telephone book, McKenzie Socrates. He lived only two blocks away and said he would be glad to see them, that same evening.

They found Attorney McKenzie Socrates in a mellow mood—toasting his slippered feet before an open, wood-burning fireplace.

* * *

"Who is to pay the taxes prior to the year 1940?" he asked after looking over their contemplated contract of purchase. "You or the seller?"

"Why, the seller," Munson replied.

"Then you must have a clause in your contract to that effect. Only last week a client came to my downtown office with a contract of purchase which he had already signed. He found that he was obligated to pay $1,000 in back taxes.

"You know, Mr. Munson, it is surprising how neglectful people are when it comes to protecting themselves in business transactions." The Munsons were so relieved that they had become aware of the absence of that tax clause that they settled back in their chairs when they found that Mr. Socrates seemed to be in no hurry to have them go. Unknowingly they had given him a chance to talk about his hobby, the making of legal advice available to all.

"The Association of American Law Schools made a survey and found that half the laymen queried had problems which it would be advisable for them to discuss with a lawyer. Yet two thirds of these people were seeking no legal advice. Ninety-eight per cent of the businessmen questioned needed an attorney's services, but 60 per cent had no lawyers. A great part of the legal assistance needed was preventive in nature, like that little omission of the tax clause in your contract. I congratulate you on taking precautions."

The Munsons exchanged pleased glances. He was glad now that she had insisted upon making the visit but was still worried about the possible size of the Socrates fee.

"Upon entering into a business transaction of any sort a person should consult a lawyer in advance, before signing any paper. Yet the average man and woman seldom thinks of that." Socrates was warming to his subject, and the Munsons half forgot about that fee while the lawyer unrolled a picture of the possible difficulties that could arise through trying to make contracts without an attorney's advice.

Mrs. Munson, naturally glad that she had thought of doing just that, asked eagerly, "Wouldn't it be a good thing for lawyers, as well, if people could be educated to see the need of seeking legal advice?"

"Yes." McKenzie Socrates was pleased by her question. "Lawyers in the United States would get a needed increase in income. The New York County Lawyers Association found that 40 per cent of the lawyers of that metropolitan area make less than will decently support a family, and 10 per cent are practically in the relief class, as indicated by the applications for public relief. More than one half of the profession earned less than $3,000 per year. One sixth of the lawyers made less than $1,000 per year, and one tenth less than $500 per year. Similar situations prevail elsewhere.

"Though large numbers of lawyers are existing on the economic fringe of bare subsistence, a potential field of plenty is ever beckoning. Mr. Garrison, as dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, tells me that today there are fewer lawyers in the United States in proportion to the population, and fewer in proportion to the ascertainable legal business, than there were in 1900." Mr. Socrates was as much in earnest as if he were speaking before an audience of 2,000.

"It seems to me," Marie said, "that the legal profession ought to do something to exploit this possible legal business."

"We are working on that. In 1937 several bar associations undertook a study of the subject of low-cost legal services for persons with small incomes. The American Bar Association's committee had as its chairman Karl N. Llewellyn of the Columbia Law School. Others working with him included Addison C. Burnham of Boston, Mass.; Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the law school of the University of Wisconsin; [illegible]es Grafton Rogers of Yale University [illegible]d James H. Winston of the Chicago Bar Association."

* * *

These legal committees, he said, have a two-fold problem to solve—that of increasing the income of lawyers, and at the same time of providing adequate legal services for persons in the moderate or low-income groups.

Mr. Munson gave his wife a look which she knew meant "That's us."

"Our problem is complicated by tradition," Mr. Socrates went on judicially. "The practice of law is primarily a profession with canons of ethics which do not permit a lawyer to solicit legal business, or advertise for clients. A businessman may call the public's attention to the excellence of his product. A lawyer cannot—if he is to maintain the high standard of his profession."

"Since lawyers cannot advertise, how are your legal committees going to bring clients like my husband into your law offices?" Marie asked.

McKenzie Socrates went on to explain the two courses open. One group of attorneys believes in an extension of the "list" principle developed by the numerous Legal Aid Bureaus, which gives legal aid to any person who proves he is unable to pay the costs of advice or litigation without depriving himself of resources necessary for his own maintenance and that of his family. The New York Legal Aid Society, for instance, by the end of 1937 had handled during its 62 years of activity 1,274,967 cases of all types, exclusive of those matters settled out of court.

Many Legal Aid Bureaus are financed or supervised by bar associations. The Legal Aid Bureau usually maintains a list of qualified lawyers who will render services for a moderate fee. Many school teachers, social service workers, skilled laborers, and medium-pay, white-collar workers consult this list when in need of a lawyer.

The Chicago Bar Association, beginning in January this year, offered to the public a list of its members who were willing to work for a moderate fee. The consultation charge for the first half hour is $3. As the Legal Aid Bureaus are already established and favorably known by the general public, the local legal aid bureau and the local bar association working together would tend to fulfill the needs of the lower income groups for needed legal services, and at the same time maintain the high standards of those legal services through a centralized control and supervision of the individual attorneys whose names appear on the "List."

Another group of lawyers advocates low-cost neighborhood law offices. The National Lawyers Guild appears to favor this plan, where the lawyer goes to the client instead of waiting for the client to seek the attorney. This is a country-wide association of attorneys which came into being recently. The Philadelphia chapter of the Guild opened a neighborhood law office on Nov. 1, 1939. According to its first month's report, 77 per cent of the clients were consulting lawyers for the first time.

The Guild chapters in Chicago and New York are considering setting up local neighborhood legal service bureaus to serve those groups of individuals who don't patronize downtown law offices. Twenty attorneys, working at salaries ranging from $7,500 down to $1,000 yearly, are proposed for Chicago. Alex Elson says an initial charge of $2 would be made for the first half hour of conference. For drafting legal papers on nonprinted forms, the charge would be from $2 to $5. The retainer in tort and criminal cases would be $10.

The New York Guild contemplates the opening of neighborhood law bureaus operated by a staff of younger lawyers on a part-time basis, with all participating lawyers sharing in the profits. General

(Continued on page 13)

Radio's Voice of Poetry

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

"HELLO THERE! This is Ted Malone speaking to you. May I come in?" And a large and enthusiastic family of poets and poetry-lovers all over the United States tune their radios more precisely and respond with a glad "Come on in, Ted!"

You could never have believed that there could be so many people interested in poetry and poets if Ted Malone, literary critic, had not begun to find them. Gentle, soft-voiced, pleasantness itself, Ted Malone found a response almost from the time of his first broadcast which he gave while in college some ten years ago.

He was uncertain about reading poetry over the air. What would the fellows think? So Frank Alden Russell, son of a minister in Independence, Mo., for all practical radio purposes vanished, and Ted Malone stepped into the public ken.

Talking with Ted Malone about his work I found him looking at the world through rose-colored glasses. Why not, with poems arriving with every mail, and some 300 eager letters a day discussing poetry? With the aid of two assistants he answers them in letters typed the form of verse. Sometimes there is a phrase to a line, sometimes only one word. This must be no end of fun. Besides, Mr. Malone says, when he has to make his letters short, and with so many to answer they cannot be too long, this genial method of typing them makes them seem less abrupt. Some of the recipients think they are poems, and others, quite naturally, are horrified at his irregular iambics and tell him so.

Ted Malone's program, daily except Saturdays, is one of the most impersonal on the air, so far as he is concerned. But when he spends the largess of his poets on the air, the essences of such beauty as only winged words can distill, his voice glows with warmth and pathos and color.

He says, "I like to think of my program as a sounding board. Or better still, as a mirror which gives you a chance to see yourself." His listeners send in their poems in a steady stream—elderly people and children, millionaires and those who count the cost of an extra stamp, men in prisons whose stone walls have not fettered their dreams of freedom, adventurers who rove the world—not to mention other thousands of recognized poets—and they are all grist to Ted Malone. He selects those he judges suitable for his program, and those not used are filed.

* * *

This storing-away business grew to such proportions that, Mr. Malone confessed, it was becoming a question whether he and his family or the accumulated manuscripts were to occupy his home. Whenever he appeared with another sheaf under his arm his wife's face would take on a certain familiar "Well-this-is-the-last-straw" look, and he knew something had to be done.

With a flash of inspiration as revivifying as that which ever came to any poet he wrote to the President of his alma mater, William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo.: "Would they make room in the College library for the most democratic collection of poetry in the world?" "They would," came the reply. So Ted Malone, a twinkle in his gray eyes, sent his ten-year accumulation of American poetic effort to William Jewell College for a valentine.

In making the gift Ted Malone wrote: "I have proposed that he (the President of William Jewell College) establish a permanent depository of poetry. I want some place where any person in America can send a poem or a book or a collection of poems and know it will be saved permanently. The librarian will not presume to be a critic, will not throw it aside if it does not happen to appeal to her passing interest. All contributions . . . all will become part of the collection. Let me repeat, no poem, regardless of its merit, will be excluded from the collection. It is to represent a cross section of poetry in a democratic country. All poems remain the property of their authors. At William Jewell in Liberty, Missouri, there in the heart of America we want to establish this collection that represents the heart beat of all America." This is to be known as the "Ted Malone Collection of Poetry."

Not long ago Ted Malone said he had had the pleasure of visiting a poetry-lover who runs a tea room at the tip of Boston's old T Wharf. She gave him a cordial, if surprised welcome. They had corresponded over the years about poetry. "How old are you, Ted Malone?" she asked. "Thirty-one," he answered. "Why?" "Well, isn't it just poetry itself," she murmured, "that all this time I've been listening to you read poetry over the air. I've pictured you as about 70, like myself?" He patted her arm gently.

NBC Photo by Sydney Desfor

RADIO'S POETRY PILGRIM

Ted Malone and His Radio Audience Poking Around the Cupboard in the Edgar Allan Poe Place. The Outside of the Poe Cottage in New York City. Ted Malone Doing His Broadcast "Between the Book Ends" at the Joyce Kilmer House in New Brunswick, N. J. The Placard on the Sofa Says the Sofa Belonged to Kilmer's Grandparents

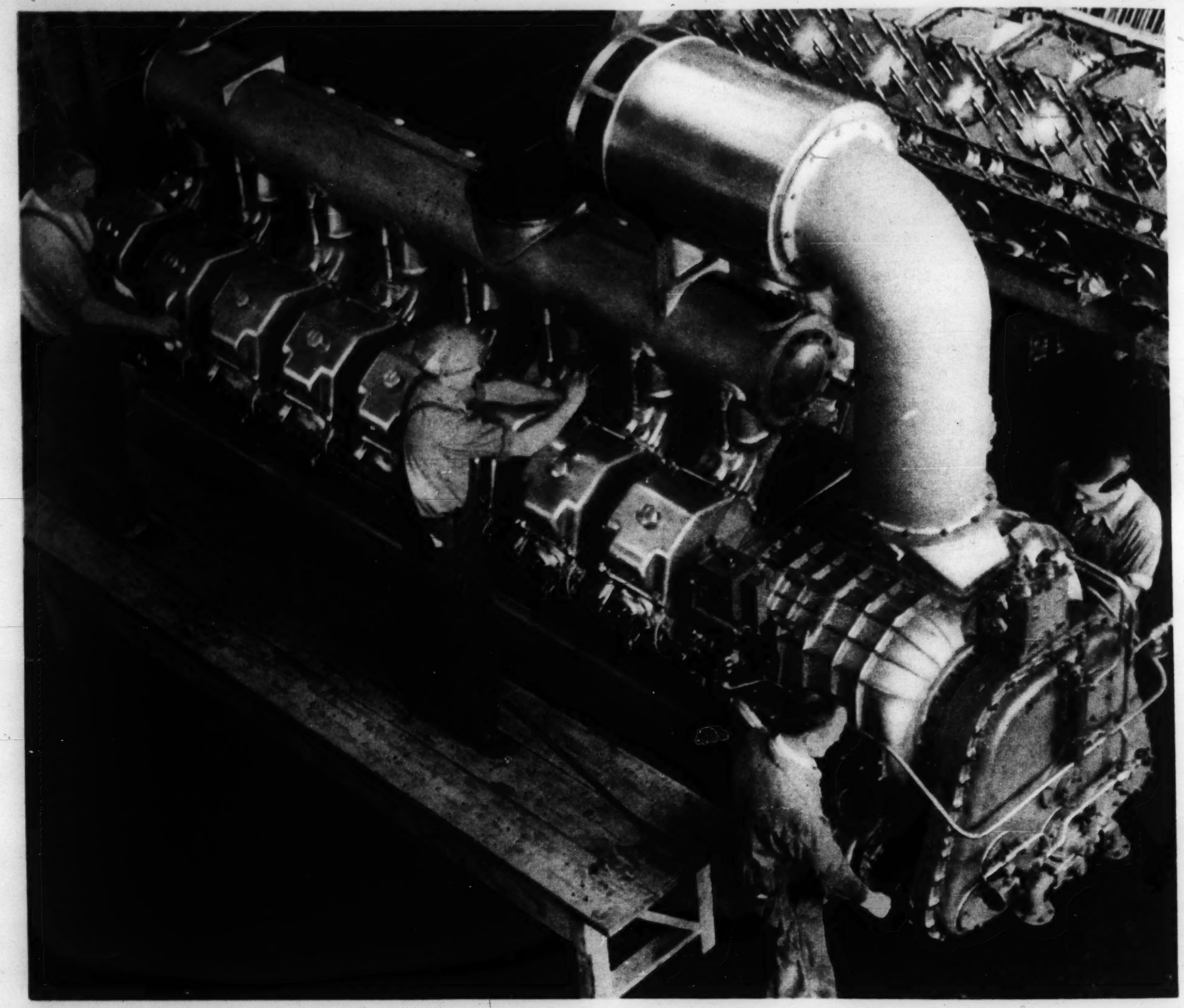
"There's a little girl who confides her poetry to me," he smiled, "who thinks I am just her age, and she's going on five. Isn't that the wonderful thing about poetry? We can be ageless, timeless, spontaneous, for poetry is all things to all men. 'I have felt exactly that way myself,' is its truest compliment. To my radio audience I am just the voice of poetry. Could anyone ask more?"

One day Ted Malone asked a taxi driver if he ever read any poems. "Nope, don't have no time for that stuff," clipped through the window. After a few blocks' silence came a red light. A reminiscent voice managed, "Guess I do remember readin' one once, about shootin' an arrow somewheres and not knowin' where it was goin' to land. Life's like that, ain't it?" Ted Malone chuckled. Longfellow would have been surprised to find his arrow landing in a New York taxi.

* * *

For some time now poetry enthusiasts have been following Ted Malone in his Pilgrimage of Poetry, by listening to his broadcasts from the homes of poets. The 32 American poets covered in his pilgrimage were selected by the vote of 700 American colleges. The pilgrimage visited some places in New England, and turned south to the home of Lizette Woodworth Reese in Baltimore, to Macon for Sidney Lanier, to Atlanta where Joel Chandler Harris penned his Uncle Remus tales, and to the home of Stephen Foster in Bardstown, Ky. Swinging northward he crosses the paths of Dunbar, Riley, Field, then turns west to recall the drama of Bret Harte and Joaquim Miller before swinging back East to catch the echoes of Edwin Arlington Robinson, Emerson, Amy Lowell, Emily Dickinson, Bryant and John Howard Payne.

The Poetry Pilgrimage is a Sunday program, delightfully special. It dramatizes the actual settings where in many instances the poems were written, and combines word pictures with bits of biography which invariably bring a feeling of nearness and satisfaction.



Is the Diesel Tomorrow's Engine?

Trucks, Busses, Tractors, Ships, Planes, Yachts, Trains and Stationary Industries are Using Diesels but It Still Faces Severe Engineering and Economic Handicaps

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN CARVER'S pocketbook is fatter and he lives in a better neighborhood today because his small midwestern trucking company, which experienced a rise in business during the past two years, changed over from gasoline-driven vehicles to Diesel-powered trucks.

Burning relatively untaxed fuel, the higher initial cost of Diesel trucks over gasoline was further offset by late engineering triumphs in the field of Diesel engines giving greater efficiency through lighter weight per horsepower, lighter pistons, new types of bearings, higher compression, and better fuel injectors.

State governments and the national treasury are already experiencing a proportionate drop in tax revenue because of the growing popularity of Diesel-powered motor trucks and busses. What Diesel does in the next five years will affect the whole nation. Factories are finding in these engines a much cheaper source of power for factory operation, lights, and shipping than present sources. Utilities are opposing with every legal means at their disposal the inroads made by Diesel upon their monopoly. Individuals are spending thousands of man-hours in spare time or extra-curricular Diesel engine studies. The promise of a new major industry seems imminent; however, the picture could be changed in a twinkling by any marked increase in taxation.

The expansion of Diesel in the field of railroading since 1934 has progressed to the point where 50 roads now use these low-cost prime movers either for shunting freight or high-speed streamliners, or both. From London to Siam the story is similar. On the ocean the number of trawlers, tugs, and liners using oil for power is steadily rising. Oil sources interest every navy.

In aviation, the Diesel engine is definitely experimental. Several American manufacturers have built trial planes. Germany, which leads in Diesel aviation, wants a military plane capable of foiling any radio beam attempt to tamper with motors in the air, also planes that are quieter in operation. One drawback of the Diesel motor for planes is that its efficiency exceeds that of gasoline only in the case of very large planes and over long distances. That eliminates, at present, all but bombers and heavy transport planes.

Lufthansa has eight Diesel planes, all comparatively heavy, somewhat slow machines, with engines built by Junkers. There is the four-motored Deutschland and its sister ship, the Hindenburg, one trimotored job, and six single-motored ships.

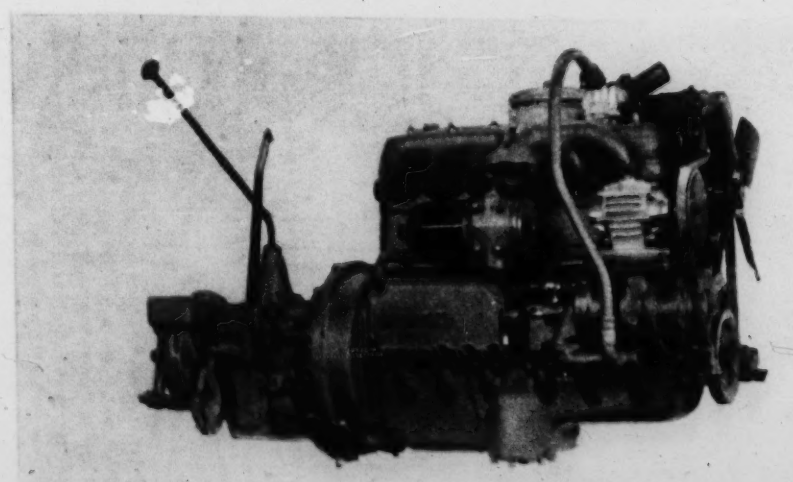
As for Diesels invading the pleasure car field—a few trial models have been built, but dropping a heavy Diesel engine, even the lightest type, into a car that weighs all told about two tons, brings major problems.

But even if the weight matters can be circumvented, and assuming large popular use for Diesels in passenger cars, state and national authorities would, presumably, raise taxes on crude oil. Perhaps not to the full amount now spent for gasoline, but probably to the point where any savings on crude over refined petroleum products would be eaten up.

* * *

Right now manufacturers feel that Diesel engines are far from ready for passenger cars, though, in engineering and invention, wonders are often worked overnight. However, the makers don't want to promise things that can't be delivered for a long time to the best of their present knowledge. They feel that the public has been led, partly through wishful thinking, to expect that these cheap running engines will soon be carrying them about. This is far from true. To begin with, the present cost of a Diesel engine is about three times that of a gasoline engine. This one fact alone will keep them out of the passenger car field for a while.

In spite of Diesel's late emergence from the laboratory curiosity stage, the fundamental principle is not new. Certainly no



newer than the internal combustion engine. It is as old as certain races of primitive peoples in the Pacific. More than 1,000 years ago on the Malay Peninsula and in the East Indies, natives had a fire-lighting gadget remarkably similar to the Diesel cylinder.

It consisted of a tightly wrapped plunger which is forced into a wooden cylinder at the bottom of which is placed tinder. The plunger, hit by the hand, compresses the air beneath and generates enough heat to light the tinder, which could be fanned into a flame and used to start a fire.

Substantially this is what Dr. Rudolph Diesel discovered following his course in thermodynamics under the famous von Linde, the first man to liquefy air. After listening to von Linde's description of the low efficiency of the steam engine, he drew up plans proving mathematically that a better engine was practical. His first working Diesel engine was finished in 1892. By 1897 he had perfected it to the point where world-wide attention was attracted. Unlike most inventors, he made a fortune. Everywhere he went he was honored and acclaimed.

* * *

In 1912 Dr. Diesel gave a paper before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, predicting that nowhere in the world were possibilities greater for the use of this new prime mover than in the United States. Then in the fall of 1913, just before the outbreak of the World War, while engaged in building up his plants in England and Germany, he disappeared in the course of a Channel crossing between Antwerp and London. Neither he nor important papers he had with him have ever turned up.

If two engines of the same size were built and placed side by side, one a Diesel and the other gasoline, they would look very much alike to the uninitiated. Both use a liquid fuel, have cylinders, connecting rods and crankshafts. Even the valve mechanisms may be alike.

But there similarity stops. In the gas engine, fuel and air are mixed before entering the cylinder. In the Diesel, fuel and air are mixed inside the cylinder. The gas engine compresses its mixture, which is ignited by an electric spark. But the Diesel engine, working under higher compression, compresses only a charge of air, and ignition is accomplished by the heat of compression after introduction of the fuel.

It is a well-known engineering fact that the efficiency of an engine rises as the compression ratio rises. That is the fundamental difference between the two types. Diesel is many times higher than the internal combustion type in compression.

Then why not raise the compression ratio of the gasoline engine, too, one might ask? Actually automobile manufacturers have been doing just this, with accompanied gains in power, but there's a limit they dare not overstep. In the gas engine a mixture is being compressed, not air alone, and when the piston comes up under compression, if it be too high, then the mixture starts to burn on the up stroke and a violent "knock" would result. It might even force the engine to start running backwards, and even the best anti-knock fuel wouldn't help any. The Diesel engine has no carburetor and uses an injection system to force the fuel into the cylinder after the air is compressed. The compressed air is so "red" hot the fuel catches fire immediately, like the flashing of grease in a frying pan.

* * *

Widespread use of fuel oil would eventually reduce revenues derived from taxes on gasoline. But to tax fuel oil in this pioneering state would hamper the Diesel industry. On the other hand, widespread use of Diesels would add considerably to the life of known supplies of petroleum. And even when the nation's supply of "spigot" petroleum is exhausted, it will be simpler to apply hydrogenation of coal to produce fuel oil than to produce gasoline. Fortunately, that day is still at least a generation ahead of us.

Right now the largest fields for Diesel engines are the sea and the railroads. The fuel cost of a run from London to Birmingham, England, for a modern railroad streamliner, for instance, was about $1.20, or the cost of 25 gallons of fuel oil, and the story is similar in America.

But in England the tax on Diesel fuel is reported to be greater than the tax on gasoline, the theory being that because the miles per gallon are greater the tax must be greater. That's why Diesel trucks, busses, and tractors sell slowly there. Should legislatures in America follow suit, the effect might well mean hampering advance in this field. The need for a broad view of the problems and engineering trials involved is clearly indicated.

Wide World, General Motors

DIESELS ARE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES WITHOUT SPARK PLUGS

A 16-Cylinder Diesel (Upper Left), Produced Under the Direction of Charles F. Kettering for Railroad Use; Diamond T's Lightweight, High-Speed Diesel (Lower Left) for Truck Use; the Skipper in the Pilot House of the "City of Los Angeles" (Top Row, Left), Union Pacific and Chicago & North Western's Dieselized Streamlined Locomotive; a View of Her Engine Room (Top Right), Showing General Motors Engine; W. H. Greenfield, First Assistant Engineer of the S. S. North Star, Inventor of the Smallest Diesel; a Class in Diesels Conducted by Mr. Kettering, Vice-President in Charge of General Motors Research; a Tugboat That Goes "Putt-putt-putt" Is This Hustling Hercules of the Famous Moran Line of New York Harbor, the Twin-Motored Thomas E. Moran; Two 16-Cylinder Diesels Squirt 22,000 Gallons a Minute for New York's Floating Firefighters; a 165-Horsepower Gray Marine Diesel Drives the Defoe Boat and Motor Works' "Alma F" at a Maximum 20-Knot Clip

Among the New Books

A Great Physicist Examines the Conception of Deity

The Human Meaning of Science. Three Lectures Delivered by Prof. Arthur H. Compton at the University of North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $1.

ANOTABLE CHANGE OF THOUGHT among modern physical scientists regarding Deity has been increasingly apparent since the turn of the century. To be sure, Isaac Newton was in no doubt that behind the universe visible to the physical senses there is a power which gave and gives impetus to creation. In Newton's "Principia," paraphrased by Alfred Noyes, we find these lines:

> This universe
> Exists, and by that one impossible fact
> Declares itself a miracle; postulates
> An infinite Power within itself, a Whole
> Greater than any part, a Unity
> Sustaining all, binding all worlds in one . . .

Apropos of this statement by the old philosopher, Professor Compton says, "The scientist who recognizes God knows only the God of Newton." The God Laplace and Comte conceived would no longer answer. God is not to be outmoded or superseded by the development of natural science.

Professor Compton sees God as manifest through the universe about us, that is, in the physical world; and the laws of nature are God's laws which predicate order in the universe. He acknowledges that while physical scientists are familiar with the fundamental atom, made up of protons, electrons, neutrons, and photons, yet the nucleus of the atom is still a mystery, and he foretells a long search ahead to find the fundamental fact.

* * *

Certain physical elements, he claims, are necessary to the appearance of life as we know it. Without carbon, "life" would be on a much more limited scale. Evolution of itself does not explain the marvelous processes found in the natural world. And the conclusion seems inevitable that underlying these evolutionary processes is an "intelligent Power" directing them with great purpose. He refutes the theory that the marvelous world about us has developed by chance. It must be the order of intelligent direction. Other planets may support forms of life adapted to and dependent upon their environment.

Professor Compton is not satisfied with the purely mechanistic theory of creation which has been prompted by many physicists. He acknowledges that there is a factor apart from material law which enters into human experience, and it is this influence which distinguishes man from a robot. Nor does he accept the assumption that nature's laws are infallible. The laws of Newton do not apply to the laws which govern the atom; therefore they are not universal and infallible.

There is an element of uncertainty as to the position at some future time of the electronic particles which constitute the atom. Therefore, he concludes, the laws of the new physics cannot predict an event; they tell only the chance of its occurrence. In relation to the photon, he asserts, no physical experiment can test the so-called law that all things happen "with a cause and by necessity." To the layman this conclusion seems to deny the accuracy of so-called material law. Such law is not universal and uniform. His thesis would be complete were he to take the next step and recognize that the only infallible law, changeless and eternal, is the divine law, the law which governs the realm of reality.

Does God care for man? Professor Compton queries. Yes, by man's conformity to nature's law, by properly relating himself to his environment, nature becomes friendly to man. It should not be overlooked, however, that this is a type of thought which posits God in all nature. It is, in fact, a type of pantheism which conceives of God as an intelligent power of force, making itself manifest through the medium of material nature. With the gaining of a social conscience, the responsibility formerly exercised by Divinity in government of the evolutionary process is taken over by free men. "Thus," he says, "consciously sharing God's great work, men may now fairly be called His children."

* * *

We are called upon, he continues, to accept the opportunity and challenge that are before us to work with the God of the universe in carrying on further developments in making this a better world to live in. And the author closes this very thought-provoking little volume with the query, "What nobler ambition can one have than to co-operate with his Maker in bringing about a better world in which to live?"

The reader who believes that the material world is of God's creation will find deep satisfaction in these lectures by an extraordinarily able physicist. Those who hold God's creation as wholly spiritual will be enlightened as to the position held by a great school of thought, the dualist group, that is, those who believe that Spirit is the creator of both the spiritual and the material. The latter group is convinced that spiritual law may be invoked to solve the problems of humanity when that law and its power is understood. None can gainsay the tremendous progress made by physical science in meeting humanity's material needs. To meet the spiritual need is still the greatest problem confronting mankind.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

The Missouri and the Winning of the West

Tabeau's Narrative of Loisel's Expedition to the Upper Missouri, edited by Annie Heloise Abel, translated from the French by Rose Abel Wright. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.50.

ONE DAY THIS SPRING, after the ice has run out and the melted snow in the hills has swollen the river to high water, the sternwheeler John Ordway will start down the Missouri River from Fort Peck, Montana, to return to service in the Omaha United States Engineer District. To assist her in her 1,300-mile downriver trip the Ordway will have the controlled water flow from the Fort Peck Reservoir she helped to build.

As she stems down the river, crowds will gather on hill and farm, on city street and bridge to watch her pass. For this will be a thrill indeed, something that will not be forgotten, for those who remember the part played by the Missouri River in the winning of the West. Behind the passing of the John Ordway, those who are history-conscious will see the generations of keelboats and shallow draft steamers which once ascended the Big Muddy far north as Fort Benton, Montana. She will descend the trail blazed into the West by Lewis and Clark.

Today "the orneriest" of rivers is on the way to being tamed—at least that part of the lower river between its mouth and Sioux City. But in 1803-04, when Pierre-Antoine Tabeau lived on the Isle of Cedars in the Upper Missouri River, it was wilder than a bronco. On its downriver trip the John Ordway, named after Lewis and Clark's Sergeant Ordway, who has left us a description of Tabeau's Isle of Cedars, will pass the Isle some 1,200 miles up the Missouri.

Tabeau, who was a French-Canadian trader employed by a St. Louis fur merchant named Regis Loisel, has left us a very interesting journal, and we are much indebted to Miss Abel and her sister and the University of Oklahoma Press for its translation, publication, and the establishment of its true authorship. It touches the interests of all the nations who contended for the West: both the old Spanish and the old French régimes, British North America, and the then young republic of the United States. It describes the flora and fauna; it contains much fascinating material about the Indian nations of the Missouri country, their religion, manners and customs, and modes of warfare. It supplements the contemporaneous Lewis and Clark journal and others less famous. It contains much material of great interest to the student of our rivers and their history.

Of the usefulness of this material I can perhaps best give some idea by one example. In reading the journals of those who early explored our rivers, one comes across a variety of what were obviously once technical expressions. The French word *embarras* is one of these. There's a river in Minnesota named from this word: the Zumbro, and anglicization of the French *Rivière aux Embarras*. Tabeau tells us just what an *embarras* was. "An *embarras*," he writes, "is an accumulation of trunks, roots, branches, and entire trees swept away by the great rises of water, which are caught up first near the banks and are in a short time covered with mud and sand, which finally stops them altogether. The first ones serve as a stay for others, which serve in turn for those which follow, and all by being entwined and gathered together become a solid mass and form an immovable bridge, all bristling with branches and stumps, which extends far out into the water."

Obviously the French found the Zumbro a difficult river to ascend.

This spring, when the John Ordway passes the mouth of the Little Missouri in North Dakota, a little below which Tabeau spent a year among the Arikaras Injuns, "Durtey, kind, pore & extravigent," I hope the pilot on watch will put his foot down hard on the whistle treadle and send a long blast up and down the valley. That would be a graceful tribute to the memory of the French-Canadian who so acutely observed and well described the river the Injuns called "The Smoky Water."

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Genteel Speaker

The Well-Tempered Listener, by Deems Taylor. New York: Simon & Shuster. $2.50.

WHOEVER ENTERTAINS the notion that print should run a course parallel with talk, and that written words ought to follow the pattern of spoken, can find much support in "The Well-Tempered Listener," which appears to be largely an edited form of musical comment made by the author over the radio. Accordingly, the book has been rehearsed before a public vastly larger than the one by which it can be immediately read, and has the advantage of being conceived in a current and colloquial vein, and of being put in language that can, beyond all mistake, be "understanded of the people."

At the same time, the work is that of a man brought up in the literary tradition of New York. It traces its line, from the viewpoint of emotion, if not of style, down through the Manhattan line of Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, and whoever else, remembered or forgotten, of the type. While Deems Taylor may not be an extreme representative of the genteel school, as another musical observer, Lawrence Gilman, lately was, he stays, nevertheless, well within the rules. Even his humor, though smacking of the "wise-crack" variety, as the title bestowed on his volume proclaims, does not derogate from his polish and his urbanity. He stands always on his intown good behavior, never caught rustic or homespun.

To get at the man himself who produces these pleasing pages, we must know him in his character of composer, as well as of radio entertainer and popular writer. In the composing realm, his innate gift for polite, elegant, and satiric expression shows itself completely undisguised. Mention of his orchestral piece, "Through the Looking Glass," may suffice to illustrate. Possibly Mr. Taylor should be described as composer first and lecturer afterward. A pleasant manner, an agreeable voice, and a facility of phrase may have betrayed his imagination out of its true realm, and caused him to turn away from an honorable, if unrewarding, trade which was really his. For the genteel school can communicate its fancies by means of melody when it will. Before Taylor was DeKoven, to take a handy name.

Not to tear down, but just to make note of the book on the negative side, the chapters do dispute with one another in opinion occasionally, and in mood continually. But that is the price of writing that grows out of microphonic discourse, and especially of writing called back directly from the air. If the essays that comprise the volume were to be taken as depositions of a witness and as a record of testimony supposed to prove a case, they would probably cause the court much confusion. The trouble comes, no doubt, from constant shift of premises and presumptions that an audience of millions admits and it may be demands. To a person all alone with the book, this trait may seem volatile; but it will hardly seem inconsequential, nor too inconsistent. The reader will perforce picture to himself an author who faces the world every morning, or evening, with a fresh outlook on the world. That is the way with the genteel. They bore nobody with reiterated opinion. They say what they happen to think at the moment, ready to have listeners think back; all in a tone of metropolitan good nature.

W. P. T.

Looking Toward Peace

Unfinished Victory, by Arthur Bryant. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d.

FEW THINKING PEOPLE will deny that, judged from the ideal standpoint, the Treaty of Versailles contained many shortcomings, and all men of good will hope that the peace following this war will be a distinct improvement. As a warning Mr. Bryant's book is commendable, but as a serious historical examination of the rise of National Socialism, it falls short. Its disproportionate sense of guilt for the "injustices" of Versailles convert it into an emotional political tract.

Hitler came to power on something more than a wave of popular indignation against a peace treaty, the Bolshevik menace, and Berlin morals. Mr. Bryant ignores the activities of the German heavy industrialists who financed Hitler for business ends before Jan. 30, 1933, the intrigues of von Papen and certain of the East Prussian Junkers, fearful lest investigations into their squandering of agricultural grants from the Government would cause public uproar.

Mr. Bryant appears to swallow whole the Nazi version of the case against the Jews, the Czechs, etc., and he might well investigate the problem of who benefited from the French occupation of the Ruhr and the inflation before assuming that they were mostly non-Aryans.

The argument in the book is intended as a warning against another dictated peace and toward a realization that the victors must next time be able to convince the Germans that they have been treated justly. Both aims are commendable, but with Mr. Bryant's condemnation of 1919 reorganization of Europe as indefensible on racial and political grounds should also come a realization of the complications involved — particularly that justice involves justice to small nations as well as to large ones.

Coming as the views of one who has worked closely with many influential politicians in Britain, this book demands more careful attention than its contents would otherwise require, and particularly raises the question as to the kind of Germany with which Mr. Bryant would wish to make peace.

E. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Scott of the Antarctic—Competition for a Typewriter—A London Letter

Scott of the Antarctic: A Study in Character, by George Seaver. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.
Three a Penny, by Anne Meredith. London: Faber & Faber. 8s. 6d. net.
The Seven Stars of Peace: An Anthology for the Times, by Arthur Stanley. London: Dent. 6s. net.
The Blue Grove: The Poetry of the Uraons, by W. G. Archer. London: George Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d. net.

CARLYLE laid it down that "sincerity, a deep, great, genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic." The trait was certainly pre-eminent in Robert Falcon Scott; and, if Carlyle's definition be accepted, Scott, in his single-hearted pursuit of high ideals, and in the extent of his victory over the "tricks of temperament . . . the foibles of his 'weaker self,'" was a truly great man.

But in his case it needs particularly a character study, such as Mr. Seaver has endeavored to write, tracing the evolution of the man, if one is fully to appreciate him. For the real measure of Scott cannot be gauged solely from his conduct and achievements as the leader of the Antarctic expeditions. The amazing courage that he displayed there, paralleled, as it was, again and again in other members of his gallant band, might be taken as the natural concomitant of a hardy and adventurous disposition; while his tendency, when there was no crisis, to become over-anxious, and to allow minor difficulties to disturb him, and his occasional explosions of anger might be seen as indications of weakness in his character.

* * *

Yet, actually, to evince such stoic bravery, and to acquire a temperament that never for a moment militated seriously against fine leadership, nor the devotion to him of his followers, he had had to contend against the heaviest odds. For in his early nature he was nervous and ultra-sensitive, emotional, moody, indolent, and with little confidence in himself—anything, in fact, but a "born leader"; and his accomplishment was to an unusual degree a triumph of self-discipline, of "inward" sincerity. This it is that makes him something more than an extremely brave and able man.

It is a difficult task to keep on the mental track of a person throughout his life, to assess the influences upon him, and the precise strength and direction of his reactions, and I did not find Mr. Seaver's attempt completely satisfying. It leaves out too much, and is rather prone to repetition. However, if there is an absence of detail, there is clarity of outline, an effect that is never too easy to secure in a book of this kind. In his quotations Mr. Seaver has chosen more descriptive passages from the diaries than would seem to be necessary for his object; but the extracts from Scott's letters to his wife form the most significant portions of the book.

At a very early age Miss Anne Meredith, as she tells us in this autobiography, protested against the career mapped out for her by her elders.

"'But—I don't want to be a schoolteacher. They have awful lives. Nobody ever likes them, not really.'

"'It is Very Useful Work.' And, of course, the kind of work a Lady Could Do.

"'I mean to be a writer.'"

And though Father cried: "Write! Under my roof! Never!" Miss Meredith stuck to her resolution gamely. But she had to earn her living, and so she reached the typewriter first as a secretary. Then, after several years of office life, she wrote her first successful novel under the pseudonym of "Anthony Gilbert."

From that time onward Mr. Gilbert has continued to turn out exciting novels at a great pace. (Three weeks seems about his allowance for one.) He has made a name for himself; but of late years he had to stand up to severe competition—from "Anne Meredith." It is not that her work competes with his for a market, for his is largely a matter of spinning yarns, while hers, as all those who have read "The Stranger" will agree, belongs to a much higher category—no, the trouble is that they both compete for the typewriter!

The chief quality that makes this book such excellent reading is its sense of humor. Miss Meredith has led, on the whole, a very quiet and retired life, except for those few years in business; and there were long periods when she met hardly anyone beyond her parents and her sister, and suffered from a sense of loneliness. She does not try to compensate for this apparent lack of material by giving us elaborate character studies of her small circle. She is content to put down "the trivial round" as she lived it; and so well does she recapture her own emotions, so amusingly does she get across her vivacious personality, and the atmosphere of a scene, that the most ordinary happening becomes gripping. The buying of a new dress, an interview with a publisher, district visiting in a suburb, or her first introduction to club life, are adventures as exciting for us as they were at the time for her.

She can, when she wishes, compass also the pathetic; and there are poignant episodes, when, as a secretary, she was interviewing applicants for a job, and, again, when she was doing social work in Stepney. But the dominant impression is of the fun she has had from living.

I must say that I hope—and this is not really due to my chivalrous instincts—that, in the future, Mr. Gilbert will be made to realize that it is "ladies first" with that typewriter.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Stanley holds that peace in the world must necessarily come from within and not from without, from the hearts of men and not from the arts of governments. His anthology is directed, therefore, to proclaiming the sense of values that should inform the man of good will. It is a call, from the poets and thinkers of many ages, for understanding, appreciation, and gentleness. Much praise is due to him for his choice of extracts. A large number of these will be new to most readers; and whether the latter seek edification, or aesthetic satisfaction, they will be contented.

"The Blue Grove" is a study of the folk songs and cultural background of the Uraons, an aboriginal tribe of Central India, who use "poetry as a vital appendix to dancing, marriages, and the cultivation of a crop." One gathers from a foreword by Mr. Arthur Waley that, except in the case of the American Indian, very little is known about the folk songs of non-European peoples; so that, for students of ethnograhy, Mr. Archer's book should prove important. But those who are not prepared to take an interest in the symbolism of the songs will probably find them dull going—unless they are entertained by this type of thing:

At the Sirijala ferry
The clear water is streaming.
Take me over the river, ferryman;
Seven hundred girls have set on me.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Make It Do. Do Without

Come Spring, by Ben Ames Williams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75.

EVER SINCE bulky "Anthony Adverse" became a best seller there has been a constant stream of novels that surpass the 800-page limit. The longer, the better chance of being another best-seller, writers and publishers seem to say, and the public is submerged in words.

One of those 800-page novels is Ben Ames Williams' "Come Spring." It is the most ambitious thing Mr. Williams has yet attempted and he has given himself ample space for building up, emphasizing, and rounding out his effects. His subject is the founding of a town. It is not enough to unfold the romance of Mima Robbins and Joel Adams, two of the first-comers. Their love story is the backbone of the book, but the whole structure is completed, articulated, and fleshed, down to the smallest member, with mention of all the families that actually did settle in those first years in the place originally called Sterlingtown, eventually Union, Maine.

For the benefit of readers who are unacquainted with the region, it should be explained that Union is on George's River above Thomaston and Warren, seven miles beyond tidewater.

With one exception, says Mr. Williams, every person named in the book actually lived and bore the name he therein bears. Events come from a diary kept by one of

Ben Ames Williams

the settlers and from local histories. Being so earnest in his desire to tell the history of the founding of this town, a history in many ways typical of the aggregate founding of the United States, Mr. Williams has used many characters, not only the people who went up into the wilderness, but some of those who dwelt below in the older settlements at Thomaston and Warren, some of the British at Biguyduce, now Castine, and some of the Tories along the coast. He has included the breaking of the trail and the building of the first cabins, dread of attack by British and Indians, and pillaging by Tory refugees, for this was in the years of the Revolution. He describes hunting trips, barn-raisings, harvestings and merry-makings, marriages and bornings, troubles over taxes and incipient attempts at town government. He tells innumerable tall stories that have come down from those days, mostly just for the fun of telling them, and doing it well.

There is much good writing in the book, forceful, full of color, and almost never heavy-footed. Mr. Williams has much feeling for the sky, water, and forest, and for all things that live in them, so that though he is in the main a realist, there are some idyllic passages. He has, too, an understanding of Maine codes of thought and conduct—the individualism of the people voiced in Mima's, "Sometimes I think we're better off not knowing what's happening in the world." And the Maine way of managing—"Clean your plate. Wear it out. Make it do. Do without."

All this is to the good. There is so much excellence in the book, one is ready to demand more; for one thing, to be critical of the over-emphasis on the coarseness of the talk of all, men and women alike, and, on their elemental qualities. One doubts if the best of them, Mima and her mother, would have been quite such utter, primordial children of nature as he paints them. These faults, if they deserve that name, have something to do with the impression one gets here and there of repetition and some needless spinning out of the tale. Nevertheless, this is not a book to pass by.

W. K. R.

'Dear Friends, Reproach Me Not . . .'

Selected Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

"I DON'T CARE for X's letters," Edwin Arlington Robinson once said of a correspondent. "They read as though he had written them for posterity." No such severe estimate could be made of these carefully chosen excerpts from the poet's own correspondence. In them the subject is the thing. Yet Robinson was much the same in his letters as he was in his poems; timid, apologetic, and inclined to weave an aura of nostalgia about his words. The latter quality was, of course, one of his major talents. It is interesting to note how much the life approximated the work.

He found himself in the curious position of a poet who, while engaged in writing for the ages, suddenly finds himself a best seller. His "Tristram" brought him $15,371.43, and he thinks it "isn't so bad for blank verse."

It is hardly surprising that a tall, ascetic-looking man, with an old-world reserve about him, should find the meteoric success of his poetry no more remarkable than his early neglect. He never ceased to feel "the folly of measuring one's success too much by the scale of external evidence."

In his letters, as in his poetry, he is inclined to ruminate: "There is no 'philosophy' in my poetry beyond an implication of an ordered universe. . . . So I suppose you will have to put me down as a mystic, if that means a man who cannot prove all his convictions to be true."

His honesty with himself would not permit him to be other than honest with his friends. Writing to Josephine Préston Peabody about her poetry he could say: "If you will give the next three or four years to the getting together of a small book containing the best elements of your first two . . . avoiding hifalutin' diction . . . you will be a happy woman again. . . . I . . . don't want you to consume yourself trying to reform the world."

He would have no commerce with compromise. In that, he was fortunate, since he became a part of the sudden popular passion of his times for "culture," understandable or not. The fact is that he was the Browning of his period in more ways than one. He denied that—but it is inescapable. He had an abiding faith in the things that poetry is, and his conviction sustained him in success as it would have done had he continued to be neglected. He may have known that his popularity was an accident of locale. Long before that happened he was not insensible to the fact that posterity might be interested in what he was attempting to say. Early in his career he could write, with no immodesty, to a friend, saying that he had appointed him his literary executor. At another time his painful shyness betrayed him to say of one of his books, "I doubt if you will find much in it to interest you."

No serious critic can have any doubt of Robinson's place in poetry, but it is unlikely that he will be the "popular" poet again. Something of that is in the letters. Even in his poems he was not free of the apologetic note:

Dear Friends, reproach me not for what
I do.
Nor counsel me, nor pity me, nor say
That I am wearing half my life away
For bubble work that only fools pursue . . .

but even in such poetic moments of self-reproach he holds to non-material values:

The shame I win for singing is all mine,
The gold I miss for dreaming is all yours.

He was not a great letter writer, and his book serves merely as a confirmation of the poems. The man is in the poetry, and that was, after all, where he wanted to be.

JOHN RITCHEY

The Book Window

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature (Oxford, $2.50). An abbreviated version of the indispensable "Oxford Companion to English Literature." All entries which deal with the "central matter" of English literature have been retained, though often in a shortened form.

Calabria: The First Italy, by Gertrude Slaughter (Univ. of Wisconsin Press). A biography of southernmost Italy from the time of the Homeric legends and Greek colonies to present-day reclamation and recovery.

Caroline of England: An Augustan Portrait, by Peter Quennell (Viking, $3.75). Caroline, and England from 1700 to 1750.

My First Eighty Years, by B. Horwich (Argus Books, $2.50). Autobiography of an émigré from the terror of Tsarist Russia.

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Dear Sue,

We've been so terribly busy getting settled that you really have had time to feel neglected. But you wouldn't if you only knew how often I've thought of you, and blessed you for the tip you gave me about turning to the local advertising in The Christian Science Monitor to help in getting ourselves established here.

Of course, we needed a refrigerator right away, having [illegible] ow's old one. The very first w' en I opened the Monito the advertisement of an ele featuring a grand electr on budget terms. Before t

was half over I had one all set up in my kitchen.

That was just the start. I located two good markets, and an excellent cleaner by means of ads [illegible]e Monitor. In fact, I used the [illegible]itor advertising columns for about everything.

You would love the new hairdo [illegible]t at a beauty shop I found adver- [illegible]d in the Monitor. Then I just had [illegible]ve a new hat, so I went to a [illegible]e hat shop I'd seen advertised [illegible]e Monitor and found a perfectly [illegible]ty hat. It's navy taffeta, cou- [illegible]d with a gaily colored plaid. It [illegible]s up in pleats from a rolled [illegible] of navy. I love it.

The car needed tuning up after the punishment we'd given it the past few weeks, and the local dealer proved to be a Monitor advertiser, so all John had to do was to get the address from the Monitor and drive over. John says that man's smart.

Come to think of it, he's right, and the same goes for the other people who advertise in the Monitor, if one can judge by their shops and service. I'm so glad you opened my eyes to what I had available to me.

Gracious! – I've got to dash to the bank (another Monitor advertiser, by the way) before three o'clock. More next time, and thanks, a lot

Love,

Peg

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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. . 'Call Each Other Honey'

(Continued from Page 4)

celled. In man power it surpasses every other part of the United States.

That is almost a unique combination: beauty, mineral wealth, agricultural resources, water power, men. And it must be added: dynamic men. The Southern people constitute a book which sociologists must still study. Many Southerners are of unusual force and capacity. They have initiative and marked talent. The South's wealth in men of quality is not inferior to its wealth in coal, wood, cotton, or water power.

But because all these treasures have been inadequately utilized, the South is poor. Now it is beginning to use its wealth more wisely. An energetic new South is moving away from old mansions and old huts. It is creating excellent highways. This improvement creates a new channel for general advance.

An extensive new industry, also, has come into being. It includes the heavy metals, textiles, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber products, meat packing, and scores of other manufacturing activities. Already the chief income in several states is from industry. There are no less than a dozen bustling manufacturing centers. A list of the articles made in them includes most of the things modern people need.

Agriculture is being steadily, though slowly, transformed from a one-crop system to a variegated economy. One State still gets as much as 90 per cent of its cash crop income from cotton, but the South, year by year, is producing added quantities of nuts, fruits, vegetables, meat, dairy products, forage, poultry. There is much more soil conservation; the forests are being better preserved and more trees are being planted. The South is still the most rural part of America, is steadily becoming better balanced.

In education the South is making striking progress. It spends a larger proportion of its income on schools than any other region in the United States. In the consolidating of its schools and the erecting of splendid new plants, the South has a place very near the head of the American procession. Even a casual journey through the land reveals that enormous progress has been made in building university edifices and in raising academic standards.

Perhaps, above all things, one sees new co-operation between the South and the rest of the United States. Not for a full century have North and South worked together so fruitfully. Three million Southerners have gone North; many Northerners have gone South.

Of course, it is impossible to consider the South without keeping in mind that a third of the people here are Negroes. To ignore that is like erecting a building without studying the soil beneath it. That, unfortunately, has often been done. Now less than formerly. The South is making decided progress in its racial relations.

It is plain the South is incomplete without the rest of the States; they are incomplete without it. The nation can advance only if we all keep step.

The South is America's Honey. Let's take her by the hand and move forward together, rejoicing in her beauty, rich patrimony, wisdom, and charm.

. . Lawyers?

(Continued from Page 6)

publicity is to be given to the existence of but not the location of the offices. Special local advertising or publicity is to be undertaken in reference to the locations of the offices.

The principal criticism of the Guild's experiment appears to be based on ethical grounds. A lawyer or a legal firm may not advertise. The Guild uses the term "publicity." Technically, a publicity release is not advertising, though such releases are indirect advertising which may be more effective than direct advertising.

One Philadelphian expressed the matter in these words: "If it be deemed proper for the Lawyers Guild, through the medium of its publicity releases, to direct or procure legal business for the selected neighborhood law offices sponsored by it, much can be argued for the right of any lawyer or group of lawyers to advertise the character of the services he or they render and the fees to be charged. Yet such advertising would, undoubtedly violate the canons of legal ethics, and would create situations and problems which would seriously lower the standard of the legal profession and the relations between the bar and the public."

John Munson began to wonder how much longer the dissertation of Attorney McKenzie Socrates would continue. The attorney arose and dropped a pine cone on the fire. John didn't notice the various colored flames which shot up as he asked:

"What are your charges, Mr. Socrates?"

"How much do you have with you?" The lawyer smiled, then added, before John's dismayed gasp had faded away: "Is $5 satisfactory?"

There Is a City

W. P. M.

Let every good man in the world cease to hold
That he of death has need to be afraid;
They who think evil with their threatenings are bold,
And on their power to kill their boast is stayed.

But kindness makes it so that courage cannot fail,
As when the mother-bird to save her brood
Puts all her life between them and the icy hail;
Thus motherlike may be the patriot's mood.

He thinks of building up defenses for the weak,
Would give the poor man place to lay his head;
Not for applause, vainglorious, will he seek,
But that all children may be comforted.

The world has need of men whom death-fear cannot bind,
Who give their lives that others life may win
Till war shall be extinct through mastery of Mind,
And by God's mother-love men shall be kin.

Then shall in splendor rise the city of our King;
Inhabitants shall weary not nor sin,
Woes have been ended, and a new song shall they sing
Who are by faith and joy transformed within.

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Beauty is your birthright! *Breathtaking* beauty—smooth, glowing skin . . . soft as a peach blossom. A pretty blush of youthful color in your cheeks. Lips that look as exquisite as a red rose. And this thrilling loveliness is so delightfully easier to achieve the Avon way!

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LOOK FOR A FRIENDLY VISIT FROM YOUR AVON REPRESENTATIVE

Weavers of the Mountains

IN THE HEART of Europe's playground—the Bernese Oberland of Switzerland—lies an almost unknown valley. Its picturesque name, Simmental, gives little hint of its flower-bedecked pastures where cattle of famous breeds are reared, its peculiar turret-shaped mountains or its unspoilt medieval chalets. Deeply tanned from centuries of exposure to snow and sun, and richly carved both inside and out with designs depicting Swiss national life, these homes form a decorative background for the ancient industry of hand-weaving.

When an economic blizzard visited the Oberland in 1927, it administered a severe blow to the cattle-rearing trade. But that temporary ill wind also brought about the speedy revival of hand-weaving. For publicly-minded men and women of the Bernese Alps, realizing that many of the small farmers were facing ruin, formed a Central Organization to re-start, assist, and protect this new-old enterprise. And very soon, when a measure of prosperity began to flow into every home where the craft was enthusiastically undertaken, both the economic and social significance of the venture was seen to be justified.

Spurred on by the successes achieved by the women of neighboring valleys, the Simmental women settled down to a new and stimulating existence. Not only were steady incomes rewarding their labors, but an absorbing outlet had been provided for their natural ability for designing and making everything necessary to beautify and furnish a home. Here, too, the Swiss capacity for perfection of detail could assert itself in the intricacy of designs and the meticulous uniformity of the finished article.

Supported by both Federal and Cantonal governments, a loan of anything up to 90,000 Swiss francs (£4,300), was set aside each year for the use of the organization. From this sum came the purchase of hand-looms, spinning wheels, and all raw materials, as well as the maintenance and running of central depots and shops.

Then, too, a renewed effort to rear black and brown mountain sheep on the high pastures lessened the expense of importing foreign wool. This, in its turn, brought much-needed employment to the men of the valley.

Then, a year later, the women of Switzerland staged a big exhibition in Berne. It was called the Schweizerische Ausstellung fuer Frauenarbeit—the Swiss Exhibition of Women's Work—which gave hand weaving a tremendous impetus. For the first time, many of the wealthier plain dwellers of the little mountain republic learned of the splendid efforts their countrywomen were making to maintain their homes high up in the Alps. And in consequence the Swiss love of co-operation found another practical outlet.

Once again the motto, "Help the mountain people," found ready response. For the home towns of the plain dwellers are centers of thriving industry. These lowlanders do not, as do their mountain kinsfolk, depend almost entirely upon the fruits of the soil, which for eight or nine months lies hidden under a thick blanket of snow. They do not, when winter's long and inexorable grip yields at last to the midsummer sun, have to toil during those few short months up and down perpendicular slopes on the edge of narrow valleys hedged in between mountain walls, disputing every foot of ground with rock or forest. Neither is their sole possession, apart from their bright homes, one solitary cow or a few goats, as is the case with so many of the smallholders of the Alps.

As all these factors stirred the plainsman to open his heart and purse, finely woven articles came over the mountain passes to beautify his home. Everywhere soft furnishings and household linen of artistic designs brought the vivid colors of the mountains into the more somber highways and byways of the town. Turquoise that spoke of alpine lakes bathed in sun; golds splashed with red and toning to deep rose awoke memories of the alpine glow of giant peaks at sunset, and luminous blues shot with violet brought pleasing reminders of gentians carpeting June heights.

Far up the valley there is Zweisimmen, set among pastures that make luxuriant skiing fields in winter. A wood-carving sign—a figure of a Bernese woman dressed in hand-woven clothes painted in rich colors—denotes that here is the central depot for the district.

"It is such a good thing that we have no large production or running expenses," the manageress remarks. "Whatever the women need in the way of materials they pay for when they sell us the finished articles. Moreover, they can choose just what they wish to make, and they come here to select. Even in winter they ski down from their remote hamlets, drawing their sledges. They leave their finished articles here and take back a new supply of reels carefully piled on top of the stores of food they have purchased from the market and shops.

D. MURIEL SAVARY

© Peter Savary

SPECIALLY CARVED

Shop Sign Over the Entrance of Zweisimmen Depot. Carved for the Weavers by the Woodcarving School of Brienz

Photos (Top), Courtesy Verkehrsverein des Berner Oberlandes. (Above) Handweberei Zweisimmen

FINISHED WORK ON INSPECTION

Simmental Citizens Compare Notes on Designs; the Small Boy Carries a Load of New Yarn Wound on Reels

Art Hobby

IN NEW YORK there is a club whose members, for the most part, live in tenements. It is called The Madison Square Boys Club and among other activities the boys are being given a chance to see what they can do in art, as a hobby.

"I guess 500 boys have tried sculpture here in the last four years," the instructor says. "But when a boy comes in to find some art interest, we don't pick his way for him; we let him go through everything we have to offer, so he can select a medium that appeals particularly to him. The variety includes photography, drawing, sculpture, painting and carving. Of course a few of the boys either don't find anything that particularly interests them or they get tired of what they select and give it up. But many of them find a medium that they seem to have been looking for. And then they stick to it like beavers."

* * *

The largest exhibition of children's art work ever shown in New York was the recent outgrowth of this plan. Four hundred paintings, pieces of sculpture and craft work were shown at the Russell Sage Foundation. Later they were removed to the New York Public Library, to become a permanent part of that institution's collection.

One little boy said to his teacher, describing a sculpture he'd done in clay, "The janitor's wife watches me all the time. There she sits, spread out all over her chair. Gee, she's big." It was probably the way she watched him that made her seem too big. An adult watching a little boy. But he modelled her in clay and the sculpture was in the exhibition, and the little boy could hardly contain himself. Another sculpture was of a little street gamin, huddled down inside a coat too big for him, his hat pulled down over his eyes. "The future of art doesn't depend on the works of Rodin or Michelangelo, but on young boys like the one who modelled this. Look at the free expression he got into this clay," the instructor said.

* * *

The instructor said, too, "Nothing teaches a child so much about the world he lives in as to be able to capture little parts of it in art. When a boy is able to make a figure of another little boy, bent in a too-big coat against the cold wind, the modeller begins to understand his fellow. When a boy models the janitor's wife, sitting in a chair watching him he begins to understand her a little too, for she has become a part of his life. A means by which he can express himself in art."

Another child looked out the window on the noisy, colorful, raucous market underneath the El on Ninth Avenue, and then went back into the room and painted something, all in bright colors, which he called Food and Noise. And a 13-year-old boy, Jan Drelich, the only child whose work was exhibited at the World's Fair, did a sculpture of a boy playing an accordion.

J. M.

Courtesy Verkehrsverein des Berner Oberlandes, Interlaken

BERNESE WEAVER AT HER LOOM

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Over the Editor's Desk

WHAT REVISIONS are in order for the extension of world co-operation are outlined in this issue by C. Delisle Burns, Stevenson Lecturer in Citizenship at the University of Glasgow, and author of many books on international affairs. He has frequently contributed to the Magazine Section.

A report of the rapid development and varied use of the Diesel engine by General Motors and other large manufacturers reads like a romance as presented by Herbert B. Nichols, Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Edward B. Talty's profile of Governor Burnet Rhett Maybank of South Carolina offers a stirring, bright picture of bursting new energy provided by a public-spirited Southerner.

R. H. Markham all but turns this into a Southern number with his delightful report of the friendliness he encountered below the Mason and Dixie line. It takes a visitor from a climate that is in for a bleak spell to melt thoroughly when the Southern warmth and charm is turned on.

Edwin M. Rumill, who writes of night baseball as a growing popular sport, even among the professionals, is at present basking under Florida palms watching the Boston Bees and Boston Red Sox practicing for the coming season.

Edward M. Quinn, a Chicago lawyer who has written several Magazine Section articles on legal subjects, describes in this issue the large development in recent years of means of providing legal aid to persons who are not in a position to pay fees of any considerable size.

Barbara E. Scott Fisher describes the pleasant services of Ted Malone in conducting his radio program for poets, lovers of poetry, and people who like verse in a general way.

In their open letter from Maine to Texas, published in the Weekly Magazine Section, Feb. 24, Alton and Marion Berry mentioned their neighbor, Loring Soule, works his farm with a fine big yoke of oxen. This prompted him to tell us about his new team of cattle. He writes: "Last fall I sold my large oxen and bought a pair of three-year-olds. I am enclosing a picture of myself and steers with load of wood taken this winter at the farm." The accompanying picture

shows his handsome young Herefords, with Mr. Soule swinging his goad over the nigh ox.

In the March 2 article, "Boys Rebuilt," it was remarked that the rehabilitation plan as practiced in Los Angeles County was modeled after the CCC camps. To one correspondent this carried the implication that CCC camps are for the rehabilitation of youth, which, of course, they are not; and we trust that readers will be assured that no such implication was intended.

Things to Come

William Yandell Elliott of the department of government, Harvard University, has prepared for early publication an article which indicates how fast is spreading the confidence of educated young men in the possibilities of public service as a career. Other subjects soon to be discussed in these pages include the Inter-American Highway, spring books, the recasting of educational programs in Britain.

Letters

Civil Service . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

My attention has just been called to an article entitled "Uncle Sam Looks to the Colleges," by W. Spencer Thompson, which appeared in your Weekly Magazine Section for Feb. 3, 1940. I read with no little amazement that "Previous to 1934 the Federal Government made no attempt to recruit college graduates generally for the career service. Civil Service examinations were held for special services such as clerk, inspector, engineer, forester, chemist, etc., and at irregular intervals. . . . No general examinations for college graduates in arts and sciences were held, and the result was that few college students came to the Federal Government with the exception of those trained in forestry or engineering."

The writer of that article cannot have studied at all carefully the earlier practices and procedures of the United States Civil Service Commission. He has apparently permitted a change in procedures—a minor change—to blind him to the real facts.

When I was at Harvard in the years 1901 and 1905, the University regularly received announcements of Civil Service examinations, several of which were open only to candidates who had education equivalent to that required for graduation from a college or university of recognized standing. In 1905 I was appointed to a position in the Bureau of the Census through an open competitive examination for editorial and statistical assistant which practically required graduation in arts with specialization in the social sciences. A year or two later the Civil Service Commission gave an examination for the Bureau of Corporations, later absorbed into the Federal Trade Commission, which, as I recall, required graduation in arts with specialization in economics.

From 1912 to 1915 I was the Assistant Chief of the newly created Children's Bureau and worked with the Civil Service Commission in giving such special examinations as were required for that Bureau. Stenographers, typists, and other clerical workers were secured either directly from the registers from the registers for those positions regularly maintained by the Commission, or by transfer of employees with Civil Service status from other Government agencies. Examinations given expressly for the Children's Bureau always required the equivalent of graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, generally in arts with specialization in the social sciences. The examination given in 1914 for special agents in the Children's Bureau contained such a requirement and most of them were graduates in arts.

In 1919 I went to the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries to help the classification of the professional, scientific, and technical positions in the Government service at Washington. I was one of some 20 to 30 men and women, all college graduates, who were detailed to the Commission from the departments and were concerned with the classification of the position which required professional, scientific, or technical training. Almost every field of civilian competence was represented in that group of classifiers. The committees on which I served dealt with statisticians, economists, and social workers. We had committees on almost all the professions, arts, and sciences.

The Commission's work led finally to the Classification Act of 1923. This act, among other things, set up a Professional and Scientific Service, the definition of which reads as follows:

"The professional and scientific service shall include all classes of positions the duties of which are to perform routine, advisory, administrative, or research work, which is based upon the established principles of a profession or science, and which requires professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing."

The author mentions a conference at the University of Minnesota in the spring of last year. I wonder if he has ever read "University Training for the National Service" (University of Minnesota Press, 1932). That report gives the results of a conference held at the University of Minnesota in the summer of that year. The Government was represented by university graduates who occupied high positions in the national service and had attained distinction in their respective fields of civilian competence.

It should be a matter of common knowledge that many of the agencies of the National Government have for years drawn their technical staffs from the colleges and universities of the country. The examiners in the Patent Office have been drawn from the scientific schools ever since the late seventies. The scientific and technical bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have from the beginning turned to the colleges and universities for men in the natural and, more recently, in the social sciences. The old Department of Labor under Carroll D. Wright (now the Bureau of Labor Statistics) had several university-trained economists back in the nineties. Three of its chiefs since I have been familiar with it have been Doctors of Philosophy. Thanks to the skill of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, the first chief of the Children's Bureau, that bureau was kept entirely out of politics and all its technical positions were reserved for university-trained persons or persons who had the equivalent education. The Bureau of Standards, the Geological Survey, the Public Health Service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Office of Education would all tell the same story.

All that the author of the article is justified in saying is that today the Commission gives one general examination, presumably regularly, into which graduates in arts and sciences may enter and qualify in the one of the special fields of civilian competence they may elect. The old practice was to give special examinations in the particular fields when and if the Government had need for persons qualified in that particular field. The new practice is still experimental and it is too early to appraise its results. Already some administrators are expressing the view that there must be a happy medium between the old practice and the new, for although the new has some advantages it also has serious defects. The new examination must of necessity be fairly broad and general, and it may not test for the skills demanded by the particular position to be filled. The old type examinations were better adapted for more precise testing of qualifications for the work in hand, but they were only given to meet special needs.

I hope none of your readers will be left with the impression that the United States Civil Service Commission has not almost from its inception in 1883 sought well-trained men and women from the colleges and universities for the career service. Many of the men and women secured from the colleges and universities by the Civil Service Commission long before 1933 have had distinguished careers in the national service.

LEWIS MERIAM
Chairman, Institute for Government Research of the Brookings Institution.
Washington, D. C.

Mountain Pastures

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

In these high pastures the first wild flower stars
The vibrant green of grass, miraculous wings
Bring back first-throbbing songs—but deep with scars
Are trails that lead to these snow-water springs.
Grim, barren heights that took the lash and blow
Of sleet and tempest, hold them here apart—
These pastures like the dreams we wish to grow,
Like guarded beauty in the rugged heart.

Here move impassioned pageants of the dawn
As first they came across the rim of space,
Here dappled shadow turns into a fawn
With lifted head and wonder on its face.
And one who kneels to drink, so near the skies,
May find stars looking back with twinkling eyes.

. . New Leader

(Continued from Page 2)

strangely on South Carolina ears, so long accustomed to hearing its candidates wage campaigns on white supremacy and the iniquities of reconstruction. Maybank talks of housing, public health, the shame of "dime a day" pensions for the aged.

Unlike other liberals who have risen in the South in recent years he does not depend on the fact that he is a liberal to further his career. Mixed with his idealism is a definite instinct for practical politics. And he is not deceiving himself that his Gubernatorial victory is any insurance that the old prejudice against his class is gone.

He picks his way carefully among controversial issues, but when he has to fight he shows he is not lacking in political courage. For it takes courage to declare, in tradition steeped South Carolina, that one gives thanks that the state is at last looking toward 1961 instead of back at 1861.

With the Byrnes' faction seemingly securely in the political saddle, the Governor's prospect of reaching the Senate when the opportunity offers is bright. Two chances are within the realm of possibility. One is that Senator Byrnes may get the 1940 Vice-Presidential nomination. The other is that veteran Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith may decide to lay down the cares of office before the expiration of his term five years hence.

Meanwhile Governor Maybank is concerned with the growing imminency of a fight with an unfriendly legislature and a two-fisted State Highway Commission over many issues, chiefly the recurring question of the diversion of highway funds for other administrative purposes.

If he continues to display his early promise and the way to the Senate is opened, his admirers in the state confidently predict a new young voice will be heard offering a way out for the South just as it is today offering a way out for his native state. But more important to the South as a whole is the question of whether the Maybank program can be sold to a typical southern state in the Maybank manner.

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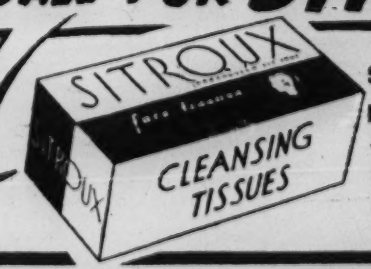

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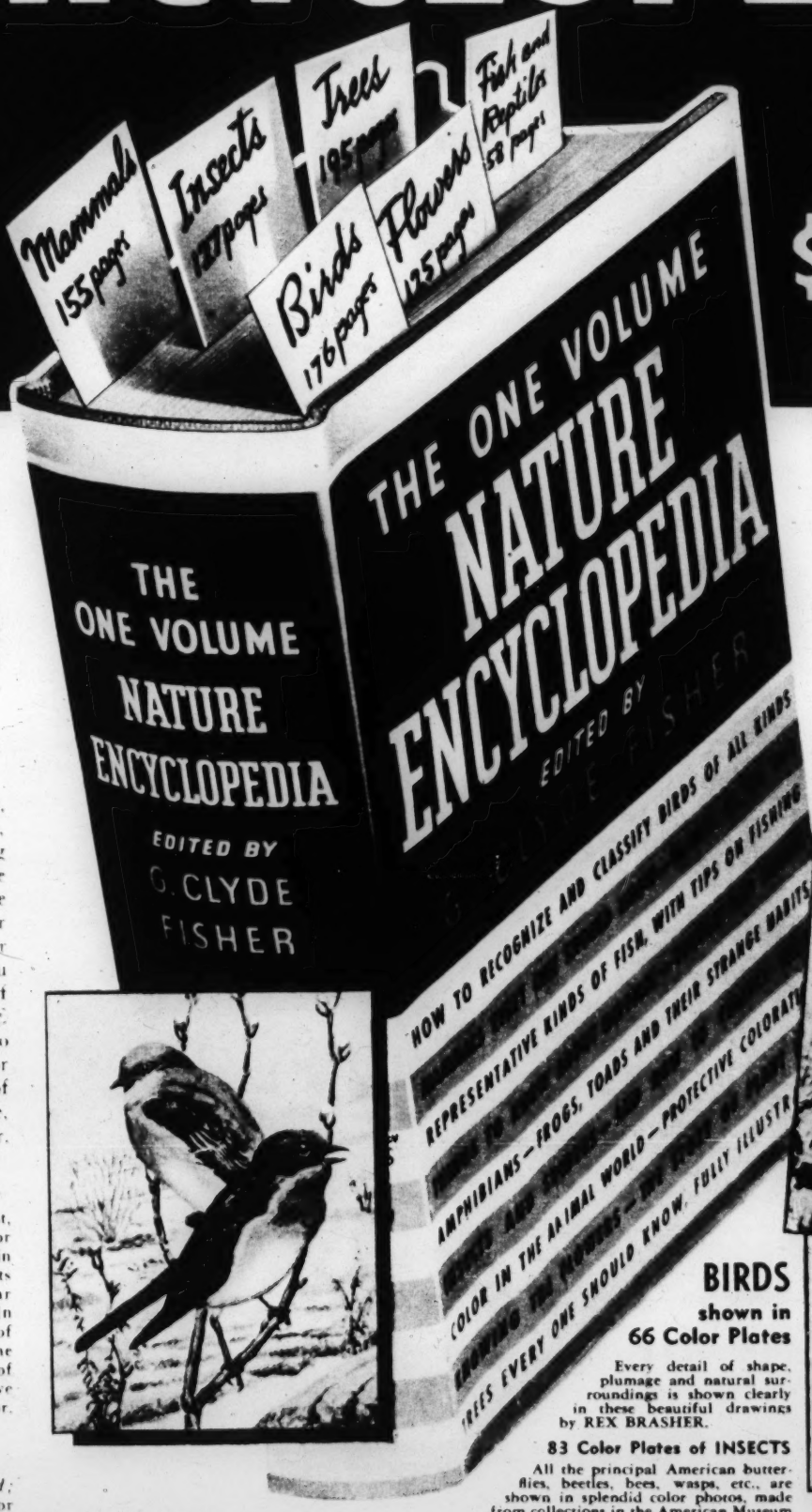
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